



*South Australian
Year Book
1988*

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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN

YEAR BOOK

1988

River Red Gum on the banks of Cooper Creek, flood swollen in 1987, near its mouth into Coongie Lake.
Coongie is one of a string of freshwater lakes, in the north-east of South Australia, which are filled by the infrequent desert rains.

Peter D. Canty





South Australian Year Book

No. 22 : 1988

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*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist*

**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE**

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PREFACE

The *South Australian Year Book* is a general reference work presenting an authoritative and comprehensive statistical and descriptive portrayal of South Australia. It includes studies of the historical and geographical background and of the social, physical and financial development of the State and presents a picture of South Australia today. This volume is the twenty-second issue of the Year Book.

The *South Australian Year Book* is illustrative of the wide range of social and economic data which is available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics in printed publications, on microfiche, and on magnetic tape. In addition the Bureau has adopted electronic publishing to extend its dissemination of data. Subscribers to Telecom's VIATEL can access up-to-date statistics provided by the Bureau and in addition an extensive range of statistics can be selected from the Bureau's AUSTATS which is available to users of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization's CSIRONET.

A comprehensive range of statistics is published also by the Australian Statistician covering the whole of Australia (but giving some broad details about the States) and by other Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians for their respective States. The details of such publications are available at each office of the Bureau.

This Office maintains an Information Service, which, on request, supplies available statistical information and advice on which publications are appropriate, a Bookshop which sells publications and other statistical products, and a library in which all publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics are available for reference. Businessmen, government officers and members of the public are invited to make use of these services.

I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance given by contributors in updating text and tables and by the Government Printing Division staff, the staff of Computer Graphics Corporation Pty Ltd and the staff of Advance Bookbinders Pty Ltd. My thanks are tendered to the staff of this Office, especially Mr I.R. Milne, B.Ec., under whose direction the Year Book was compiled by Mr G.D. Carey, B. Ec., AASA (Senior).

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Australian Bureau of Statistics
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Adelaide
July 1988

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

In general, statistics in this volume relate to South Australia. A few tables, which are appropriately footnoted, include details for the Northern Territory.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A) and cents unless another currency is specified.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

Symbols Used

n.a.	not collected
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
n.y.a.	figures not yet available
p	preliminary
.	not applicable
—	nil or less than half the final digit shown
————	break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figure)

Citation of Acts

Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament are cited in italics *e.g. Census and Statistics Act 1905.*

Acts of the South Australian Parliament are cited in roman type *e.g. Lifts and Cranes Act, 1960.*

Chapter 1

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.1 DESCRIPTION

Size and Location

The State of South Australia has the Southern Ocean to the south and is flanked on the other sides by land. It lies south of the 26th parallel of south latitude and has as a western boundary the 129th meridian of east longitude. The eastern boundary, north of the River Murray, corresponds with the 141st meridian, while to the south, between the river and the sea, the boundary lies approximately three kilometres to the west of this meridian.

The State is approximately 1,201 kilometres from east to west at the northern boundary and 1,139 kilometres at the head of the Great Australian Bight; from north to south it varies from 630 kilometres near the western extremity to approximately 1,336 kilometres near the eastern boundary; its coastline, excluding islands, measures approximately 3,700 kilometres. South Australia covers a total area of 984,377 square kilometres (one-eighth of the area of the Australian continent); however, approximately one-third of this area has no significant economic use and over one-half is devoted to extensive pastoral pursuits. Approximately 99 per cent of the population live south of the 32nd parallel.

A comparison of the areas, length of coastline and standard time of the various States and Territories is shown in the following table. The areas and length of coastline were determined by the Survey and Land Information Group by manually digitising these features from the 1:250,000 map series of Australia. This means that only features of measurable size at this scale were considered. About 60,000 points were digitised at an approximate spacing of 0.5 kilometres. These points were joined by chords as the basis for calculation of areas and coastline lengths by computer.

Area, Coastline and Standard Times, Australia

State or Territory	Estimated area (a)		Length of coastline (a)	Standard time	
	Total	Percentage of total area		Meridian selected	Ahead of GMT
	'000 km ²		km		hours
New South Wales	802	10.43	1,900	150°E	(b)10.0
Victoria	228	2.96	1,800	150°E	(b)10.0
Queensland	1,727	22.48	7,400	150°E	10.0
Western Australia	2,526	32.87	12,500	120°E	8.0
South Australia	984	12.81	3,700	142°30'E	(b) 9.5
Tasmania	68	0.88	3,200	150°E	(b)10.0
Northern Territory	1,346	17.52	6,200	142°30'E	9.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.03	35	150°E	(b)10.0
Australia	7,682	100.00	36,735	..	..

(a) As determined by the Survey and Land Information Group.

(b) Because of 'daylight saving' an hour should be added from late October to early March.

**Distances Between Adelaide and Other Capital Cities
(Kilometres)**

<i>Method of travel</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
Road (a)	1,202	1,424	730	2,056	2,716	..	3,042
Rail	1,620	1,656	777	2,643	2,655	..	..
Sea .....	..	1,833	949	2,761	(b) 2,509	1,436	(c) 5,799
Air	988	1,196	660	1,967	2,216	1,283	2,766

(a) RAA recommended routes. (b) To Fremantle. (c) Via Fremantle.

Standard Time

In terms of the Standard Time Act, 1898 South Australia has used 'the mean time of the meridian of longitude 142.5 degrees east of Greenwich' as standard time since 1 May 1899. This time, known in Australia as Central Standard Time, is nine hours thirty minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, one hour thirty minutes ahead of Western Standard Time used in Western Australia and thirty minutes behind Eastern Standard Time used by States on the east coast of Australia.

The Daylight Saving Act Amendment Act, 1972, provided for the observance of daylight saving in the summer of 1972-73, and in each summer since, from October to March.

A special article on the basis of time keeping and the determination of time standards was included on pages 4-5 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1984. An article on the determination of the time of sunrise and sunset was included on pages 6-7 of the same issue.

Physical Features

South Australia is a land of generally low relief, the inland area being largely covered by featureless plains, or sand and gibber deserts. Approximately 50 per cent of the State is less than 150 metres above sea level and over 80 per cent is less than 300 metres. Even the dominant mountains, the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system, nowhere exceed 1,200 metres and have at no point proved difficult barriers to communications.

Kangaroo Island, approximately 480 kilometres in circumference and covering 4,350 square kilometres, is the predominant island off the South Australian coastline. There are, however, approximately 100 islands in all, relatively few of which are utilised.

The most important mountains are the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system. Kangaroo Island structurally belongs to these ranges which, together with parallel subsidiary ranges, extend north from Cape Jervis some 800 kilometres to the northern end of Lake Torrens. In the south the rounded hills of the Mount Lofty Ranges are of comparatively low altitude with Mount Lofty, the highest peak, being 727 metres. The western side of these ranges presents steep scarps to the Adelaide Plains while on the eastern side more gentle slopes merge into the Murray Basin.

To the north the Flinders Ranges are of greater height and sharper outline than their southern counterpart. St Mary Peak of 1,166 metres is the highest point. North of Peterborough there is a divergence from the main range which stretches via the Olary Ridges to the Barrier Range and Broken Hill. In the far north the ranges again diverge; one spur circling the northern end of Lake Torrens and the other ending north of Lake Frome. The Flinders Ranges contain some unusual basins of which Wilpena Pound is perhaps the best known.

The western half of the State is largely occupied by a low plateau over which an intermittent series of low ranges, including the Warburton, Stuart, Denison, Peake, and Everard Ranges, stretch from the Flinders to the somewhat higher Musgrave Ranges in the far north-west. Mount Woodroffe (1,435 metres), the highest point in the State, is located in the Musgrave Ranges.

The comparatively low hills of the Gawler Ranges form the northern side of the Eyre Peninsula triangle, and to the west of Whyalla lie the economically important Middleback Ranges. Isolated peaks of volcanic origin are found in the extreme south-east of the State.

The River Murray, which drains approximately one-seventh of Australia, enters the sea in South Australia and is the State's only major river. The fall of the Murray is very slight, dropping less

than twenty-two metres over the 642 kilometres between the border and the sea. For the 216 kilometres to Overland Corner the river occupies a wide valley and then passes through a narrower steeper-sided valley to Lakes Alexandrina and Albert at its heavily silted mouth.

Surrounding the northern Flinders Ranges is a series of vast lakes which are in reality lakes only after particularly heavy rainfall, normally appearing as shallow depressions with a salt or clay encrusted surface. Lake Eyre, the largest of these, is fifteen metres below mean sea level and is fed by a series of intermittently flowing rivers, including the Finke, the Diamantina and Cooper Creek, which traverse the plains of the north-east, constituting one of the largest areas of internal drainage in the world. To the south of Lake Eyre are Lakes Gairdner, Frome and Torrens, the last named being 240 kilometres in length.

1.2 CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

In the Southern Hemisphere, because of the extensive ocean areas and the absence of a broad land mass connecting the Antarctic with the tropical regions, the southern continents are not subject to the same range of weather extremes that are experienced in northern countries at similar latitudes. The ameliorating effect of this land-sea distribution is particularly noticeable in southern South Australia.

Briefly, the basic features of the South Australian climate are hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool but not severe winters with most rainfall occurring during the months of May, June, July and August.

RAINFALL

Average Annual Rainfall

South Australia is by far the driest of the Australian States and Territories with just over four-fifths of the State receiving an average of less than 250 millimetres of rain annually. Over the southern half of South Australia the main source of rain is from showers associated with unstable moist westerly airstreams occurring fairly regularly during winter. The wettest part of the State is in the Mount Lofty Ranges, immediately east of Adelaide in the vicinity of Mount Lofty, where the average annual rainfall is about 1,200 millimetres.

Generally the highest annual average rainfalls occur along the ranges and southern parts of the coast. The rainfall decreases rapidly to less than 250 millimetres within 150 to 250 kilometres inland, and then more gradually to below 150 millimetres in the vicinity of Lake Eyre. This area is the driest part of Australia and there have been several periods when the annual totals were less than 75 millimetres during consecutive years.

Mean monthly rainfalls at selected recording stations are shown in the table below.

Mean Rainfall and Days of Rain: Selected Stations, South Australia

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
MEAN RAINFALL (a) (millimetres)													
Adelaide													
(West Tce)	20	21	24	44	68	72	66	61	51	44	31	26	528
Ceduna	10	17	18	21	41	34	39	36	29	26	23	18	312
Clare	26	25	25	48	75	80	81	78	72	58	36	29	633
Kingscote	15	17	18	36	59	73	77	64	46	36	24	19	484
Kyancutta	13	18	13	20	37	40	42	41	33	27	24	19	327

Mean Rainfall and Days of Rain: Selected Stations, South Australia (continued)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
MEAN RAINFALL (a) (millimetres)													
Maitland	17	22	21	44	62	69	66	62	50	43	29	22	507
Mount Gambier	25	31	33	60	72	78	100	90	69	64	49	37	708
Oodnadatta	23	28	14	12	16	12	11	10	11	13	11	14	175
Port Augusta	15	17	17	19	26	27	20	23	22	23	18	16	243
Port Lincoln	13	15	19	37	58	75	77	67	49	35	22	18	485
Port Pirie	18	19	17	29	40	41	33	35	35	33	23	21	344
Stirling	39	37	44	96	143	183	161	156	124	99	61	48	1,191
Tailem Bend	18	23	21	29	41	39	38	40	39	39	29	26	382
Whyalla	19	25	16	19	28	25	22	25	25	27	22	20	273
Yongala	21	21	16	26	37	41	39	44	39	34	28	24	370
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS OF RAIN (b)													
Adelaide													
(West Tce)	4	4	5	9	13	15	16	16	13	11	8	6	120
Ceduna	4	4	4	7	11	10	13	12	11	8	6	4	94
Clare	4	4	5	8	13	14	16	15	13	11	7	6	116
Kingscote	3	4	5	9	13	16	18	16	13	10	6	5	118
Kyancutta	3	3	3	6	11	10	13	13	11	7	5	5	90
Maitland	4	4	5	9	12	14	15	15	12	10	7	5	112
Mount Gambier	8	9	11	15	18	18	22	21	18	18	14	12	184
Oodnadatta	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	33
Port Augusta	2	2	3	4	6	8	8	8	6	6	4	3	60
Port Lincoln	4	4	5	10	14	16	18	17	13	11	7	6	125
Port Pirie	3	3	3	5	8	10	10	10	8	7	5	4	76
Stirling	6	6	7	12	15	17	19	18	15	14	10	8	147
Tailem Bend	4	4	4	7	11	11	13	13	11	9	7	6	100
Whyalla	3	3	3	5	7	7	8	8	7	6	4	4	65
Yongala	4	4	4	6	10	12	13	13	10	8	6	5	95

(a) For all years of record to end of 1982 except for Adelaide. (b) Days receiving 0.2 millimetres or more.

Rainfall Intensity

Long sustained periods of intense rainfall are rare in South Australia. However, occasionally there are very intense falls lasting only a few minutes — for example in Adelaide several falls at a rate of more than 100 millimetres an hour over a five-minute period have been recorded. These were thunderstorm rains, and intense falls can cause considerable damage to crops and to light or freshly worked soils.

The most notable falls of rain which have been recorded by official rainfall observers within a period of 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. were at:

Stansbury (18 February 1946)	222 mm
Stirling (17 April 1889)	208 mm
Ardrossan (18 February 1946)	206 mm
Oodnadatta (9 February 1976)	200 mm
Carpa, 25 km SW of Cowell (18 February 1946)	199 mm
Innaminka Station (28 January 1974)	189 mm

Several other exceptional rainfalls have been recorded by private observers including 228 millimetres in four hours at Dutton (near Truro) on 2 March 1983 (during this storm a fall in excess of 300 millimetres occurred at a nearby property), 226 millimetres in 24 hours at Spring Mount on 26 January 1941 and 191 millimetres near Buckleboo on 26 January 1981.

TEMPERATURE

Seasonal Temperature Conditions

Air temperature is normally recorded under standard conditions in a Stevenson Screen. Monthly mean maximum and minimum temperatures at seventeen selected recording stations within the State are shown in the following tables. These are based as nearly as possible on a standard period except for the figures for Adelaide (Kent Town) which are estimates based on a comparison of readings taken between 1977 and 1979 at the Kent Town and West Terrace observation sites.

Mean Maximum Temperatures: Selected Stations, South Australia
° Celsius

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Adelaide													
(Kent Town)	28.8	28.8	26.2	22.1	18.5	15.6	14.9	16.1	18.4	21.5	24.7	27.2	21.9
Berri	31.2	30.2	28.2	22.6	18.9	15.9	15.4	17.2	20.7	23.5	26.9	29.6	23.4
Ceduna	28.4	27.9	26.5	24.0	20.5	18.1	17.2	18.3	21.0	23.5	25.7	27.1	23.2
Clare	29.4	29.1	26.2	21.3	16.9	13.8	12.9	14.5	17.3	20.8	24.6	27.5	21.2
Keith	29.9	29.5	26.9	22.2	18.0	15.5	14.8	15.9	18.4	21.3	24.4	27.4	22.1
Kingscote	23.5	23.3	22.0	19.6	17.2	15.2	14.4	14.8	16.3	18.3	20.4	22.3	18.9
Kyancutta	32.8	32.0	30.0	25.0	21.0	17.7	17.0	18.1	21.6	25.0	28.3	30.8	24.9
Maitland	28.5	28.2	25.5	21.9	17.7	15.3	14.2	15.1	17.2	20.9	23.9	25.9	21.2
Mount Gambier	25.1	24.6	22.7	19.0	15.7	13.7	13.0	13.9	15.6	17.6	19.8	22.5	18.6
Oodnadatta	37.3	36.2	33.6	28.0	22.9	19.7	19.5	21.6	26.0	30.1	33.4	36.1	28.7
Port Augusta	32.0	31.8	29.6	25.2	21.1	17.5	17.0	19.0	22.4	25.6	28.6	30.8	25.0
Port Lincoln	25.3	24.9	23.9	21.4	18.8	16.4	15.8	16.5	18.1	20.0	21.9	23.7	20.6
Port Pirie	31.7	31.4	29.4	24.6	20.2	17.1	16.3	17.9	20.7	24.4	27.4	29.9	24.3
Stirling	24.9	24.3	22.8	18.0	14.4	11.6	10.6	11.8	14.6	16.9	19.9	22.6	17.7
Tailem Bend	29.5	28.7	26.9	23.1	18.9	16.2	15.6	16.6	19.8	22.4	24.8	27.0	22.4
Whyalla	28.6	28.3	25.7	23.0	20.0	17.6	16.4	17.7	20.2	22.4	25.5	26.7	22.7
Yongala	29.9	29.6	26.6	21.3	16.7	13.1	12.3	14.0	17.3	21.4	25.4	28.4	21.3

Mean Minimum Temperatures: Selected Stations, South Australia
° Celsius

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Adelaide													
(Kent Town)	15.9	16.2	14.5	11.9	9.5	7.5	6.5	7.1	8.4	10.5	12.7	14.8	11.3
Berri	15.3	14.9	13.4	10.2	7.8	6.1	5.3	6.0	7.8	10.0	12.2	14.1	10.3
Ceduna	14.9	14.9	13.1	10.7	8.4	6.5	5.7	6.1	7.7	9.7	12.0	13.7	10.3
Clare	13.7	13.8	11.5	8.3	5.8	4.3	3.3	3.9	5.1	7.4	9.9	12.1	8.3
Keith	12.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	7.2	5.6	5.2	5.5	6.4	8.1	9.6	11.5	8.8
Kingscote	14.6	15.2	14.1	12.3	10.6	9.2	8.3	8.1	8.9	10.2	11.7	13.3	11.4
Kyancutta	15.7	14.0	12.2	9.3	7.2	5.2	4.7	4.8	6.1	8.1	10.4	12.6	9.1
Maitland	15.1	15.5	14.2	12.1	9.6	7.6	6.8	6.9	7.9	9.8	11.5	13.5	10.9
Mount Gambier	10.7	11.4	10.1	8.4	7.0	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.8	6.9	7.9	9.6	7.8
Oodnadatta	22.5	22.0	19.2	14.1	9.6	6.7	5.7	7.1	10.9	15.0	18.1	20.9	14.4
Port Augusta	18.6	18.9	16.8	13.3	10.1	7.8	6.7	7.7	9.8	12.6	15.3	17.5	12.9
Port Lincoln	15.2	15.5	14.6	12.7	10.9	9.2	8.3	8.2	9.0	10.4	12.1	13.8	11.7
Port Pirie	17.2	17.4	15.8	12.8	10.3	8.2	7.5	7.9	9.4	11.6	13.9	15.9	12.3
Stirling	11.5	11.6	10.6	8.6	6.8	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.9	7.1	8.7	10.2	7.9
Tailem Bend	13.8	13.9	12.3	10.2	8.3	6.0	5.5	5.9	7.2	8.8	10.7	12.4	9.5
Whyalla	18.1	18.9	17.2	13.6	10.7	8.5	7.4	8.1	9.9	12.6	14.7	16.6	13.1
Yongala	13.2	13.4	10.8	7.3	4.7	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.0	6.2	9.2	11.7	7.4

The highest temperature recorded in South Australia was 50.7°C at Oodnadatta on 2 January 1960, and the lowest -8.2°C at Yongala on 20 July 1976.

CLIMATE OF ADELAIDE

The longest continuous series of weather observations in the Southern Hemisphere started in Adelaide in November 1836 when Sir George Kingston commenced rain gauge readings at his property on the corner of Grote Street and West Terrace. Unfortunately, the earliest figures were mislaid and records are available only from the beginning of 1839. No other regular observations were made until Sir Charles Todd arrived to fill the post of Superintendent of Telegraphs and Government Astronomer in 1856.

In May 1860 the Observatory on West Terrace was completed and the instruments were moved to that site. For over 100 years the observation site at Adelaide remained practically unchanged. In February 1977, the Adelaide Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology moved from West Terrace to College Road, Kent Town. Although a new observation site was set up at Kent Town, observations continued at West Terrace until February 1979 in order to compare the two sites.

Statistics derived from the long-standing West Terrace site, now demolished, serve as a valuable basis for describing the climate of the City of Adelaide and will continue to be useful guides to the future conditions — figures for West Terrace are therefore shown.

Temperature records at Adelaide date from 1857, when readings were first taken from a thermometer placed in a screen known as a Greenwich Stand which failed to protect the thermometer fully from reflected radiation. In 1887 a new series of readings using a standard Stevenson Screen was introduced and this showed maximum temperatures during the warmer months to be 1° to 1.5°C lower on average. Other temperatures were not significantly affected. Both screens were in continuous operation until 1947 when use of the Greenwich Stand was discontinued. However, the Greenwich Stand readings remained the official record until 1947, thus there is a slight discontinuity in the temperature records in that year and means are weighted towards the Greenwich Standard method of measurement.

Adelaide is the driest of Australia's capital cities, having less rainfall and a lower relative humidity than any other capital. Summer maximum temperatures are high and the record of 47.6°C in the Greenwich Stand on 12 January 1939 is the highest recorded in any of the capital cities.

Temperature

In the summer months, Adelaide maximum temperatures frequently exceed 30°C and from time to time 'heat waves', with readings at or near 35°C for several consecutive days, are experienced. The outstanding heat wave was in January 1939 when fourteen days out of fifteen exceeded 30°C and of those fourteen days thirteen exceeded 35°C and six exceeded 40°C. During this heat wave the record temperature of 46.8°C recorded on 26 January 1858 was exceeded, first on 10 January 1939 when the temperature reached 47.2°C and then two days later on 12 January when the highest ever temperature of 47.6°C (46.1°C in the Stevenson Screen) was recorded.

July is usually the coldest month, when the mean maximum is 15°C. However, the extreme lowest minimum recorded is -0.4°C on 8 June 1982. August is only slightly warmer than July, but after August steadily rising temperatures are experienced.

Climatological Data, West Terrace, Adelaide

(1) Temperature and Rainfall based on a composite record of Greenwich Stand and Stevenson Screen observations

Month	Temperature					Rainfall			
	Maximum		Minimum		Mean	Highest monthly and yearly total	Highest in one day	Mean days of rain (a)	
	Mean	Highest recorded	Mean	Lowest recorded					
Years of record	122	122	122	122	122	140	140	140	140
	° Celsius	° Celsius	° Celsius	° Celsius	° Celsius	mm	mm	mm	No.
January	29.5	47.6	16.4	7.3	23.0	20	84	58	4
February	29.3	45.3	16.6	7.5	23.0	21	155	141	4
March	26.8	43.6	15.1	6.6	21.0	24	117	89	5
April	22.7	37.0	12.6	4.2	17.7	44	154	80	9
May	18.7	31.9	10.3	2.7	14.5	68	197	70	13
June	15.8	25.6	8.3	0.3	12.1	72	218	54	15
July	15.0	26.6	7.3	0.0	11.1	66	138	44	16
August	16.4	29.4	7.8	0.2	12.1	61	157	57	15
September	18.9	35.1	9.0	0.4	13.9	51	148	40	13
October	22.0	39.4	10.9	2.3	16.5	44	133	57	11
November	25.1	45.3	12.9	4.9	19.1	31	113	75	8
December	27.7	45.9	15.0	6.1	21.3	26	101	61	6
Year	22.3	47.6	11.9	0.0	17.1	528	786	141	119

Climatological Data, West Terrace, Adelaide (continued)

(2) Other Conditions

Month	Mean daily sunshine	Clear days (b)	Mean amount of cloud (c)	Days of fog	Days of lightning	Amount of evapo- ration (d)	Vapour pressure 9 a.m.	Mean baro- metric pressure (e)
Years of record	95	58	107	77	105	12	108	121
	hours	No.		No.	No.	mm	mb	mb
January	10.0	12.4	3.1	0.0	2.0	254	11.9	1,013.2
February	9.3	10.9	3.3	0.0	1.7	216	12.5	1,014.3
March	7.9	10.9	3.5	0.0	1.7	176	12.0	1,017.2
April	6.0	6.6	4.5	0.0	1.4	120	11.5	1,019.9
May	4.8	4.6	5.1	0.4	1.5	79	10.8	1,020.1
June	4.2	4.0	5.3	1.1	1.5	56	10.0	1,019.9
July	4.3	3.6	5.2	1.3	1.4	60	9.5	1,020.0
August	5.3	4.9	4.9	0.6	1.7	78	9.7	1,019.0
September	6.2	5.7	4.6	0.2	1.7	110	10.0	1,017.7
October	7.2	5.7	4.5	0.0	2.6	164	10.2	1,016.0
November	8.6	6.6	4.2	0.0	3.0	196	10.5	1,015.0
December	9.4	9.0	3.7	0.0	2.2	241	11.3	1,013.3
Year	6.9	85.0	4.3	3.6	22.4	1,750	10.8	1,017.1

(a) Days receiving 0.2 mm or more of rain. (b) With less than two-eighths cloud. (c) Scale 0 (clear) to 8 (overcast) at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily. (d) From Class A Pan (period 1967-1977). (e) Mean of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. readings corrected to sea level.

Rainfall

Adelaide's summer rainfall is light and unreliable. The average monthly fall from January to March is under 25 millimetres and completely rainless months in this period are common. In fact, each of the five months December to April has at some time been recorded as completely dry, and in the period January to March 1893 there were sixty-nine consecutive rainless days. However, heavy rain is occasionally experienced at this time of the year and on 7 February 1925 rainfall was 141 millimetres — a record for one day.

Each month from May to September rainfall averages over 50 millimetres and in this period the rain is fairly reliable. June is the wettest month but the average is still under 75 millimetres for the month. The 140 year annual rainfall average is 528 millimetres, and annual totals have ranged from a low of 257 millimetres in 1967 to a high of 786 millimetres in 1851.

1.3 FLORA AND FAUNA

FLORA

A broad division of vegetation types is formed by Goyder's Line which represents approximately the 250 millimetre annual isohyet. To the north of the Line, in the Eremaean Province, lies about 80 per cent of the State, experiencing arid to desert conditions where short, erratic growing seasons prevail. Areas to the south, in the temperate region, have climates with an equable seasonal cycle of winter rainfall and summer drought.

Eremaean Areas

These vast areas of inland South Australia are not well known botanically. Vegetation ranges structurally from low layered woodland, through shrub savannah, to exceedingly sparse vegetation of very low stature (shrub steppe). As in arid situations elsewhere throughout the

world, therophytes are well represented and after rain these may transform the scene with prolific but transient herbage. The woody perennial vegetation is of genera adapted to the dry conditions. Predominant trees and shrubs are frequently species of *Acacia* (mulga, myall, ironwood) *Cassia*, *Grevillea* etc. but other genera (*Hakea*, *Myoporum*, *Casuarina*, and less frequently *Eucalyptus*) are often found. Some species such as the desert oak achieve a stature comparable with large temperate zone trees. Chenopod shrubs (bluebush, saltbush) are often prominent in the shrub stratum, and *Triodia* (porcupine grass) is the herbaceous cover, but there is considerable diversity in the Eremaean flora. The development of cattle and sheep grazing industries and overstocking for long periods, especially in times of drought, has led to the depletion of, and alteration to, much of the vegetation of this area.

Temperate Areas

In general, vegetation characteristics of the temperate zone of South Australia succeed each other in a fairly predictable sequence from the highest to the lowest rainfalls. Under the high and intermediate rainfalls (about 750-1,000 millimetres) dry sclerophyll forest is well developed, particularly in the Mount Lofty Ranges, where it constitutes a western outlier of the dry sclerophyll forest system occurring in eastern Australia. *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus baxteri* predominate, but other species such as *Eucalyptus rubida* (candlebark) are sometimes prominent. Such forest is replete with lesser trees such as *Acacia melanoxylon* (blackwood) at a lower canopy level and a rich array of sclerophyllous shrubs and sub-shrubs beneath. Lower rainfall areas down to about 400 millimetres per annum support mainly savannah woodlands and layered woodlands with South Australian blue gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) and peppermint gum (*Eucalyptus odorata*) as predominant trees. Associated trees include river red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) especially along river and creek frontages, she-oak (*Casuarina* spp.), and manna gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*). In these vegetations the grass stratum is expressed and the shrub stratum rather suppressed. These vegetations are now almost entirely replaced by agricultural areas.

The simple division of the State into Eremaean and temperate areas needs qualifying on two counts:

(i) *Heath*. Certain higher rainfall temperate areas such as Coonalpyn Downs do not support the expected vegetation as a consequence of limiting soil fertility.

(ii) *Mallee*. Intercalated between the Eremaean and temperate systems proper, there is developed in South Australia extensive mallee vegetation, dominated by eucalyptus, the various stems of which all rise from underground lignotubers. The term 'mallee' refers both to eucalypt species exhibiting this growth habit, and to vegetation dominated by such species. Mallee vegetation is associated in its temperate reaches with heath, and in its Eremaean extensions with various vegetation types.

A more detailed description of the vegetation was included on pages 26-37 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1967.

FAUNA

South Australia, centrally situated and sharing borders with every other mainland State, is in a sense the zoological crossroads of the continent. A number of typically western, eastern, and northern species extend to some point within the State, which has few species that are uniquely South Australian.

The land mammals of South Australia at the time of European settlement numbered about 90 species — some 38 per cent of the total Australian mammal fauna. The two monotremes have survived; the spiny ant-eater is wide-spread but nowhere common, while the platypus (once found in the River Onkaparinga as well as in the River Murray) is extremely rare except where it has been introduced in Flinders Chase. The marsupials have been affected most severely; more than a quarter of the fifty or so species are now extinct in South Australia although a number of these survive beyond the State. Originally the marsupial fauna was relatively rich with some 45 per cent of the total number of Australian species represented.

Marsupials that are still common are the brushtailed possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) and the western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*). In the dry interior the red kangaroo (*Megaleia rufa*) at times greatly increases in number, probably because of changes caused by livestock grazing and the provision of extra water. Today South Australia is almost the sole custodian of the hairy-nosed wombat (*Lasiorninus latifrons*) which is still numerous in the far west of the State, but elsewhere the species has been reduced to a few small isolated colonies.

Of the native placental mammals possibly one of the fifteen or so species of bats and three or four of the eighteen rodents have become extinct.

A special article on the mammals of South Australia was included on pages 42-9 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1970.

About 400 of the 700 species of Australian birds have been recorded in the State, a number that includes 40 or more vagrants and non-breeding visitors. Many species have declined greatly since settlement but probably not more than two have become extinct. The diminutive Kangaroo Island emu disappeared soon after the European settlement and the night or spinifex parrot (*Geopsittacus occidentalis*) is almost extinct in South Australia.

Many species of birds can be observed close to Adelaide in the Mount Lofty Ranges and on Kangaroo Island. Mallee areas with their lower rainfall are moderately rich in bird life although the removal of native flora has caused the disappearance of many in certain districts. Within the State may be found the boundaries between numerous western and eastern species and sub-species of birds.

A special article on the birds of South Australia was included on pages 28-40 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1972.

Well over 100 species of reptiles have been recorded. Of the few that are peculiar to the State, the white dragon lizard (*Amphibolurus maculosus*) found on the salt-encrusted margins of Lake Eyre and other inland playas is of particular interest. Undescribed species of lizards are known to occur in the Flinders Ranges. A special article on the reptiles of South Australia was included on pages 32-42 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1973. A species list and overview of snakes in South Australia appears on pages 32-39 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1985.

The nineteen species of frogs include one that is restricted to the State. This number is only 16 per cent of the Australian frog fauna (123 species) and reflects, in large degree, the predominantly arid nature of the State.

Marine and freshwater fishes number about 390 species — not a very rich fauna for a State with a coastline of nearly 4,000 kilometres. There is, however, an abundance of certain species of economic importance. A special article on the freshwater fish of South Australia was included on pages 27-34 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1971.

Among insect groups that are prominent elsewhere in Australia but are scarce in this State are butterflies and cicadas, while insects that depend on permanent streams or swamps, such as dragonflies and caddisflies, are rather poorly represented. Similarly, few species of freshwater crustaceans occur.

Among the restricted range of insects of the arid interior are a number of interesting forms. Of these certain desert-adapted grasshoppers (*Acridiidae*) are notable. Other groups with specialised species are lacewings (*Neuroptera*) and beetles and moths. Some are never abundant but the populations of others may fluctuate enormously. Moths can prolong the pupal stage to survive dry periods and may emerge in great numbers after heavy rain.

A special article on the insects of South Australian homes and gardens was included on pages 32-42 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1976.

Chapter 2

EXPLORATION AND COLONISATION

PRE-HISTORY

Man entered the Australian continent from South-East Asia during the last glaciation at least 40,000 years ago, when sea levels were lower than in recent times. Nevertheless, these first migrations would have entailed sea voyages of at least some sixty kilometres. Settlement was well established at least 25,000 to 30,000 years ago, and by 20,000 years ago almost all the continent was inhabited.

The original Australians lived as hunters and gatherers, using tools of wood, bone and stone. The archaeological evidence indicates that originally there was a simple, pan-continental tool-making tradition characterised by stone core tools and scrapers used to make further tools of wood. This tradition persisted until 5,000 to 6,000 years ago, when a series of new influences became apparent. A range of more specialised and sophisticated small tools was added to the old technology. The dingo, the only animal domesticated by the Aborigines, also entered the continent at this time. These new influences never reached Tasmania, isolated for some 12,000 years by the post-glacial rising seas, where a few thousand Tasmanian Aborigines maintained the culture of the late Pleistocene period until the European settlement of the island.

The Aborigines probably achieved maximum exploitation of local resources within the limits of their technology. Population balance had apparently been attained long before European settlement, and anthropologists accept that there were at least some 250,000 to 300,000 Aborigines in Australia in 1788. They were divided into some 500 small groups, speaking a variety of languages and dialects. These 'tribes' were further divided into 'bands' — families or clusters of family groups — which formed the basic self-sufficient economic unit and ranged within territorial limits.

The physical barriers of distance and aridity within Australia itself were cause, in part, of the cultural isolation and linguistic diversity of its people. European exploration and settlement was for most Aboriginal societies their first contact with an outside culture. The impact of this settlement rapidly led to the disappearance of the traditional Aboriginal way of life in those areas where the colonists established themselves most successfully.

At the time of European settlement of South Australia in 1836 there were about 12,000 Aborigines in South Australia.

EXPLORATION BEFORE COLONISATION

The first recorded sighting of the South Australian coast by Europeans was made in 1627 when the Dutch ship *Gulden Zeepaard* examined the coastline from Cape Leeuwin to the islands of St Francis and St Peter in the far west of South Australia.

As the South Australian coast presented no evidence of prospects for trade, it was 165 years before the next recorded sighting of South Australia was made, and this was by a French explorer. Rear-Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, who had been searching all around Australia for the lost French explorer La Perouse, sighted land south of Cape Leeuwin in December 1792 and examined the cliffs of the Great Australian Bight before sailing south for Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

Lieutenant James Grant was the first British explorer to sail along the South Australian coast, sighting the extreme easterly shores of South Australia about 1800. He named Cape Banks, Cape Northumberland, Mount Schank and Mount Gambier.

The first notable British contribution to the exploration of the South Australian coast came, however, with the voyages of Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator*. On his voyage of

circumnavigation of the Australian continent he thoroughly explored the coast of South Australia between January and April 1802. In addition he discovered the Gulfs and Central Highlands, thus solving the question of whether a north-south strait divided the Australian land mass in two. More important was the fact that Flinders reported very promising country for settlement. Many places along the coast carry the names given by Flinders. Flinders was in fact the first man to explore South Australian waters between Nuyts Archipelago and Encounter Bay. It was at Encounter Bay on 8 April 1802 that he met Captain Nicholas Baudin, the French explorer, heading along the coast from the east in *Le Geographe*. Baudin was the original explorer of only a small section between Cape Banks and Encounter Bay, as most of the South Australian mainland coast was discovered before him by Grant and Flinders.

Although these discoveries on the South Australian coast did not lead to any immediate colonisation, there began an increasing series of visits by sealing vessels to Kangaroo Island.

In the period between 1804 and 1836 a number of further discoveries took place at various parts of the South Australian coastline by Captains Dillon (1815-16), Goold (1827-28), Hart (1831-33), and Jones (1833-34), together with the discovery of Lake Alexandrina by a group of sealers in 1828. Reports of this period were marked by contradictions regarding the suitability of South Australia for settlement. However contradictory as were these accounts reaching England, they managed to convince the founders of South Australia even before 1830 that the available fertile land was more than adequate for the founding of a colony.

The most significant exploration of the period immediately before colonisation was that of Captain Charles Sturt, who explored the River Murray from New South Wales down to its mouth; traversed Lake Alexandrina and located the Goolwa channel, reaching the western shore of the Murray mouth on 12 February 1830. His discoveries opened up 3,200 kilometres of navigable inland waterway and gave to Gulf St Vincent, which lay so near the mouth of the Murray, a new significance. It was the age of canal building in Europe and of the development of the Mississippi in America, so that navigable water was considered of prime importance. The exuberance felt by everyone interested in South Australia at such a discovery is typified by the Wakefield theorists who believed that the entire produce of eastern Australia would eventually be shipped from this area. In fact, the Murray became the grand attraction of the scheme.

Interested people in England were so obsessed with the geographical fact of the great Murray waterway opening up the centre of Australia that they barely registered the unfavourable accounts of its egress to the sea — the Murray lacked a sufficiently safe navigable mouth.

Probably the greatest encouragement for the settlement of South Australia came from Charles Sturt himself who, after his return to Sydney in May 1830, wrote *Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia* (published in 1833), in which he said: 'My eye never fell on a country of more promising aspect, or more favourable position, than that which occupies the country between the lake and the ranges of St Vincent's Gulf, and continuing northward from Mount Barker, stretches away without visible boundary'. This glowing report, together with that of Barker's expedition, was welcomed by those in England seeking a suitable site to establish a colony where the principles of the Wakefield Plan could be applied without restriction. Sturt spared no efforts in converting opinion to the potentialities of South Australia and, as well as his *Two Expeditions*, he wrote a private letter to the Colonial Office on 17 February 1834. Sturt actually marked the present position of the Outer Harbor at Port Adelaide as the proper and natural site for the capital.

Colonel William Light, who had been appointed Surveyor-General of the new colony, sailed from England in the *Rapid* on 4 May 1836 with instructions to select a site for the capital of the colony. After visiting numerous locations he decided that the most suitable site for Adelaide was on the banks of the small, but centrally situated, River Torrens.

COLONISATION

The colonisation of South Australia was in itself an experiment involving certain new principles and was to represent a turning point in British colonial policy. The period was conducive to colonisation as in Britain there was wide-spread unemployment and poverty, the popular remedy for which was emigration. Nevertheless the somewhat revolutionary nature of

the plans was to result in seven years of negotiation and considerable modification of early ideas before the colonisation of South Australia was finally approved.

The theoretician was Edward Gibbon Wakefield, whose ideas were contained in a number of writings including the now famous *A Letter from Sydney* series, written in 1829 while he was imprisoned in Newgate Gaol. Wakefield's plans involved three broad principles; the sale of land: the use of the receipts for sponsoring emigrants; and the granting of some measure of self-government. Drawing on developments in New South Wales, Wakefield argued that the then current system of giving away vast tracts of land to settlers resulted in an imbalance between land and labour. It was therefore desirable to restrict land distribution and increase the labour supply, and this could be done by selling land at a suitably high price to prevent all labourers becoming landowners and by devoting the proceeds to free passage for a carefully selected labour force.

The South Australian Colonization Act (4 & 5 William IV. Cap. 95) was assented to on 15 August 1834; the persistent efforts of Gouger, Torrens, and many others for a settlement in South Australia had finally borne fruit, and at least some of the ideas of Wakefield were to be tried. The territory allotted under the Act embraced 802,508 square kilometres, with the western boundary the 132nd meridian of east longitude and the other boundaries virtually as they are today. The colony was to be opened to settlement by British subjects, but under no condition were convicts to be admitted, making South Australia the only State to be settled entirely by free persons.

The first Governor of the colony, Captain John Hindmarsh RN, arrived at Holdfast Bay on 28 December 1836 and the new colony was officially proclaimed on the same day. By this time some 300 colonists were already in residence.

By 1844 the colony was producing wheat in excess of its needs and when Major Robe succeeded Grey as Lieutenant-Governor in 1845, South Australia finally became self-supporting. Moreover prosperity was on the doorstep; copper had been located at Kapunda in 1843 and a major find was made at Burra in 1845. Heavy immigration followed these discoveries and continued until the Victorian gold rush. Copper soon became the principal export, with wool providing a complementary cargo. In addition, the repeal of the Imperial Corn Laws in 1846 and the Navigation Acts in 1849 strengthened the export trade in grain.

The discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851 had a two-fold influence on the development of South Australia. In the first place it drained off a large proportion of the skilled artisans and forced the closing of the copper mines. Secondly it gave great impetus to agriculture when the price of wheat rose sharply — the feeding of the miners became as attractive a proposition as was the actual mining. Four years later, when the miners returned, many of the more fortunate purchased land with their winnings.

At the same time political changes were taking place and in 1856 South Australia attained self-government.

EXPLORATION AFTER COLONISATION

Only a minor portion of the area proclaimed as South Australia was to prove economically viable, but extensive exploration with its accompanying hardships was necessary to establish this fact. Post-colonisation exploration was of two forms; the first being the continuous process of discovery as settlers sought grazing and crop lands and sometimes mineral resources, and the second the more deliberate activities of the professional explorers as they sought to cover vast distances through unknown terrain.

Some of the more important explorations were made by Joseph Hawdon and Charles Bonney, Edward John Eyre, Captain Charles Sturt, G.W. Goyder, John McDouall Stuart and William Ernest Giles.

A number of persons other than those mentioned contributed to the exploration of the State. The inhospitable nature of the country meant that many areas had to await the coming of the aeroplane before an accurate physical description could be recorded. One such expedition was that led by Donald Mackay in 1935 when the western half of the State north of the east-west railway line was aerially surveyed.

Chapter 3

GOVERNMENT

3.1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

South Australia is one of the six Australian States (originally constituted by Acts of the Imperial Parliament) which at Federation in 1901 ceded many of their powers on matters of national importance (e.g. international affairs and defence) to the Commonwealth of Australia. From time to time other powers on matters of local importance have been delegated to local governing bodies. As a result the people of South Australia are subject to the laws of a three-tier system of government. In addition statutory powers within specified fields are exercised by certain public corporations such as the State Bank of South Australia, the Electricity Trust of South Australia, the South Australian Housing Trust and the South Australian Meat Corporation.

Both the Commonwealth and the South Australian Parliaments are bicameral; in each the leader of the Government (the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premier of South Australia) is seated in the Lower House and in each the Upper House has restricted powers concerning money Bills.

Cabinet and Executive Government

Both in the Commonwealth and in South Australia, executive government is based on the system which was evolved in Britain in the eighteenth century and which is generally known as 'cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its main principles are that the head of the State, Her Majesty the Queen (or her representative, the Governor-General or Governor, acting on her behalf) should perform governmental acts on the advice of her ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of government at all. The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General and that of South Australia by the Governor, each being advised by an executive council which only meets for formal purposes. The whole policy of a Ministry is in practice determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Cabinet

As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls not only the general legislative program of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. In summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet through the Prime Minister or Premier, although legally the discretion is vested in the Governor-General or Governor himself.

Executive Council

The Executive Council is usually presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members holding office during his pleasure. All Ministers of State must be members of the Executive Council. Commonwealth Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on

leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings, for it is an essential feature of the cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day.

Appointment of Ministers

Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor, but in practice the discretion of the Queen's representative in the choice of Ministers is limited by the conventions on which the Cabinet system rests. When a Ministry resigns the Crown's custom is to send for the leader of the party which commands, or is likely to be able to command, a majority in the popular House and to commission him, as Prime Minister or Premier, to 'form a Ministry' — that is, to nominate other persons to be appointed as Ministers of State and to serve as his colleagues in the Cabinet.

3.2 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Federation

The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed on 1 January 1901 in 'An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia', a statute of the Imperial Parliament, which received Royal Assent in July 1900. The draft Constitution, which was enacted with only minor amendment, had been prepared at intercolonial conferences during 1897, 1898, and 1899, and was accepted at referendums during 1899 by South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, and in 1900 by Western Australia.

Separation of Powers

The Constitution provides, in Sections 52, 69, 86, 90 and 115, for certain powers to be vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Government and, in Section 51, for certain specified fields of interest to be common to both the Commonwealth and State Governments until amendment is made to the Constitution Act or until the State Parliaments cede particular powers.

Financial Resources

Since Federation the distribution of financial resources between the Commonwealth and State Governments has been an almost constant problem. Under the original terms of the Constitution three-quarters of the net revenues from the duties of customs and excise, for ten years, was returned to the States; provision also existed for general and particular grants to the States. Significant changes have been made in the distribution of financial resources since 1910. These are reviewed in some detail in Chapter 15 Public Finance.

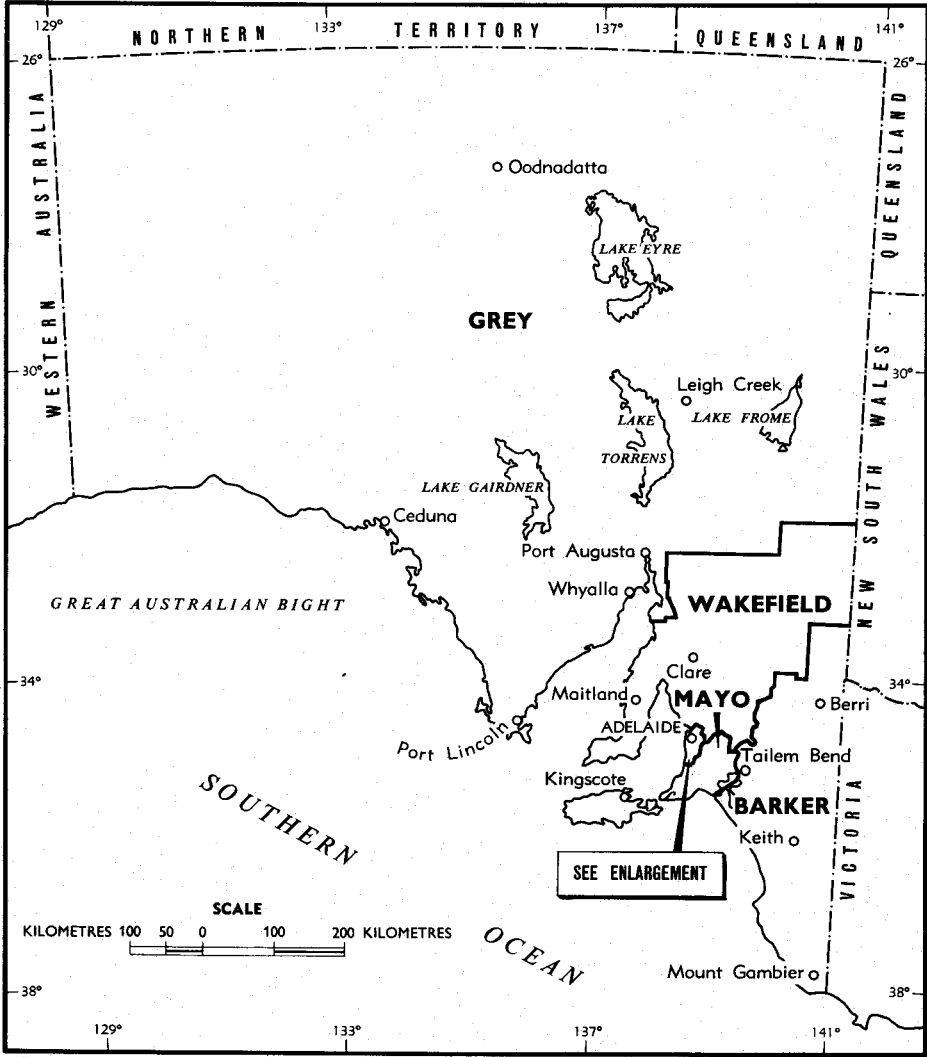
COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Constitution provides that 'the legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives'. Provision for constitutional amendment includes a requirement that a proposed amendment must be submitted to a referendum.

Franchise

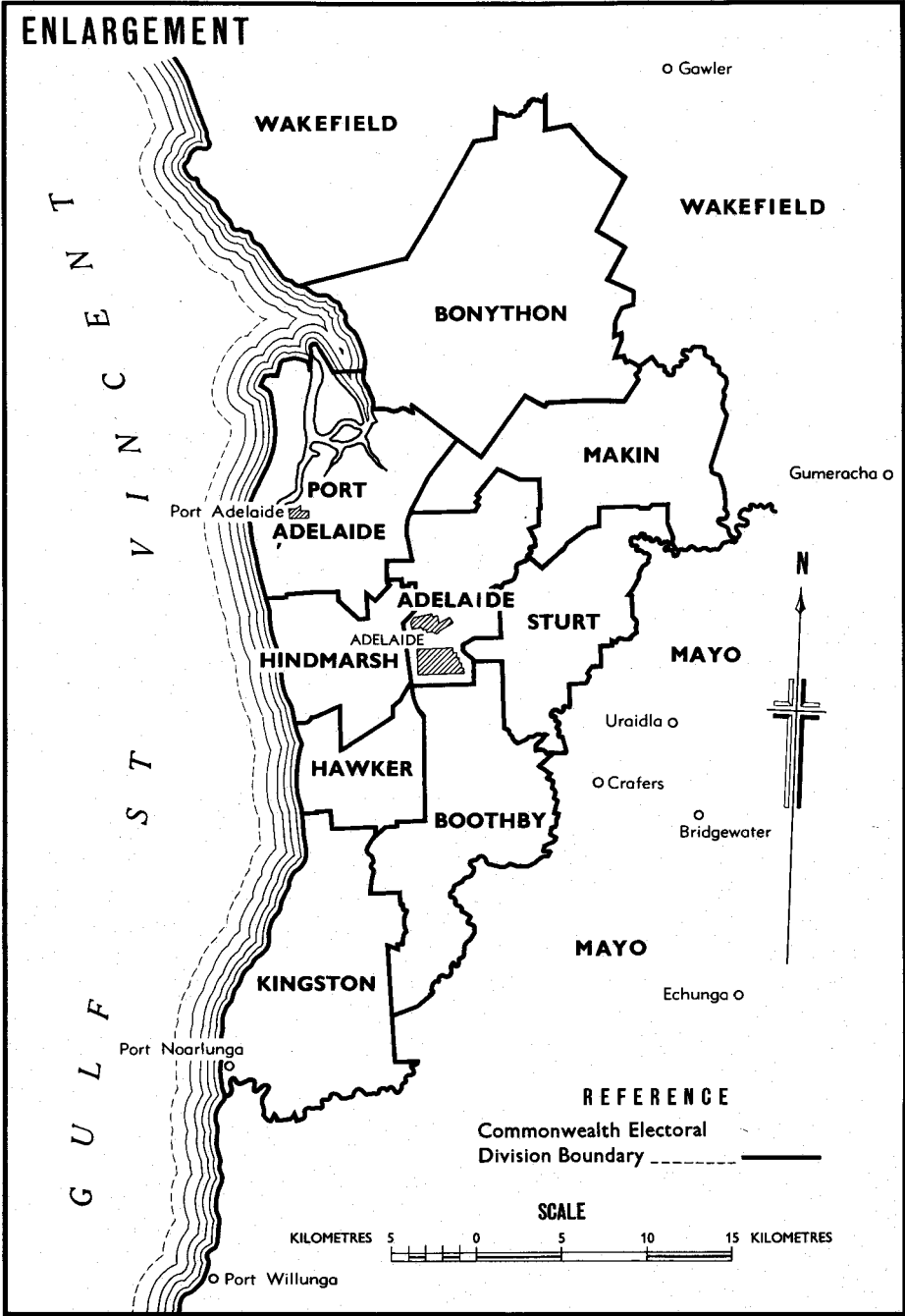
Qualifications for franchise are possessed by any Australian citizen or any British subject who on 25 January 1984 was enrolled on a Commonwealth electoral roll. The person must be not under eighteen years of age and not disqualified on other grounds. Residence in a subdivision for a period of one month before enrolment, is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory although compulsory enrolment provisions did not apply to Aborigines before 21 February 1984.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS
As proclaimed 3 September 1984



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

As proclaimed 3 September 1984



Persons of unsound mind, or convicted of treason or treachery and not pardoned, or convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for five years or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act 1958* or are prohibited non-citizens under that Act are excluded from the franchise.

Membership

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any qualified elector who is an Australian citizen of the full age of eighteen years. The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either House are; membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attained of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General

On 29 July 1982 His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Ninian Stephen, AK, GCMG, GCVO, KBE, QC was sworn in as the twentieth Governor-General of the Commonwealth. His authority as the Queen's representative is derived from Letters Patent, instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and the relevant sections of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Executive Council

Members of the Federal Executive Council are chosen, summoned and sworn by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. All Ministers are members. Councillors usually retain membership for life but it is customary for attendance at meetings to be limited to Ministers of the day.

THE SENATE

The Senate is the Upper House. Originally it was intended that this House should protect the rights and interests of the States, but with the growth of the parliamentary system of party-line voting, its role has become mainly that of a house of review.

Elections for the Senate : Voting, South Australia

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
10 December 1955	462,747	444,827	96.13	39,802	8.95
22 December 1958	490,930	473,832	96.52	36,677	7.74
9 December 1961	521,396	501,312	96.15	28,284	5.64
5 December 1964	551,341	528,464	95.85	39,421	7.46
25 November 1967	594,480	568,823	95.68	32,864	5.78
21 November 1970	639,807	609,268	95.23	42,306	6.94
18 May 1974	750,308	722,434	96.28	82,191	11.38
13 December 1975	789,004	759,369	96.24	75,540	9.95
10 December 1977	824,205	783,669	95.08	81,451	10.39
18 October 1980	849,899	806,695	94.92	70,359	8.72
5 March 1983	880,455	836,699	95.03	73,350	8.77
1 December 1984	906,278	862,369	95.16	46,399	5.38
11 July 1987	942,880	890,556	94.45	33,514	3.76

Representation

At present the Senate consists of seventy-six members — twelve from each State, two from the Australian Capital Territory and two from the Northern Territory. The original provision was that each State, voting as a single electorate, should elect six Senators but by the Representation Act of 1983, which was effective for the 1984 elections, the number was raised to twelve. By the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973*, two Senators were added from both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Territories were represented in the Senate for the first time following the general election of 13 December 1975. Except in extraordinary circumstances each Senator is elected for a term of six years. Six Senators from each State and all Territory Senators retire every three years.

The members representing South Australia in the Senate are:

To Retire 30 June 1990:

Hill, Robert Murray (LP)
Crowley, Rosemary Anne (ALP)
Chapman, Grant (LP)
Schacht, Chris (ALP)
Teague, Baden (LP)
Coulter, John (AD)

To Retire 30 June 1993:

Foreman, Dominic (ALP)
Messner, Tony (LP)
Haines, Janine (AD)
Bolkus, Nick (ALP)
Vanstone, Amanda (LP)
Maguire, Graham (ALP)

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Representation

The members of the House of Representatives (the Lower House) are elected in single-member electorates. The number of electorates into which a State is divided is determined by the proportion that the population of the State bears to the population of the Commonwealth as a whole. Section 24 of the Constitution provides that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as possible twice the number of Senators and prescribes the formula to be used, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides', for allocating to each State its share of the available seats but stipulates that no original State shall have less than five members in the House. In addition one member is elected from the Northern Territory and two members are elected from the Australian Capital Territory. Preferential voting is used for elections for the House of Representatives.

Elections for the House of Representatives : Voting, South Australia

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
10 December 1955	462,747	444,827	96.13	18,050	4.06
22 December 1958	490,930	473,832	96.52	15,619	3.30
9 December 1961	521,396	501,312	96.15	15,629	3.12
30 November 1963	541,536	523,135	96.60	13,963	2.67
26 November 1966	585,465	563,341	96.22	16,220	2.88
25 October 1969	624,626	599,719	96.01	20,562	3.43
2 December 1972	671,081	744,211	96.00	16,845	2.61
18 May 1974	750,308	722,434	96.28	20,311	2.81
13 December 1975	789,004	759,369	96.24	18,201	2.40
10 December 1977	824,205	783,669	95.08	26,461	3.38
18 October 1980	849,899	806,695	94.92	22,491	2.79
5 March 1983	880,455	836,699	95.03	22,380	2.67
1 December 1984	906,278	859,629	94.85	74,719	8.69
11 July 1987	942,880	884,418	93.80	60,536	6.84

House of Representatives, 1987 Election
Voting and Party Representation in South Australian Electorates

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Electors on roll</i>	<i>Electors voting</i>	<i>Successful candidates</i>		<i>First preference votes</i>
			<i>Name</i>	<i>Party</i>	
Adelaide	75,488	69,882	Hurford, C.J.	ALP	31,572
Barker	71,839	68,244	Porter, J.R.	LP	33,296
Bonython	72,287	67,910	Blewett, N.	ALP	38,150
Boothby	73,174	68,069	Hall, R.S.	LP	35,150
Grey	70,645	65,715	O'Neil, L.R.T.	ALP	32,005
Hawker	72,702	68,028	Harvey, E.	ALP	29,560
Hindmarsh	73,693	68,701	Scott, J.L.	ALP	30,782
Kingston	70,078	66,598	Bilney, G.N.	ALP	30,138
Makin	70,106	66,447	Duncan, P.	ALP	29,361
Mayo	73,697	69,011	Downer, A.J.G.	LP	35,040
Port Adelaide	73,195	68,576	Young, M.J.	ALP	38,196
Sturt	72,077	67,437	Wilson, I.B.C.	LP	32,262
Wakefield	73,899	69,800	Andrew, J.N.	LP	36,503

3.3 GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Constitution Act, 1855, which inaugurated the system of responsible government in South Australia, was passed and came into force on 24 October 1856. A summary of early constitutional history and the introduction of responsible government was included on pages 60-2 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1971.

VICE-REGAL REPRESENTATION

Lt-General Sir Donald Beaumont Dunstan, KBE, CB, was sworn in as the Queen's representative in South Australia on 23 April 1982.

The title of the vice-regal representative has been varied from time to time. The first three holders of the Office were styled 'Governor and Commander-in-Chief', the next two, 'Lieutenant-Governor', and the following two, 'Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief'. The title then reverted to its original form until Federation in 1901. Since then, because of the appointment of a 'Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Commonwealth', the holder of the State office has been described simply as 'Governor', and this title is used in the following table, which lists occupants of the office since the foundation of South Australia.

As titular head of the Government of South Australia the Governor exercises powers, duties, and functions, similar to those of a constitutional sovereign. On the one hand he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and on the other hand he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, who take the responsibility for their advice. Nevertheless, the Governor retains important spheres of discretionary action and is thus enabled to maintain something of a safeguard against malpractice and injustice, particularly in extreme circumstances. To ensure continuity of services, the Governor has power to appropriate up to one per cent of the total amount appropriated from the State's general revenue by the Appropriation Acts for public service without specific Parliamentary authority. At present he is granted a basic salary of \$30,000 a year and an expense allowance which is altered in accordance with the Consumer Price Index number for Adelaide. The amount appropriated from Consolidated Revenue for the Governor's salary and allowances for 1984-85 was \$103,900. The Governors' Pensions Act, 1976 provides for a pension to be paid to former Governors and to the spouses of deceased Governors.

Governors of South Australia

Name	Term of Office	
Captain John Hindmarsh, RN, KH	28 December 1836	16 July 1838
L-Col George Gawler, KH	17 October 1838	15 May 1841
George Grey	15 May 1841	25 October 1845
Lt-Col Frederick Holt Robe	25 October 1845	2 August 1848
Sir Henry E.F. Young	2 August 1848	20 December 1854
Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, CB	8 June 1855	4 March 1862
Sir Dominick Daly	4 March 1862	19 February 1868
Rt Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart	16 February 1869	18 April 1873
Sir Anthony Musgrave, KCMG	9 June 1873	29 January 1877
Lt-Gen. Sir Wm F.D. Jervois, GCMG, CB	2 October 1877	9 January 1883
Sir Wm C.F. Robinson, GCMG	19 February 1883	5 March 1889
Rt Hon. the Earl of Kintore, PC, GCMG	11 April 1889	10 April 1895
Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Bart, GCMG	29 October 1895	29 March 1899
Rt Hon. the Lord Tennyson, KCMG	10 April 1899	17 July 1902
Sir George R. Le Hunte, KCMG	1 July 1903	18 February 1909
Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, GCVO, KCB	18 February 1909	22 March 1914
Lt-Col Sir Henry L. Galway, KCMG, DSO	18 April 1914	30 April 1920
Lt-Col Sir Wm E.G. Archibald Weigall, KCMG	9 June 1920	30 May 1922
Lt-Gen. Sir George T.M. Bridges, KCB, KCMG, DSO ..	4 December 1922	4 December 1927
Brig.-Gen. the Hon Sir A.G.A. Hore-Ruthven, VC, KCMG, CB, DSO	14 May 1928	26 April 1934
Maj.-Gen. Sir W.J. Dugan, KCMG, CB, DSO	28 July 1934	23 February 1939
Sir Charles M. Barclay-Harvey, KCMG	12 August 1939	26 April 1944
Lt-Gen. Sir C.W.M. Norrie, KCMG, CB, DSO, MC	19 December 1944	19 June 1952
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert A. George, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB, MC	23 February 1953	7 March 1960
Lt-Gen. Sir Edric M. Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	4 April 1961	1 June 1968
Maj.-Gen. Sir James W. Harrison, KCMG, CB, CBE ...	4 December 1968	16 September 1971
Sir Mark L. Oliphant, KBE	1 December 1971	30 November 1976
Sir Douglas R. Nicholls, KCVO, OBE	1 December 1976	30 April 1977
Sir Keith D. Seaman, KCVO, OBE	1 September 1977	28 March 1982
Lt-Gen. Sir Donald B. Dunstan, KBE, CB	23 April 1982	

A Governor is normally appointed for a term of five years, but he can be reappointed for one or more subsequent terms.

In the absence or prolonged illness of a Governor other persons have been appointed to administer the government of the State. These persons have been variously styled 'Lieutenant-Governor', 'Deputy-Governor', 'Deputy Lieutenant-Governor', and 'Administrator', and several of them have held office more than once.

CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

In South Australia all Ministers are members of the Cabinet and all Ministers are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council. Although the Governor may, subject to any law enacted by the Legislature, appoint other persons to the Executive Council, membership is in practice limited to Ministers of the day.

The Constitution Act of 1855 provided that every Minister must be a member of either the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly or become a member within three months of appointment. However, in 1873 an amendment was made to the Act authorising the Governor to appoint an Attorney-General from outside Parliament; this provision was retained until 1953 and four Attorneys-General were so appointed.

The maximum of Ministers has been varied from time to time. In 1856 the number was five; in 1873, six; 1901, four; 1908, six; 1953, eight; 1965, nine; 1970, ten; 1973, eleven; 1975, twelve and 1978, thirteen. In 1908 it was specified that no more than four Ministers were to be in the House of Assembly, but in 1953 this limit was increased to five, in 1965 to six, in 1970 to seven

and in 1973 to eight. This restriction on the number of Ministers from the Lower House was removed by the Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2), 1975, and now it is permissible for all Ministers to be selected from the House of Assembly.

Cabinet, as such, has no legal powers. Some Cabinet decisions result in the initiation and subsequent enactment of legislation; other decisions become legally binding through ratification by Executive Council or through powers vested in individual Ministers for the administration and control of their respective departments of government. In addition to government departments, statutory authorities also come under some degree of ministerial or parliamentary oversight.

Premiers

Since 1856 the following thirty-nine persons have held the office of Premier.

Premiers of South Australia

Names	Dates of office	Total period in office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Boyle T. Finnis	24/10/1856 — 21/8/1857	—	301
Hon. John Baker	21/8/1857 — 1/9/1857	—	11
Hon. Robert R. Torrens	1/9/1857 — 30/9/1857	—	29
Hon. Richard D. Hanson	30/9/1857 — 9/5/1860	2	222
Hon. Thomas Reynolds	9/5/1860 — 8/10/1861	1	152
Hon. G.M. Waterhouse	8/10/1861 — 4/7/1863	1	269
Hon. Francis S. Dutton	4/7/1863 — 15/7/1863;		
	22/3/1865 — 20/9/1865	—	193
Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, KCMG	15/7/1863 — 4/8/1864;		
	20/9/1865 — 23/10/1865;		
	3/5/1867 — 24/9/1868;		
	13/10/1868 — 3/11/1868;		
	22/1/1872 — 22/7/1873	4	35
Hon. Arthur Blyth	4/8/1864 — 22/3/1865;		
	10/11/1871 — 22/1/1872;		
	22/7/1873 — 3/6/1875	2	254
Hon. John Hart, CMG	23/10/1865 — 28/3/1866;		
	24/9/1868 — 13/10/1868;		
	30/5/1870 — 10/11/1871	1	339
Hon. James P. Boucaut, QC	28/3/1866 — 3/5/1867;		
	3/6/1875 — 6/6/1876;		
	26/10/1877 — 27/9/1878	3	11
Hon. H.B. Strangways	3/11/1868 — 30/5/1870	1	208
Hon. John Colton	6/6/1876 — 26/10/1877;		
	16/6/1884 — 16/6/1885;	2	142
Hon William Morgan	27/9/1878 — 24/6/1881	2	270
Hon. John C. Bray	24/6/1881 — 16/6/1884	2	358
Hon. Sir J.W. Downer, KCMG, QC	16/6/1885 — 11/6/1887;		
	15/10/1892 — 16/6/1893	2	239
Hon. Thomas Playford	11/6/1887 — 27/6/1889;		
	19/8/1890 — 21/6/1892	3	323
Hon. J.A. Cockburn	27/6/1889 — 19/8/1890	1	53
Hon. F.W. Holder	21/6/1892 — 15/10/1892;		
	8/12/1899 — 15/5/1901	1	274
Rt Hon. C.C. Kingston, QC	16/6/1893 — 1/12/1899	6	168
Hon. V.L. Solomon	1/12/1899 — 8/12/1899	—	7
Hon. J.G. Jenkins	15/5/1901 — 1/3/1905	3	290
Hon. Richard Butler	1/3/1905 — 26/7/1905	—	147
Hon. Thomas Price	26/7/1905 — 5/6/1909	3	314
Hon. A.H. Peake	5/6/1909 — 3/6/1910;		
	17/2/1912 — 3/4/1915;		
Hon. John Verran	3/6/1910 — 17/12/1912	1	259
Hon. Crawford Vaughan	3/4/1915 — 14/7/1917	2	102
Hon. Sir H.N. Barwell, KCMG	8/4/1920 — 16/4/1924	4	8
Hon. John Gunn	16/4/1924 — 28/8/1926	2	134

Premiers of South Australia (continued)

Names	Dates of office	Total period in office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Lionel L. Hill	28/8/1926 — 8/4/1927; 17/4/1930 — 13/2/1933	3	160
Hon. R.L. Butler	8/4/1927 — 17/4/1930; 18/4/1933 — 5/11/1938	8	210
Hon. R.S. Richards	13/2/1933 — 18/4/1933	—	64
Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, GCMG	5/11/1938 — 10/3/1965	26	125
Hon. F.H. Walsh	10/3/1965 — 1/6/1967	2	83
Hon. D.A. Dunstan, QC	1/6/1967 — 17/4/1968; 2/6/1970 — 15/2/1979	8	259
Hon. R.S. Hall	17/4/1968 — 2/6/1970	2	47
Hon. J.D. Corcoran	15/2/1979 — 18/9/1979	—	216
Hon. D.O. Tonkin	18/9/1979 — 6/11/1982	3	49
Hon. J.C. Bannon	6/11/1982 —		

PARLIAMENT

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved, by proclamation issued by the Governor. The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the House of Assembly (Lower House). The following table gives the dates and the number of House of Assembly sitting days for Parliamentary sessions in recent years.

Parliamentary session	Period	House of Assembly sitting days
1978-79	13/7/78 — 1/3/79	55
1979	24/5/79 — 22/8/79	11
1979-80	11/10/79 — 12/6/80	35
1980-81	31/7/80 — 11/6/81	56
1981-82	16/7/81 — 18/6/82	68
1982	20/7/82 — 14/40/82	27
1982-83	8/12/82 — 2/6/83	26
1983-84	4/8/83 — 10/5/84	56
1984	2/8/84 — 6/12/84	34
1984-85	2/8/84 — 20/6/85	60
1985	1/8/85 — 10/11/85	31
1986	11/2/86 — 10/4/86	12
1986-87	31/7/86 — 7/5/87	57
1987-88 (incomplete session)	6/8/87 — 3/12/87	33

Voting System

Members for both Houses are elected by secret ballot; the preferential system of voting is used. In filling the vacancy for each House of Assembly district the candidate who has received the largest number of first preference votes is elected if this number constitutes an absolute majority (*i.e.* greater than one-half of the total formal votes). If no candidate has received an absolute majority of first preference votes a second count is made in which the second preferences of the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes are distributed. This distribution of second preferences of the successive candidate with the fewest votes is repeated until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes.

The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected through a system of proportional representation with the whole of the State as a single multi-member electoral district.

Members, Qualifications, and Privileges

Certain requirements must be met before a person qualifies for membership of the South Australian Parliament. The following persons are not eligible for membership of either House; Judges, persons under the age of eighteen, aliens, members of the Commonwealth Parliament, persons who are not residents of South Australia, holders of contracts for the Public Service, occupants of offices of profit under the Crown, persons of unsound mind, persons attainted of treason, undischarged bankrupts and insolvent persons, and, amongst others, persons under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for at least a year. Other requirements applicable only to one House or the other are mentioned on pages 25 and 28. Each member is required to take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance to the Crown before being permitted to sit or vote in Parliament. All members of the Parliament are entitled to such privileges, immunities, and powers as were held by members of the House of Commons on 24 October 1856, the date on which the Constitution Act came into force.

Franchise

The franchises for the separate Houses are shown on page 25. South Australia was the first, at the general election of 25 April 1896, of the Australian States to give voting rights to women, and the existence of this provision in this State contributed to the decision to include full adult franchise in proposals for Federation. For the first eighty-five years of responsible government voting for both Houses of Parliament was voluntary but the Electoral Act Amendment Act of 1942 made voting for the House of Assembly compulsory for persons whose names appear on the House of Assembly Electoral Roll.

Numbers of Members and Electorates

Alterations made to the number of members and number of electorates for each of the two Houses are shown in the following table.

Members and Electorates, South Australia

Date	Legislative Council		House of Assembly	
	Members	Electorates	Members	Electorates
1856	18	1	36	17
1863	18	1	36	18
1875	18	1	46	22
1882	24	4	46	22
1884 (a)	24	4	52	26
1890	24	4	54	27
1902	18	4	42	13
1912 (b)	18	4	40	12
1915	20	5	46	19
1938	20	5	39	39
1970	20	5	47	47
1975	21	1	47	47
1979	22	1	47	47

(a) Separate representation for Northern Territory.

(b) Cession of Northern Territory to Commonwealth Government control.

Functions of Parliament

The function of Parliament is to legislate for the peace, order, and good government of the State. Principal among the tasks of Parliament is the raising of revenue and the appropriation of funds for the development and maintenance of the State through its public services.

Legislation may be initiated by any member in either House except that money Bills must be initiated by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Assembly; the Legislative Council may suggest amendments to money Bills although it may not effect such amendments itself. Most Bills are initiated by the Government as a result of the deliberations of Cabinet. The Opposition and independent members usually confine their activities to examination, criticism, and amendment, of Government measures. Legislation, other than to amend the Constitution, may be passed by a simple majority of the votes of the members present.

Constitutional Amendment

Alteration to the Constitution Act is in the hands of the Parliament. An alteration to the Constitution requires at the second and third readings of the Bill acceptance by a majority of all the members (not only those present or voting) of each House voting separately.

Deadlocks

A deadlock results from the refusal by the Upper House to pass the same (or substantially the same) Bill during two consecutive Parliaments, provided that a general election for the Lower House has been held between the refusals and that on the second occasion an absolute majority of all the members of the Lower House voted in favour of the Bill at its second and third readings. In the event of a deadlock between the Houses, provision is made for the dissolution of both Houses.

Life of Parliament

Term of office of each Parliament is four years from the day on which it first meets for the dispatch of business but it may be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor before the expiration of this period.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

The following table shows, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the parliamentary system in South Australia, comprising the Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, House of Assembly and electoral activities.

Cost of Parliamentary Government, South Australia
(\$'000)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Governor's establishment	679	641	806	1,008	917
Ministry	846	904	1,014	1,107	1,187
Parliament:					
Legislative Council (a)	1,213	1,295	1,419	1,790	1,879
House of Assembly (a)	2,292	2,564	2,844	3,635	3,787
Other (b)	6,265	7,546	7,744	9,158	9,942
Total Parliament	9,770	11,405	12,007	14,583	15,608
Electoral	1,853	651	940	2,921	961
Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	107	119	128	128	159
Total	13,254	13,720	14,895	19,748	18,832

(a) Allowances to members, travelling and other expenses.

(b) Government contribution to members' superannuation funds, printing, reporting staff, library, etc.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members and Electorates

The Constitution and Electoral Acts Amendment Act, 1973, assented to on 22 November 1973, increased the number of members in the Legislative Council from twenty to twenty-two and reduced the number of electorates to one with the whole State becoming a single electorate with members elected on a proportional representation basis. This amendment did not become fully effective for two general elections as only half the Legislative Councillors retire at each election and eleven members (not ten as previously) are now elected at each general Legislative Council election. At the general election of 15 September 1979, eleven members were elected to the Legislative Council and at present there are twenty-two members in this House. In future casual vacancies will be filled by a person chosen at a joint sitting of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Franchise

Voting for the Legislative Council is voluntary for those persons whose names are on the Legislative Council Electoral Roll. Under the Constitution and Electoral Acts Amendment Act, 1973, all names which appear on the House of Assembly Electoral Roll are included on the Legislative Council Electoral Roll. Thus, all electors entitled to vote at House of Assembly elections are entitled also to vote at Legislative Council elections. Qualifications for House of Assembly electors are discussed below.

President and Chairman of Committees

At the first meeting of the Council in each Parliament the members choose one from among their number to fill the position of President and Chairman of Committees. The person so selected is then entitled to a casting vote only.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Seat of Government

The House of Assembly can be regarded as the more important Chamber in that the Government of the day holds its position as such only so long as it controls a majority in this House. When it no longer controls such a majority in vital issues, particularly 'money Bills', the Government must resign or go to the polls. Once defeated in the Lower House on a 'money Bill', the Government is unable to finance the administration of the State.

Franchise

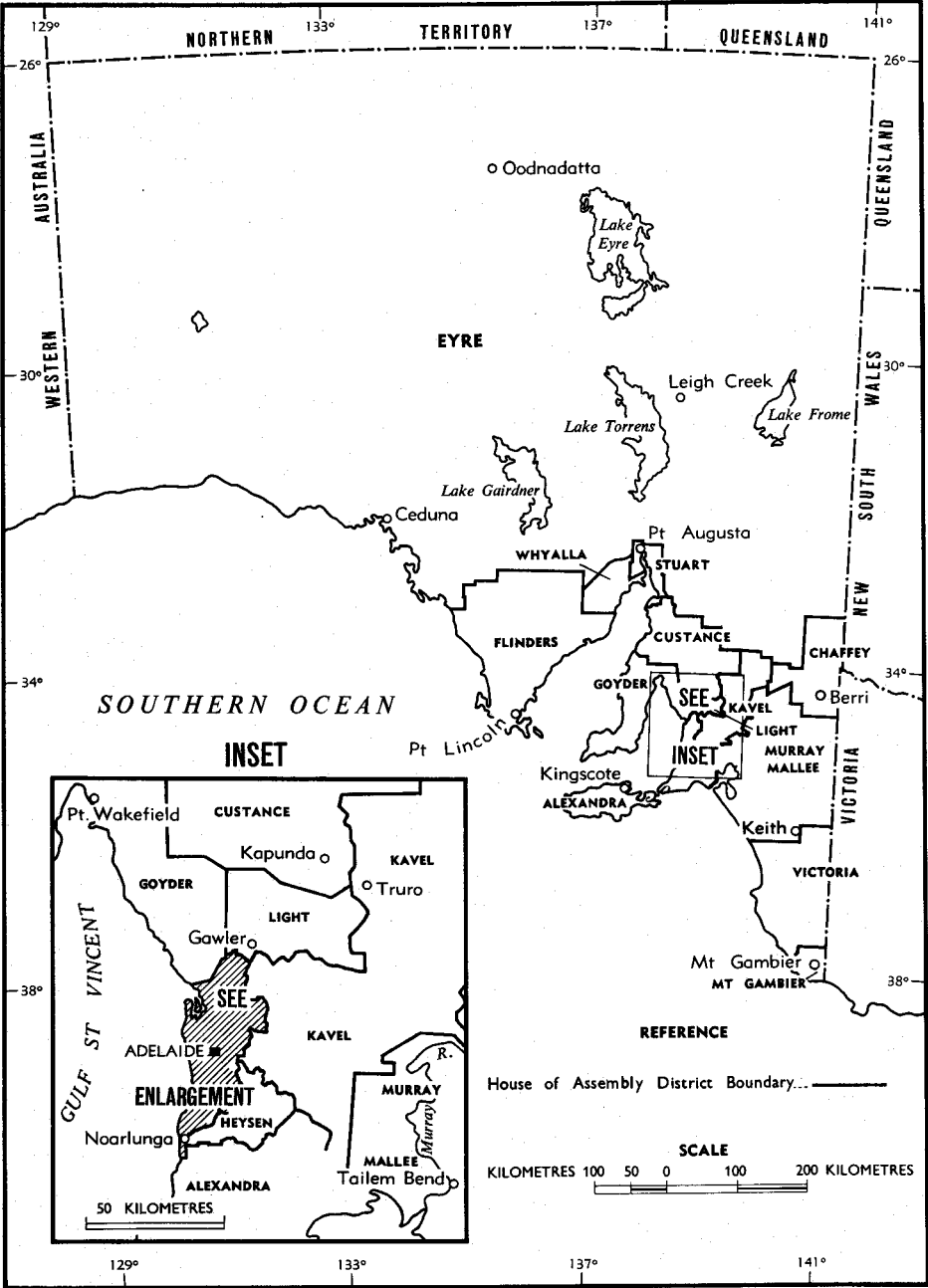
An Australian citizen, or a British subject who on 25 January 1984 was enrolled on a Commonwealth electoral roll and/or at some time between 26 October 1983 and 25 January 1984 was enrolled on an electoral roll for a South Australian Assembly district or a Commonwealth electoral roll in any State, and at least eighteen years of age who:

- (i) has lived continuously in Australia for at least six months, and in South Australia for at least three months, and in a Subdivision for at least one month immediately preceding the date of his or her claim for enrolment; or
- (ii) is or has been (as qualified by the Constitution Act) a member of the Commonwealth Naval, Military or Air Force, or a member of the Mercantile Marine, during any war in which the Commonwealth is or has been engaged;

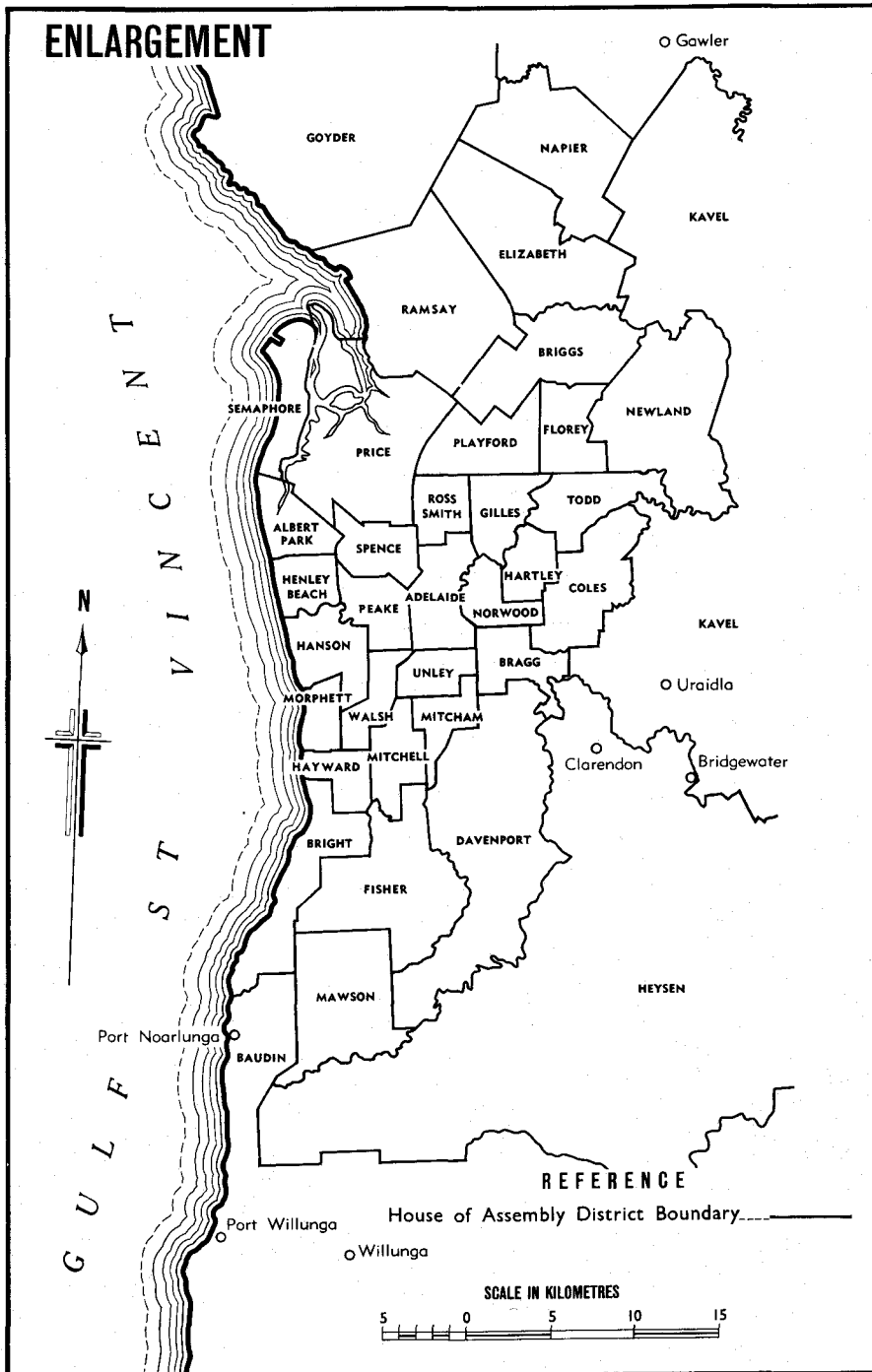
is entitled to vote at an election for a Member of the House of Assembly if, at the time of the election, he or she is enrolled on the electoral roll for a Subdivision of the Assembly District in which the election is held, and is not of unsound mind.

Persons convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for one year or more and persons attainted of treason are entitled to the same voting rights as ordinary citizens under the provisions of the Constitutional Act Amendment Act, 1976.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS
Operative from 22 September 1983



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS
 Operative from 22 September 1983



Enrolment for the House of Assembly is not compulsory but in practice, as a consequence of the operation of the Commonwealth and House of Assembly Joint Electoral Rolls, most persons enrolling for the Commonwealth Electoral Roll are also enrolled for the House of Assembly.

Membership

Subject to the exclusions mentioned on page 23 election to the House of Assembly is open to those eligible to vote in an election for the House. Members of this House are elected for a maximum of four years, for single-member districts. The seat of a member becomes vacant through his death, resignation or disqualification and, usually, is filled at a by-election.

Electorates and Electoral Distribution

The present allocation of thirty-three metropolitan and fourteen country electorates for the House of Assembly became operative from 23 August 1977 and was determined by the Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission. Before this date there were twenty-eight metropolitan and nineteen country House of Assembly electoral districts. The first election incorporating the current boundaries was held on 7 December 1985.

Officers and their Functions

The Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when a Parliament first meets. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and applies its procedure. The Speaker may exercise a casting vote only. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee and acts as Deputy Speaker when required.

Other officers of the Parliament include the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in either House and the various party whips whose function is to ensure that their party members are present in the House for divisions and other important business.

ELECTIONS AND PARTY REPRESENTATION

The following table gives details of the numbers of electors enrolled and voting in contested electorates for all general elections from 1953 to 1985.

South Australian Parliament : Voting at Elections, 1953 to 1985

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	Contested electorates			Contested electorates		
	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	Per cent	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	Per cent
7 March 1953	97,968	79,373	81.02	354,273	336,529	95.00
3 March 1956	22,963	16,002	69.69	299,048	280,811	93.90
7 March 1959	86,278	70,907	81.14	426,340	400,531	93.95
3 March 1962	118,218	98,786	83.56	444,197	417,462	93.98
6 March 1965	186,899	149,910	80.21	542,436	513,064	94.59
2 March 1968	275,701	262,328	95.15	609,626	575,948	94.48
30 May 1970 .....	..	..	..	635,533	603,952	95.03
10 March 1973	383,758	357,971	93.28	696,290	655,937	94.20
12 July 1975	771,414	719,753	93.30	771,414	721,770	93.56
17 September 1977 .....	..	..	..	818,335	764,072	93.37
15 September 1979	826,586	765,033	92.55	826,586	768,985	93.03
6 November 1982	871,215	808,363	92.79	871,215	811,758	93.18
7 December 1985	905,507	846,250	93.46	905,507	846,181	93.45

The following table shows the Party representation in both Houses of the South Australian Parliament resulting from each general election from 1953.

South Australian Parliament : Party Representation at Elections, 1953 to 1985

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	ALP	LP	Other	ALP	LP	Other
7 March 1953	4	16	—	14	21	4
3 March 1956	4	16	—	15	21	3
7 March 1959	4	16	—	17	20	2
3 March 1962	4	16	—	19	18	2
6 March 1965	4	16	—	21	17	1
2 March 1968	4	16	—	19	19	1
30 May 1970	4	16	—	27	20	—
10 March 1973	6	13	1	26	18	3
12 July 1975	10	9	2	23	20	4
17 September 1977	10	11	—	27	18	2
15 September 1979	10	11	1	19	25	3
6 November 1982	9	11	2	24	21	2
7 December 1985	10	10	(a) 2	27	16	(b) 4

(a) Australian Democrats (b) 1 National Party, 3 Independents

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia

At the general election held on 7 December 1985 there were forty-seven electorates represented in the House of Assembly. The table which follows shows the electoral returns for that general election.

House of Assembly : Party Representation, 1985

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Name	Successful candidate	
				Party	First preference votes
Adelaide	19,116	17,098	Duigan, M.G.	ALP	7,875
Albert Park	20,094	18,920	Hamilton, K.C.	ALP	11,015
Alexandra	19,890	18,708	Chapman, W.E.	LP	9,938
Baudin	20,006	18,433	Hopgood, D.J.	ALP	10,681
Bragg	19,995	18,380	Ingerson, G.A.	LP	11,719
Briggs	18,158	16,843	Rann, M.D.	ALP	9,142
Bright	19,601	18,681	Robertson, D.J.	ALP	9,048
Chaffey	19,614	17,639	Arnold, P.B.	LP	10,937
Coles	17,859	16,755	Adamson, J.L.	LP	8,855
Custance	18,133	17,269	Olsen, J.W.	LP	10,611
Davenport	18,730	17,542	Evans, S.G.	IND	5,224
Elizabeth	17,025	15,762	Evans, M.J.	IND	5,500
Eyre	17,676	15,706	Gunn, G.M.	LP	9,577
Fisher	21,998	20,868	Tyler, P.B.	ALP	9,908
Flinders	18,901	17,761	Blacker, P.D.	NP	6,864
Florey	19,449	18,479	Gregory, R.J.	ALP	9,961
Gilles	18,297	17,276	Slater, J.W.	ALP	10,083
Goyder	20,923	19,881	Meier, E.J.	LP	11,533
Hanson	19,196	17,979	Becker, H.	LP	8,552
Hartley	19,402	18,112	Groom, T.R.	ALP	10,347
Hayward	18,652	17,721	Appleby, J.E.	ALP	8,678
Henley Beach	19,790	18,692	Ferguson, D.M.	ALP	9,876
Heyesen	19,089	17,774	Wotton, D.C.	LP	9,418
Kavel	20,085	18,779	Goldsworthy, E.R.	LP	10,842
Light	19,981	18,883	Eastick, B.C.	LP	10,012
Mawson	19,724	18,277	Lenahan, S.M.	ALP	11,152
Mitcham	19,758	18,356	Baker, S.J.	LP	9,859
Mitchell	18,866	17,741	Payne, R.G.	ALP	10,408
Morphett	18,683	17,517	Oswald, J.K.G.	LP	8,987

House of Assembly : Party Representation, 1985 (continued)

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Name	Party	Successful candidate
					First preference votes
Mount Gambier	18,742	17,971	Allison, H.	LP	10,292
Murray Mallee	19,662	18,491	Lewis, I.P.	LP	10,454
Napier	18,156	16,770	Hemmings, T.H.	ALP	10,744
Newland	20,237	19,231	Gayler, D.L.	ALP	9,213
Norwood	18,826	17,391	Crafter, G.J.	ALP	8,990
Peake	19,668	18,395	Plunkett, K.H.	ALP	10,593
Playford	19,283	18,130	McRae, T.M.	ALP	11,289
Price	19,905	18,376	De Laine, M.R.	ALP	12,163
Ramsay	19,586	18,314	Arnold, L.	ALP	12,959
Ross Smith	19,177	18,007	Bannon, J.C.	ALP	11,415
Semaphore	18,934	17,864	Peterson, N.T.	IND	7,226
Spence	19,554	18,249	Abbott, R.K.	ALP	11,349
Stuart	18,880	17,785	Keneally, G.F.	ALP	11,164
Todd	18,867	17,864	Klunder, J.H.C.	ALP	9,203
Unley	19,576	17,771	Mayes, M.K.	ALP	8,797
Victoria	20,139	19,023	Baker, D.S.	LP	9,074
Walsh	18,988	17,608	Trainer, J.P.	ALP	9,422
Whyalla	18,566	17,109	Blevins, F.T.	ALP	8,877

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia NP National Party IND Independent

The members of the Legislative Council at 22 October 1987 were as follows:

Bruce, Hon. G.L. (ALP)	Hill, Hon. C.M. (LP)
Burdett, Hon. J.C. (LP)	Irwin, Hon. J.C. (ALP)
Cameron, Hon. M.B. (LP)	Laidlaw, Hon. D.V. (LP)
Cornwall, Hon. J.R. (ALP)	Levy, Hon. J.A.W. (ALP)
Crothers, Hon. T. (ALP)	Lucas, Hon. R.I. (LP)
Davis, Hon. L.H. (LP)	Pickles, Hon. C.A. (ALP)
Dunn, Hon. H.P.K. (LP)	Ritson, Hon. R.J. (LP)
Elliott, Hon. M.J. (AD)	Roberts, Hon. T.G. (ALP)
Feleppa, Hon. M.S. (ALP)	Sumner, Hon. C.J. (ALP)
Gilfillan, Hon. I. (AD)	Weatherill, Hon. G. (ALP)
Griffin, Hon. K.T. (LP)	Wiese, Hon. B.J. (ALP)

REFERENDUMS

Since the inception of responsible government in South Australia in 1856 eight referendums have been held — the first in 1896 and subsequent ones in 1898, 1899, 1911, 1915, 1965, 1970 and 1982 — and eleven proposals have been submitted.

Three proposals related to education (1896) of which only one was approved; three were constitutional (1898 and 1899) — all approved; one related to Parliamentary salaries (1911) — not approved; one related to bar-room closing hours (1915) — favoured 6 p.m. closing; one related to the establishment of a lottery (1965) — approved; one related to extended shopping hours in the metropolitan area (1970) — not approved; and one related to daylight saving (1982) — approved. The last referendum, held on 6 November 1982, asked House of Assembly electors 'Are you in favour of daylight saving?'. Of the 811,288 who voted, 568,635 voted 'Yes' and 225,310 voted 'No'.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

South Australia is represented in London by the Agent-General for South Australia, at South Australia House, 50 Strand, London. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia; to keep the State Government informed of political and economic developments overseas; to promote industrial development and investment in South Australia; to encourage immigration to the State and to foster trade with the United Kingdom and other countries.

INTERSTATE REPRESENTATION

The South Australian Tourist Bureau maintains offices in Sydney, New South Wales, and in Melbourne, Victoria, to foster and facilitate tourist travel to South Australia.

STATE EMBLEMS

A description of the South Australian Coat-of-Arms, the State Badge, the State Flag and the Floral Emblem together with coloured illustrations was included on pages 94-5 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1970.

On 27 September 1970, the hairy-nosed wombat (*Lasiorhinus latifrons*) was adopted as South Australia's official Faunal Emblem.

3.4 PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

A public corporation is defined, for statistical purposes, as a body (other than a local government authority or body whose receipts and payments are included in the public accounts of the Commonwealth, a State, or a Territory) created by or under legislation to carry out an activity or activities on behalf of a government, or a body in which a government has a controlling interest.

Some authorities, such as marketing boards which are set up by Acts of Parliament are not regarded as public corporations because their activities are carried out on behalf of industries rather than on behalf of any government. Most public corporations have independent powers for the recruitment of staff. All possess greater administrative and financial autonomy than government departments but there is a wide variation in the degree of autonomy accorded, in various aspects, to different authorities.

Activities carried out by public corporations include tertiary education, hospital services, power supply, public transport, banking services, fire control, irrigation and drainage in rural areas, control and regulation of milk supply, slaughtering of animals for human consumption, housing development, off-course totalisators and lotteries, and investigation of problems relating to the development of mineral resources.

In appropriate parts of this Year Book reference is made to the activities of most of the public corporations which operate in South Australia.

3.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Number Size and Status

At 1 January 1988, there were 125 local government authorities in South Australia. Each local government area is controlled by a Council consisting of members elected by residents and property owners and exercising powers under the Local Government Act, 1934.

While around 99 per cent of the State's population resides within the 125 incorporated areas, only 15 per cent of the State is covered by them — the remaining parts are served by the Outback Areas Community Development Trust.

Boundaries

Local government areas are defined by proclaimed boundaries. The Local Government Act, 1934 stipulates that a change to boundaries can be made in the form of a proposal initiated by the Minister of Local Government, a Council or 20 per cent of the electors in the area or portion of the area affected by the proposal. The proposal is reviewed by the Local Government Advisory Commission which undertakes enquiries and hearings into the subject and makes recommendations to the Minister. The major boundary of concern to local government bodies involves wards which are also defined by proclamation and all except four local government areas contain wards which are primarily electoral districts. The ward boundary is subject to a periodical review within a time constraint of seven years to ensure that electors are adequately and fairly represented.

Functions

The Local Government Act, 1934 prescribes most of the powers and authorities which each council exercises in the management of the affairs of its area, but some functions devolve from other Acts. To enable it to sue and be sued and to participate in transactions involving the purchase and sale of land and other property each council is constituted as a corporate body.

The functions performed by councils vary with the area concerned, but there are general functions which are common to them all *e.g.* road construction and maintenance, health services and Local Boards of Health, libraries, provision of street lighting, the maintenance of cemeteries, foreshores and jetties, the control of the location of industries, the prevention of fires within certain areas, and the policing of provisions relating to vermin and weeds.

Membership

The Local Government electorate is represented by a membership which comprises a mayor or chairman, aldermen and councillors. The mayor or chairman is the principal member of the Council. A mayor is elected by the area as a whole while the chairman is chosen from among the members of the council. The mayor of the City of Adelaide is entitled to be called Lord Mayor. Aldermen are the representatives of the area as a whole and there may not be more aldermen than half the number of councillors. Councillors are elected by the electors of the area as representatives of the area as a whole where there are no wards and in the case where wards exist, by the electors of those individual wards as ward representatives. No ward may have more than four councillors.

A person is eligible to nominate for local government office if he is an elector for the area, provided that he is not an undischarged bankrupt, liable to imprisonment, disqualified from holding public office, or an officer or employee of the council. Furthermore, members of other councils and persons who have nominated for offices in other councils are ineligible. A person elected to the office of mayor or alderman must have been a member of a council for at least twelve months.

A member of a council receives an annual allowance for expenses and reimbursement of other prescribed expenses. The allowances are fixed at the first meeting after an election and may not be less than \$300 per annum or more than \$1,200 per annum.

A person, of or above the age of majority, may vote if he is an elector in the area for the House of Assembly, he lives in the area and has lodged a declaration with the council, or he is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner or occupier of rateable property. A body corporate may be enrolled as an elector if it is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner of rateable property.

A council must hold at least one ordinary meeting in each month. The meeting in a municipality must not be held before 5 p.m. unless the council resolves unanimously to meet before that time.

Chapter 4

POPULATION

4.1 POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

Methods of estimating the population in a given area depend on the use to which such measures are to be put and the availability of information on which to base those estimates. Before 1971, the main measure of the population of South Australia was the census count. Since 1971, figures have been compiled on the basis of the estimated resident population (ERP) of the State at certain times. The estimated resident population for Census dates is derived by adding estimates of Australians temporarily overseas and estimates of census under-enumeration to the count of persons at their usual place of residence.

Measures of the estimated mean (average) resident population for a period are generally used when calculating rates (*e.g.* crude birth rates) for a period. Projections of estimates of future populations are compiled from sets of assumptions about population trends, and are important in forecasting and planning.

The count of persons in South Australia (excluding Aborigines) had reached 17,366 persons at the first census on 26 February 1844. In 1861, twenty-five years after the first settlers arrived, the count was 126,830 and this figure had more than doubled by the Census in 1881. By 1921 the census counted almost half a million persons and the population of South Australia estimated to have reached a million persons in January 1963. The population at 30 June 1986 was estimated as 1,382,550 persons. Population projections indicate that South Australia's population will reach one and a half million in the early to mid-1990s.

The following table shows the number of persons in South Australia as counted by censuses to 1966 and ERP at census dates from 1971.

Population ^(a), South Australia

Census date	Males	Females	Persons	Average annual increase	
				Number	Per cent
1844 26 February	9,686	7,680	17,366	..	..
1846 26 February	12,670	9,720	22,390	2,512	14.47
1851 1 January	35,302	28,398	63,700	8,262	36.90
1855 31 March	43,720	42,101	85,821	5,530	8.68
1861 8 April	65,048	61,782	126,830	6,835	7.96
1866 26 March	85,334	78,118	163,452	7,324	5.78
1871 2 April	95,236	90,189	185,425	4,395	2.69
1876 26 March	109,841	102,687	212,528	5,421	2.92
1881 3 April	145,113	130,231	275,344	12,563	5.91
1891 5 April	161,920	153,292	315,212	3,987	1.45
1901 31 March	180,485	177,861	358,346	4,313	1.37
1911 3 April	207,358	201,200	408,558	5,021	1.40
1921 4 April	248,267	246,893	495,160	8,660	2.12
1933 30 June	290,962	289,987	580,949	7,149	1.44
1947 30 June	320,031	326,042	646,073	4,652	0.80
1954 30 June	403,903	393,191	797,094	21,574	3.34
1961 30 June	490,225	479,115	969,340	24,607	3.09
1966 30 June	550,196	544,788	1,094,984	25,129	2.59

Population ^(a), South Australia (continued)

Census date	Males	Females	Persons	Average annual increase	
				Number	Per cent
1971 30 June (b)	597,572	602,542	1,200,114	..	..
1976 30 June	635,152	638,918	1,274,070	14,791	1.23
1981 30 June	653,940	664,829	1,318,769	8,940	0.70
1986 30 June	687,764	694,786	1,382,550	12,756	0.97

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before the 1966 Census.

(b) Estimated resident population from 1971.

Between population censuses ERP is estimated by adding to the Census ERP the recorded natural increase, net overseas migration gain and interstate movement involving a change in usual residence. ERP for South Australia at 30 June 1987 was 693,100 males, 700,700 females and 1,393,800 persons.

Increases in the Estimated Resident Population, South Australia

Year ended 30 June	Males	Females	Persons	Natural increase	Total increase	Rate of growth
1982	660,100	671,000	1,331,100	9,182	12,827	0.94
1983	667,900	677,800	1,345,800	9,106	15,195	1.10
1984	675,200	684,800	1,360,000	10,319	14,841	1.06
1985	681,200	690,000	1,371,200	9,697	11,709	0.82
1986	687,800	694,800	1,382,600	9,163	12,897	0.83
1987 p	693,100	700,700	1,393,800	9,163	11,263	0.81

The estimated mean resident population for South Australia is calculated from ERP for the years ended 30 June and 31 December. Estimates for the last seven years are shown below.

Estimated Mean Resident Population, South Australia

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1981	651,700	661,100	1,312,800	654,100	664,600	1,318,700
1982	657,000	668,000	1,325,000	660,200	671,100	1,331,400
1983	663,900	674,300	1,338,100	667,900	677,900	1,345,800
1984	671,700	681,400	1,353,000	675,100	684,500	1,359,600
1985	678,200	687,400	1,365,600	681,100	689,900	1,371,100
1986	684,400	692,400	1,376,800	687,700	695,000	1,382,700
1987	p690,400	p697,700	p1,388,100	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

The following table of intercensal population growth rates shows the effects of some important aspects of the development of the State, namely:

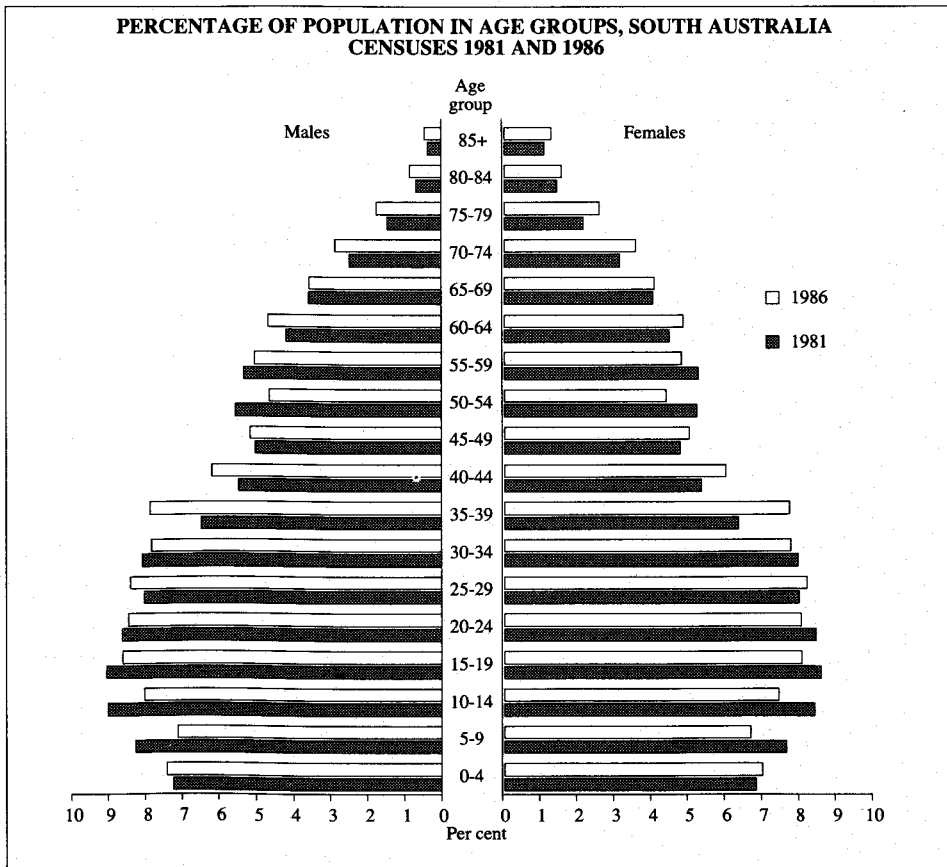
- the net migration, especially of males, away from South Australia following the mineral discoveries in other States in the 1880s and early 1890s;
- the slow growth during the economic depression of the 1930s when natural increase fell to a particularly low level; and
- the high rate of migration in the post 1939-45 War period up to 1960.

The State's rate of population increase was slower than the Australian rate in every period from 1881 to 1947. From 1947 the steep rise in the rate of net migration enabled an above-average

growth rate to be achieved and this was maintained until 1966. Since 1966 however, the State's growth rate has been generally below the Australian rate.

**Intercensal Compound Annual Population Growth Rates
South Australia and Australia, 1861-1981**

Period	Per cent growth rate per annum	
	South Australia	Australia
1861-71	3.72	3.70
1871-81	4.25	3.08
1881-91	1.25	3.51
1891-1901	1.02	1.80
1901-11	1.55	1.63
1911-21	1.81	2.03
1921-33	0.76	1.85
1933-47	0.76	0.85
1947-54	3.04	2.47
1954-61	2.83	2.25
1961-66	2.47	1.98
1966-71	1.46	2.21
1971-76	0.70	1.24
1976-81	0.70	1.24
1981-86	0.97	1.47



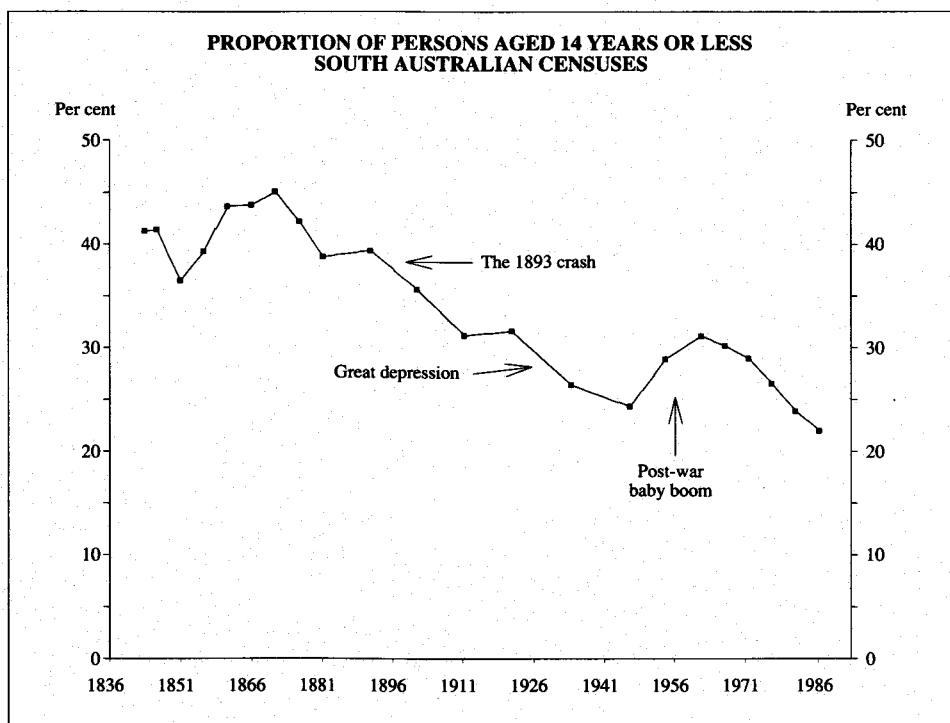
Age Distribution

Details of the age distribution of the population are of particular importance because they reveal changes which have occurred in the age structure over time and supply basic material for the calculation of fertility rates, mortality rates, annuity rates and probabilities of survival.

Changes in the age distributions of the estimated resident population between 1981 and 1986 Census dates are shown in the diagram on the previous page. Large absolute changes in population between 1981 and 1986 ERP at census date occurred in the age groups 35-39, 40-44 and 60-64 which increased by 23,994, 13,821 and 9,264 respectively, and 5-9 which fell by 9,571.

The median age (*i.e.* the age at which exactly half the population are younger and half older) of the resident population of South Australia at the 1971 Census was 27.5 years, rising to 28.7 years at 30 June 1976. The figure for 30 June 1986 is estimated to be 32.0 years (males 31.1 and females 32.9), the highest of any Australian State.

The next diagram shows the fluctuations over time in the population aged 14 years or less in South Australia.



South Australia also has the highest proportion of its population aged 65 years and over (11.6 per cent) of any Australian State. Age and sex distributions for statistical local areas for 30 June 1986 are included in *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas* (3204.4)

Geographical Distribution

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification divides the State into seven statistical divisions. Each of these is further divided into several statistical subdivisions which consist of a

number of statistical local areas. In South Australia the statistical local areas are the same as local government areas with the exception of the local government area of Enfield which is divided into two statistical local areas. Estimated resident populations for these areas are prepared annually.

Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas, Adelaide Statistical Division ^(a)

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at 30 June		
	1976	1981	1986
ADELAIDE	923,700	953,696	1,003,802
Northern	256,732	276,719	295,736
Elizabeth (C)	34,466	33,305	31,473
Enfield (C) — Pt A	56,068	50,901	48,245
Gawler (M)	9,695	10,995	12,773
Munno Para (C)	20,233	24,211	28,359
Salisbury (C)	79,210	88,226	99,044
Tea Tree Gully (C)	57,060	69,081	75,842
Western	219,011	212,219	214,104
Enfield (C) — Pt B	18,876	17,115	16,711
Henley and Grange (C)	17,039	15,866	15,135
Hindmarsh (M)	9,009	7,808	8,160
Port Adelaide (C)	36,911	36,482	38,318
Thebarton (M)	10,680	9,500	8,789
West Torrens (C)	49,478	46,223	44,994
Woodville (C)	77,018	79,225	81,997
Unincorp.	Western Included with Port Adelaide (C)		
Eastern	213,541	210,555	214,558
Adelaide (C) *	12,060	11,185	12,290
Burnside (C)	39,634	38,686	38,379
Campbelltown (C)	42,669	44,297	44,737
East Torrens (DC)	4,752	5,218	5,952
Kensington and Norwood (C)	9,826	8,985	9,262
Payneham (C)	18,184	17,024	16,427
Prospect (C)	20,179	19,159	18,982
St Peters (M)	9,660	8,710	8,508
Stirling (DC)	10,944	13,545	15,711
Unley (C)	38,206	36,725	37,251
Walkerville (M)	7,427	7,021	7,059
Southern	234,416	254,203	279,404
Brighton (C)	22,382	20,320	19,680
Glenelg (C)	14,717	13,549	13,453
Happy Valley (C)	12,561	20,489	29,359
Marion (C)	69,502	68,778	72,162
Mitcham (C)	61,655	61,687	62,949
Noarlunga (C)	49,020	62,629	71,827
Willunga (DC)	4,579	6,751	9,974

* Adelaide (C) i.e. the City of Adelaide, consists of three Australian Standard Geographical Classification statistical local areas: Inner Adelaide Pt A, Inner Adelaide Pt B and Adelaide Remainder.

(a) All estimates are for boundaries existing at 30 June 1986.

(C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

The estimated resident populations of statistical divisions and subdivisions at 30 June 1976, 1981 and 1986 are shown in the following table.

Estimated Resident Population of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions, South Australia

<i>Statistical Division and Subdivision</i>	<i>Persons at 30 June</i>		
	<i>1976</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>
Adelaide:			
Northern	256,730	276,720	295,740
Western	219,010	212,220	214,100
Eastern	213,540	210,560	214,560
Southern	234,420	254,200	279,400
<i>Total Adelaide</i>	<i>923,700</i>	<i>953,700</i>	<i>1,003,800</i>
Outer Adelaide:			
Barossa	26,210	29,330	33,570
Kangaroo Island	3,300	3,720	4,200
Onkaparinga	15,730	19,230	22,810
Fleurieu	15,400	17,560	21,320
<i>Total Outer Adelaide</i>	<i>60,640</i>	<i>69,840</i>	<i>81,890</i>
Yorke and Lower North:			
Yorke	21,150	22,200	23,740
Lower North	19,490	19,520	19,850
<i>Total Yorke and Lower North</i>	<i>40,640</i>	<i>41,720</i>	<i>43,590</i>
Murray Lands:			
Riverland	30,520	32,780	34,090
Murray Mallee	30,120	30,480	31,430
<i>Total Murray Lands</i>	<i>60,650</i>	<i>63,270</i>	<i>65,520</i>
South East:			
Upper South East	18,930	19,570	19,670
Lower South East	40,590	42,060	43,230
<i>Total South East</i>	<i>59,510</i>	<i>61,630</i>	<i>62,890</i>
Eyre			
Lincoln	26,360	27,410	28,050
West Coast	6,590	7,040	6,880
<i>Total Eyre</i>	<i>32,960</i>	<i>34,450</i>	<i>34,940</i>
Northern:			
Whyalla	34,010	31,820	28,180
Lake Gilles	1,440	840	640
Pirie	29,790	29,130	27,990
Flinders Ranges	22,030	24,200	24,400
Far North	8,480	8,180	8,700
<i>Total Northern</i>	<i>95,750</i>	<i>94,160</i>	<i>89,910</i>
Total State (including migratory)	1,274,100	1,318,770	1,382,550

Urban centres and rural localities

Census counts are available for urban centres and rural localities. These consist of one or more adjoining Census collection districts with urban characteristics (based on *Linge* criteria). Urban centres are defined as population clusters of 1,000 or more people (including known holiday resorts of smaller size) and rural localities are defined as population clusters of between 200 and 999 people.

Persons in Urban and Rural Areas, South Australia ^(a)

Census	Urban				Rural		Total (including migratory)
	Adelaide (b)		Other (c)		Number	Per cent	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent			
1921	255,375	51.57	41,637	8.41	195,054	39.39	495,160
1933	312,619	53.81	51,436	8.86	214,762	36.97	580,949
1947	382,454	59.20	65,911	10.20	196,007	30.34	646,073
1954	483,508	60.66	110,107	13.82	201,133	25.23	797,094
1961	587,957	60.66	177,380	18.30	200,065	20.64	969,340
1966	728,279	66.51	174,964	15.98	190,167	17.37	1,094,984
1971	809,482	68.97	183,187	15.61	179,148	15.26	1,173,707
1976	857,196	68.85	198,777	15.97	187,546	15.07	1,244,756
1981	882,520	68.68	207,934	16.18	193,628	15.07	1,285,033
1986	917,000	68.13	221,036	16.42	205,625	15.28	1,345,945

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before the 1966 Census.

(b) Urban Adelaide is a subset of the Adelaide Statistical Division (see the definition of an urban centre).

(c) 'Other Urban' up to the 1947 Census comprised all municipalities outside Urban Adelaide. For the 1954 and 1961 Censuses non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more persons were also included, but in 1961 municipalities of less than 1,000 persons were excluded. From 1966 onwards the figures comprise clusters of 1,000 or more persons and a small number of holiday resorts which are regarded as urban on a dwelling density basis.

Population in Other Urban Centres

Only a very small proportion (16 per cent) of South Australia's population is located in urban centres outside of the capital city compared with the three eastern States, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Whereas, in each of the eastern States, there are at least six centres outside the capital city with a population in excess of 20,000, Whyalla and Mount Gambier are the only such centres in South Australia.

Persons in Urban Centres, South Australia ^(a)

Urban centre	1981	1986	Urban centre	1981	1986
Adelaide	882,520	917,000	Kadina	2,943	3,263
Aldinga Beach	2,021	3,041	Kapunda	1,340	1,622
Angaston	1,753	1,823	Keith	1,147	1,189
Balaklava	1,306	1,365	Kingscote	1,236	1,403
Barmera	2,014	1,912	Kingston (SE)	1,325	1,367
Berri	3,419	3,502	Leigh Creek	1,635	1,967
Bordertown	2,138	2,318	Lobethal	1,522	1,580
Burra	1,222	1,187	Loxton	3,100	3,372
Ceduna	2,794	2,877	Maitland	1,085	1,103
Clare	2,381	2,591	Mannum	1,984	2,056
Cooper Pedy	2,078	2,103	McLaren Vale	735	1,196
Crafers-Bridgewater	9,764	11,222	Millicent	5,255	5,075
Crystal Brook	1,240	1,294	Moonta	1,925	2,199
Gawler	9,433	11,354	Mount Barker	4,190	5,370
Goolwa	1,624	2,359	Mount Gambier	19,880	20,813
Hahndorf	1,274	1,688	Murray Bridge	8,664	11,893
Jamestown	1,384	1,372	Naracoorte	4,758	4,636

Persons in Urban Centres, South Australia ^(a) (continued)

Urban centre	1981	1986	Urban centre	1981	1986
Nuriootpa	2,851	3,209	Strathalbyn	1,756	1,924
Penola	1,205	1,222	Tailem Bend	1,677	1,542
Peterborough	2,575	2,239	Tanunda	2,621	2,856
Port Augusta	15,254	15,291	Victor Harbor	4,555	5,318
Port Elliot	773	1,050	Waikerie	1,629	1,593
Port Lincoln	10,675	11,552	Walleroo	2,043	2,224
Port Pirie	14,695	13,960	Whyalla	29,962	26,900
Quorn	1,049	1,079	Woomera	1,658	1,805
Renmark	3,475	3,489			

(a) See text for definition of 'urban'. The figures are census counts.

Between 1981 and 1986 most urban centres beyond the Adelaide Statistical Division experienced population growth. This was most evident in towns within 100 kilometres of Adelaide. In the 'Iron Triangle' Port Augusta continued to expand whereas Port Pirie and Whyalla declined.

PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

Population projections have been prepared using the cohort-component method, *i.e.* a base population in single years of age is brought forward year by year by applying assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and migration.

The assumptions used are summarised for South Australia as follows.

Series A:

Fertility — Total fertility rates are assumed to increase from 1,816 in 1984 to 1,838 by 1989 and remain at this level to the end of the projection period.

Mortality — Mortality rates are assumed to decline for the period of the projections. The projected life expectancies at birth in 1987 and 1995 respectively are 73.3 and 73.9 years for males, and 80.1 and 80.9 years for females. The life expectancies at birth in 1996 are assumed to continue for the remainder of the projection period. In 1982, the expectation of life at birth was 71.9 years for males and 78.8 years for females.

Overseas Migration — To 1987 an inflow of 3,250 then 4,875 annually.

Interstate Migration — Net outflow of 1,000 to 1985 then no net annual flow.

Series B:

Fertility — As for Series A.

Mortality — As for Series A.

Overseas Migration — As for Series A.

Interstate Migration — Net outflow of 2,000 annually.

Series C:

Fertility — As for Series A.

Mortality — As for Series A.

Overseas Migration — To 1987 an inflow of 3,250 then 6,500 annually.

Interstate Migration — As for Series A.

Series D:

Fertility — As for Series A until 1989 but further increasing to 2,100 by 1995 and remaining at that level to the end of the projection period.

Mortality — As for Series A.

Overseas Migration — As for Series C.

Interstate Migration — As for Series B.

These assumptions lead to a range of projections for the State, *e.g.* under Series B the population is projected to reach 1,644,700 by 2021, under Series C 1,810,400.

Projected Population (Including Migration), South Australia ^(a)
(’000)

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Series A</i>	<i>Series B</i>	<i>Series C</i>	<i>Series D</i>
1991	1,450.8	1,436.5	1,457.5	1,444.2
1996	1,518.8	1,492.2	1,534.5	1,519.1
2001	1,576.5	1,536.7	1,601.7	1,587.0
2006	1,623.6	1,570.2	1,658.7	1,643.7
2011	1,665.5	1,597.9	1,711.0	1,695.6
2016	1,705.8	1,623.3	1,762.2	1,747.9
2021	1,742.7	1,644.7	1,810.4	1,801.1

(a) Based on preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 1984.

The following table indicates that under all series the proportion of the population under 15 is projected to decrease significantly while the proportion 65 and over increases.

Projected Age Group Proportions (Including Migration), South Australia
(Per cent)

<i>Age Group (years)</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Series A</i>	<i>Series B</i>	<i>Series C</i>	<i>Series D</i>
0-14	1981	23.62	23.62	23.62	23.62
	2001	20.65	20.46	20.78	21.83
	2021	18.25	17.99	18.44	20.10
15-64	1981	65.82	65.82	65.82	65.82
	2001	65.64	65.52	65.65	64.51
	2021	64.42	63.93	64.65	63.16
65 and over	1981	10.56	10.56	10.56	10.56
	2001	13.70	14.01	13.56	13.65
	2021	17.33	18.09	16.91	16.75

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

2466.0 *Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and Urban Centres — South Australia*

2474.0 *Profile of Legal Local Government Areas — South Australia*

3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics*

3201.4 *Estimated Resident Population in Statistical Local Areas — South Australia*

3204.4 *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas — South Australia*

3222.0 *Projections of the Population of Australian States and Territories 1986-2021*

4102.4 *Accommodation for the Aged — South Australia, 1985*

4.2 THE CENSUS

Early ‘musters’

Population returns in one form or another have existed from a very early period in the history of Australia. The earliest enumerations were known as ‘musters’, and although the actual results of very few of them have been preserved, it is probable that during the early days of colonisation they were of frequent occurrence. The first official ‘muster’ was taken in 1788 soon after the settlement of Sydney Cove.

Development of the Census

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and included the population of Moreton Bay (in what is now Queensland) and details of the names, ages and civil conditions of the inhabitants were sought. The first recognised census in South Australia was taken in 1844. The 1881 Census was the first simultaneous census taken in Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, 'Census and Statistics' became Commonwealth Government functions and with the passing of the empowering legislation, the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, all censuses of Australia have been taken under the authority of this Act. The first Australian census collected under the Act was that of 1911; subsequent censuses were taken in 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

Scope of the Census

The census is intended to count all people and dwellings in Australia. In 1986, for the first time, the census was extended to include people in Australia's external territories: Cocos (Keeling), Christmas and Norfolk Islands.

Diplomatic representatives of other governments and their staff and families having diplomatic immunity in accordance with international practice are excluded from censuses. Up to and including the 1966 Census, full blood Aboriginals were also excluded under the provisions of Section 127 of the Constitution, but following the results of a referendum held in 1967 this was repealed and full blood Aboriginals have been included in Censuses since 1971.

The census is taken using a household form delivered to every private dwelling seeking information about all inhabitants and the dwelling. The census count includes babies born at or before midnight on Census day and excludes persons dying before midnight on Census day. Private dwellings include houses, flats, maisonettes, and townhouses. Census forms are also delivered to ships in port or which will be travelling between Australian ports on Census day; and to non-private dwellings such as boarding schools, gaols, hotels and motels, hospitals and nursing homes.

Census collectors are responsible for recording, from personal observations or inquiry, particulars of dwellings which are unoccupied on Census day, including those temporarily unoccupied or those used for 'holiday purposes'. Dwellings excluded from census results are those occupied by accredited persons having diplomatic immunity. Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals also were excluded at censuses before 1971.

The 1986 Census

The 1986 Census Household Form contained forty questions, of which thirty-four related to personal characteristics and six to dwelling characteristics. Of these questions, thirty-eight were answered by householders (requiring up to forty-six responses), and two questions were answered by the collector. This form was distributed to all private dwellings and caravan parks prior to Census night. All persons not in private dwellings on Census night received a Personal Form which contained only the questions on personal characteristics. Questions on demographic topics (sex, age, marital status, relationship and fertility) and ethnicity topics (birthplace, ancestry, language, citizenship and year of arrival) constituted half of the personal questions. The remaining personal questions concerned education, income, usual residence and internal migration, religion, and employment status and labour force activity. The six dwelling questions concerned the number of bedrooms and motor vehicles, rent and mortgage details, persons temporarily absent from the dwelling, dwelling structure and whether the dwelling was occupied. The latter two questions were completed by census collectors.

For the first time in a census, questions on each person's ancestry and language other than English spoken at home were included to improve census data collected on the ethnic composition of the Australian population. Family data was also improved and the new question on usual residents temporarily absent corrects the over-statement of the number of single parent families. Over-statements previously occurred where the spouse was away from the household over

Census night. Also, the question on relationship was altered to provide statistics on *de facto* living arrangements and children in blended families.

Census counts are available on two conceptual bases; place of enumeration (where people were on Census night), and place of usual residence (where people usually live).

4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The following section provides brief, summary information on characteristics of the population obtained from the most recent censuses. Full listings of tables produced from each census are contained in the relevant Catalogue of Census Tables. The data items in this section are Census counts at place of enumeration *i.e.* where people were on Census night.

Marital Status

The marital status of the population was ascertained at the censuses, when a statement of whether never married, married, separated but not divorced, widowed, or divorced was required in respect of every person enumerated.

In 1986 the number of persons who stated to have never married represented 43.0 per cent of all persons, a lower proportion than in 1981. Married persons in 1986 represented 46.0 per cent of the total compared with 46.8 per cent in 1981.

At the 1986 Census, 82.8 per cent of widowed persons were females.

Marital Status of Persons, South Australia

Marital status	Census 30 June 1981				Census 30 June 1986			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Never married:								
Under 15 years of age	157,161	24.7	149,416	23.0	151,575	22.8	144,511	21.3
15 years of age and over ...	139,271	21.9	109,241	16.8	158,634	23.8	124,023	18.2
<i>Total never married</i>	<i>296,432</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>258,657</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>310,209</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>268,534</i>	<i>39.5</i>
Married	300,669	47.3	300,654	46.3	309,308	46.5	309,909	45.6
Married but permanently separated	11,171	1.8	13,244	2.0	12,174	1.8	14,286	2.1
Widowed	11,705	1.8	55,879	8.6	12,155	1.8	58,564	8.6
Divorced	15,719	2.5	20,903	3.2	22,114	3.3	28,692	4.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>635,696</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>649,337</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>665,960</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>679,985</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The Aboriginal Population

Statistics of the total Aboriginal population should be treated with caution as comparisons between numbers obtained from one census to another can be affected by changes in social attitudes, changes made to the wording of the question relating to aboriginality in an attempt to improve coverage and reporting, and changes to the collection and processing procedures.

There were 14,291 Aboriginals counted in South Australia at the 1986 Census, an increase of 4,446 (45.3 per cent) since 1981. Aboriginals comprise a little over one per cent of the State's total population.

The following table shows the major locations of Aboriginals within South Australia at the 1981 and 1986 Censuses.

Location of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, South Australia

Locality	Census count		Locality	Census count	
	1981	1986		1981	1986
Adelaide	3,217	5,692	Pipalyatjara	64	102
Amata	180	277	Point McLeay	98	114
Aparawatatja (Fregon)	203	268	Point Pearce	214	182
Berri	45	93	Port Augusta	1,120	1,415
Ceduna	312	402	Port Lincoln	348	394
Cooper Pedy	70	244	Port Pirie	78	124
Gerard	125	136	Pukatja (Emabella)	322	365
Indulkana	301	238	Quorn	69	82
Koonibba	119	96	Umoona	110	86
Mimili (Everard Park)	132	145	Whyalla	320	515
Mount Gambier	60	131	Yalata	281	221
Murray Bridge	178	298	Remainder of State	1,667	2,367
Nepabunna	92	91			
Oak Valley	(a)	118			
Oodnadatta	100	94	Total	9,825	14,291

(a) Included with remainder of State.

The age distribution of the Aboriginal population differs quite markedly from that of the total South Australian population. Over sixty per cent of Aboriginals were aged less than 25 years, whereas less than forty per cent of the total population were under 25. Only 2.8 per cent of Aboriginals were aged 65 years and over, while 11.6 per cent of the total population were in this age group.

Country of Birth

Of the persons in South Australia at the 1911 Census, 85.7 per cent were Australian born, increasing to 93.3 per cent in 1947. Overseas migration had lowered the proportion of Australian born persons to 86.1 per cent by 1954, and in 1986 the proportion was 76.5 per cent. The proportion of persons in South Australia born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) fell from 11.0 per cent in 1911 to 5.1 per cent in 1947, and rose to 12.7 per cent in 1976 and was 10.9 per cent in 1986. The proportion of persons born in Asia has increased from 0.7 per cent in 1981 to 2.0 per cent in 1986.

Country of Birth of Persons, South Australia

Country of birth	Census 30 June 1981	Census 30 June 1986		Increase	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Australia	979,675	505,422	524,048	1,029,470	49,795
New Zealand	6,618	4,196	4,091	8,287	1,669
Europe:					
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ..	152,087	72,312	74,092	146,404	-5,683
Germany	14,755	7,093	7,571	14,664	-91
Greece	14,206	6,985	6,471	13,456	-750
Italy	31,323	15,842	13,765	29,607	-1,716
Netherlands	10,646	5,263	4,935	10,198	-448
Poland	6,786	4,341	3,595	7,936	1,150
Yugoslavia	9,066	4,928	3,846	8,774	-292
Other	20,831	11,160	9,664	20,824	-7
Total Europe	259,700	127,924	123,939	251,863	-7,837

Country of Birth of Persons, South Australia (continued)

Country of birth	Census 30 June 1981	Census 30 June 1986		Increase	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Asia					
India	2,485	1,309	1,333	2,642	157
Malaysia	1,959	1,486	1,569	3,055	1,096
Vietnam	3,845	3,967	3,019	6,986	3,141
Other	9,743	6,937	7,793	14,730	4,987
Total Asia	18,032	13,699	13,714	27,413	9,381
Other countries	10,152	6,166	6,015	12,181	2,029
Total born outside Australia	294,502	151,985	147,759	299,744	5,242
Total (including not stated)	1,285,033	665,960	679,986	1,345,945	60,912

Religion

Answers to the only non-compulsory Census question, that about religion, have revealed some marked changes over the past three Censuses. The proportion indicating no religion has risen from 11.3 per cent in 1976 to 13.9 per cent in 1981 and 16.9 per cent in 1986. Over the same period those not stating any religion grew from 9.6 per cent to 10.6 per cent and 12.1 per cent.

This has been consistent with the decline in the number of persons reporting Christian denominations from 78.3 per cent in 1976 to 69.6 per cent in 1986.

The number of adherents of non-Christian religions, while still not great, grew from 4,894 (0.4 per cent) to 13,843 (1.0 per cent) between 1976 and 1986.

Religion, South Australia

Religious denomination	Census 1976		Census 1981		Census 1986	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Christian —						
Anglican	275,337	22.1	260,919	20.3	242,722	18.0
Baptist	22,004	1.8	22,287	1.7	21,415	1.6
Brethren	1,147	0.1	1,099	0.1	1,398	0.1
Catholic (a)	247,571	19.9	255,332	19.9	267,137	19.8
Church of Christ	20,260	1.6	18,657	1.5	16,629	1.2
Congregational	11,503	0.9	2,834	0.2	1,524	0.1
Jehovah's Witness	4,824	0.4	5,461	0.4	6,539	0.5
Latter Day Saints/Mormons	(b)	(b)	3,617	0.3	3,515	0.3
Lutheran	62,344	5.0	63,860	5.0	64,851	4.8
Methodist — including Wesleyan	195,890	15.7	85,935	6.7	(c)	(c)
Orthodox	34,829	2.8	36,423	2.8	37,149	2.8
Pentecostal	6,103	0.5	11,232	0.9	14,997	1.1
Presbyterian	34,778	2.8	21,725	1.7	18,566	1.4
Salvation Army	7,991	0.6	8,079	0.6	8,268	0.6
Seventh Day Adventist	2,914	0.2	3,139	0.2	2,944	0.2
Uniting Church	(d)	(d)	108,857	8.5	(e) 176,980	13.1
Protestant	21,536	1.7	22,063	1.7	18,906	1.4
Christian n.e.i.	25,346	2.0	25,751	2.0	33,328	2.5
Total	974,378	78.3	957,270	74.5	936,868	69.6
Buddhist	(f)	(f)	2,229	0.2	5,847	0.4
Hindu	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	1,171	0.1
Jewish	1,072	0.1	1,114	0.1	1,144	0.1
Muslim	1,031	0.1	1,456	0.1	2,486	0.2
Non-Christian n.e.i.	2,746	0.2	2,329	0.2	3,195	0.2
Total	4,849	0.4	7,128	0.6	13,843	1.0

Religion, South Australia (continued)

Religious denomination	Census 1976		Census 1981		Census 1986	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Non-Theistic	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	289	—
Inadequately described	5,528	0.4	6,529	0.5	5,458	0.4
No religion (so described)	140,070	11.3	178,136	13.9	227,275	16.9
Not stated	119,930	9.6	135,970	10.6	162,212	12.1
Total	1,244,754	100.0	1,285,033	100.0	1,345,945	100.0

(a) Includes 'Roman Catholic' and 'Catholic'.

(b) Included with Christian n.e.i.

(c) Included with Uniting Church.

(d) Formed in 1977.

(e) Includes Methodist.

(f) Included in Non-Christian n.e.i.

(g) Not available.

Educational Qualifications

The table below shows data for the highest level of educational qualifications obtained as reported in the 1981 and 1986 Censuses.

Educational Qualification : Highest Level Obtained, Persons 15 Years of Age and Over South Australia

Level of qualification	Census 1981				Census 1986			
	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent
Higher degree	3,207	819	4,026	0.4	3,712	1,071	4,783	0.5
Graduate diploma	3,984	2,880	6,864	0.7	3,911	3,239	7,150	0.7
Bachelor degree	16,879	8,315	25,194	2.6	22,326	13,333	35,659	3.4
Diploma	15,208	20,228	35,436	3.6	16,008	20,005	36,013	3.4
Trade certificate	82,973	9,863	92,836	9.5	92,211	11,761	103,972	9.9
Other certificate	25,881	32,726	58,607	6.0	28,710	42,810	71,520	6.8
Other	919	1,359	2,278	0.2	20,863	18,257	39,120	3.7
No qualification	299,636	388,095	687,731	70.3	285,964	375,019	660,983	63.0
Not stated	29,848	35,636	65,484	6.7	40,680	49,979	90,659	8.6
Total	478,535	499,921	978,456	100.0	514,385	535,474	1,049,859	100.0

The data highlight significant differences in the distribution of highest level qualification obtained by males and females. Males have obtained more Bachelor and higher degrees and Trade certificates, with females having gained a larger number of Diploma and Other certificates. The rate of growth in obtaining qualifications was higher for females than for males for all levels of qualification obtained except for Diploma.

The major increases in qualifications obtained over the five year period occurred for Bachelor degrees 10,465 (up 41.5 per cent), Other certificates 12,913 (up 22.1 per cent) and Trade certificates 11,136 (up 12.0 per cent).

Family Structures

The 1986 Census included questions to identify family composition. For Census purposes a family is defined on the basis of blood, marriage or *de facto* relationships. A household may contain more than one family and the family from which the most detailed information is available is classified as the primary family with all other families treated as secondary.

At the 1986 Census, 1,345,945 persons were counted in South Australia and of these 1,156,095 (almost 86 per cent) were in families. A further 14,974 adult boarders and other persons who were not family members were in households with families. The remainder of the population

constituted 40,291 persons in group households, 93,486 in lone person households and 41,099 in non-private dwellings.

There were 370,907 families counted in South Australia at the 1986 Census. Of these 155,496 (41.9 per cent) were couples with dependent children; 42,704 (11.5 per cent) were couples with adult family members and no dependent children; 122,743 (33.1 per cent), were couples; 28,231 (7.6 per cent) were single parents with dependent children; and 21,633 (5.8 per cent) consisted of other related adults.

The following table shows details of single parent and couple families with dependent children.

**Family Types by Number of Dependent Children
South Australia, Census 1986**

Family type	Number of dependent children					Total
	1	2	3	4	5 and more	
Single parent	15,279	9,430	2,702	648	172	28,231
Couple	53,858	67,996	25,950	6,157	1,535	155,496
<i>Total families with dependent children</i>	<i>69,137</i>	<i>77,426</i>	<i>28,652</i>	<i>6,805</i>	<i>1,707</i>	<i>183,727</i>

These data show that of the 183,727 families with dependent children 15.4 per cent were single parent families and 84.6 per cent were couples.

More than one-half of single parent families with dependent children contained one dependent child, while less than 3 per cent contained four or more dependent children. Of the couples with dependent children 121,854 (78.4 per cent) contained one or two children while only 7,692 (4.9 per cent) contained four or more children.

In the Census, 320,943 couples were counted and of these 17,533 (5.5 per cent) were living in a *de facto* relationship. The following table shows the family composition of couples by type of union.

Couples by Type of Union, South Australia, Census 1986

Family composition	Married	De facto	Total
Couple only	112,385	10,358	122,743
Couple with dependent children	120,263	5,389	125,652
Couple with adult family members	41,714	990	42,704
Couple with dependent children and adult family members	29,048	796	29,844
<i>Total couples</i>	<i>303,410</i>	<i>17,533</i>	<i>320,943</i>

Of the 155,496 couples with dependent children 6,185 (4.0 per cent) were living in a *de facto* relationship, compared to 11,348 (6.9 per cent) of the remaining 165,447 couples.

About 99 per cent (1,141,934 persons) of people counted in families were in one-family households. This and the size of families are shown in the following table.

**Number of Persons by Family Number
South Australia, Census 1986**

<i>Size of family (persons)</i>	<i>Primary families</i>	<i>Secondary families</i>	<i>Total</i>
2.....	290,399	8,949	299,348
3.....	230,911	3,009	233,920
4.....	347,414	1,537	348,951
5.....	187,957	438	188,395
6.....	61,388	144	61,532
7 and over	23,865	84	23,949
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,141,934</i>	<i>14,161</i>	<i>1,156,095</i>

Over three-quarters (76.3 per cent) of persons in families were members of families of four persons or less and 7.4 per cent of persons were in families of 6 persons or more.

4.4 MIGRATION

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth makes laws governing migration. Persons wishing to enter Australia as permanent settlers must either:

- (a) have a spouse or fiancée, or parents, children, brothers or sisters legally resident in Australia who can sponsor them;
- (b) be refugees or in other special humanitarian need; or
- (c) have skills or personal qualities which will benefit Australia.

New Zealanders may enter Australia without prior authority if they hold a valid passport.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures

The following table gives details for 1986 of overseas arrivals who gave South Australia as their State of intended residence and people leaving for overseas who gave South Australia as their State of residence. Long-term refers to an intended stay of more than twelve months, and short-term as less than twelve months.

**Overseas Arrivals and Departures: Category of Traveller
State of Residence, South Australia, 1986**

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
ARRIVALS			
Permanent settlers	2,768	2,757	5,525
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1,796	1,798	3,594
Overseas visitors	1,066	857	1,923
<i>Total permanent and long-term</i>	<i>5,630</i>	<i>5,412</i>	<i>11,042</i>
Short term:			
Australian residents	44,843	44,553	89,396
Overseas visitors	25,223	22,478	47,701
<i>Total arrivals</i>	<i>75,696</i>	<i>72,443</i>	<i>148,139</i>

**Overseas Arrivals and Departures: Category of Traveller
State of Residence, South Australia, 1986 (continued)**

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	519	582	1,101
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1,495	1,477	2,972
Overseas visitors	727	654	1,381
<i>Total permanent and long-term</i>	<i>2,741</i>	<i>2,713</i>	<i>5,454</i>
Short term:			
Australian residents	45,836	45,282	91,118
Overseas visitors	30,476	25,973	56,449
<i>Total departures</i>	<i>79,053</i>	<i>73,968</i>	<i>153,021</i>

Visitors

People are allowed to visit Australia for short periods for tourism, business, to see relatives or friends, or for pre-arranged medical treatment. Visitors are not to undertake a job or formal study while in Australia, and must leave at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Overseas Students

As part of its aid program, Australia accepts foreign students and trainees to enable them to acquire skills and qualifications of benefit both to themselves and their countries. Some are sponsored by their governments while the rest are private students.

Temporary Residents

Permanent residents are given first priority for employment, but temporary residence may be granted to people from overseas, who possess expertise not available here, so that they can engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons seeking temporary residence for longer than twelve months are required to meet the health and character requirements which apply to permanent settlers.

Citizenship

The status of 'Australian Citizen' was created under the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948*, which came into force on 26 January 1949. The relevant Act is now the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* and under its provision all migrants, regardless of origin, are required to satisfy uniform requirements for the granting of citizenship. Citizenship is normally conferred at ceremonies conducted by local government authorities throughout the State.

Persons Granted Australian Citizenship, South Australia

<i>Country of previous citizenship</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>
Austria	21	5	25	13	12
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	41	54	50
Cyprus	40	41	38	32	24
Czechoslovakia	14	23	38	100	74
Denmark	14	14	7	3	5
Finland	13	11	11	9	9
France	37	18	32	34	34
Germany	108	111	117	141	100

Persons Granted Australian Citizenship, South Australia (continued)

<i>Country of previous citizenship</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>
Greece	196	162	219	209	141
Hungary	9	20	40	39	32
India	30	30	38	33	28
Ireland	57	25	53	44	48
Italy	346	286	263	231	162
Kampuchea	n.a.	n.a.	92	232	182
Lebanon	43	39	24	36	55
Malaysia	39	51	63	75	71
Malta	40	34	43	44	25
Netherlands	63	76	69	87	67
New Zealand	109	108	126	120	106
Philippines	n.a.	n.a.	160	165	122
Poland	50	55	258	660	269
Singapore	10	16	8	18	15
South Africa	69	64	53	74	73
Spain	12	15	11	22	20
Turkey	16	15	16	11	23
United Kingdom	3,140	2,289	3,694	3,716	3,122
US of America	13	18	29	17	20
Vietnam	n.a.	n.a.	733	682	663
Yugoslavia	196	163	237	193	117
Stateless	28	49	53	37	20
Other	989	1,100	347	439	412
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,702</i>	<i>4,838</i>	<i>6,938</i>	<i>7,570</i>	<i>6,101</i>

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 3401.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (monthly)
- 3402.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (quarterly)
- 3404.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (annual)
- 3408.0 *Internal Migration, Australia*

4.5 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Current legislation on compulsory registration of births and deaths is contained in the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1966 which came into operation on 1 January 1968. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. For registration purposes the State is divided into twenty-two registration districts each of which has a registry office in the charge of a District Registrar.

The Principal Registrar maintains a register of all live births and of all deaths registered in the State and each District Registrar maintains, in a register, duplicate copies of the registrations of births and deaths which occurred in the district under his jurisdiction.

The current legislation does not require the Principal Registrar to maintain a register of still births, but it provides for a 'Medical Certificate of Cause of Perinatal Death' to be filled in and forwarded to the Principal Registrar by the attending medical practitioner in respect of a 'child not born alive of at least twenty weeks gestation or four hundred grams weight'. The 'perinatal' certificates are also required from attending medical practitioners for children dying within twenty-eight days of birth.

The birth of each live-born child is required to be registered by a parent within sixty days of the date of birth. Registration of a live birth after the expiration of sixty days following the date of birth requires the payment of a fee and a declaration in a form prescribed by the Act.

A death must be registered within fourteen days of the date of death by the occupier of the building or place in which the death occurred. Special provisions and penalties exist for the late registration of a death. A body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a 'Notice of signing of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death' signed by a medical practitioner or of an order by a coroner for burial, and the undertaker is required within seven days of the disposal of the body to notify the Principal Registrar of such disposal.

In accordance with international practice, statistics for a period are on the basis of the births and deaths which were registered during that period. However, numbers registered in a period usually differ from the number of occurrences in the same period and, mainly because of the longer period allowed for registration, such variations generally are more apparent in birth than in death figures.

In this section, unless otherwise stated, details of births are on the basis of State of usual residence of the mother and details of deaths are on the basis of State of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the event occurred.

In the following tables births to mothers usually resident in South Australia which took place overseas are excluded, while births to mothers usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. Similarly deaths of South Australian residents which occurred overseas are excluded, and deaths of persons usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included.

The South Australian crude birth rate (number of births per thousand of mean estimated resident population) during 1986 was 14.4 compared with the Australian rate of 15.2.

Live Births, South Australia

Year	Total live births occurred (a)	Live births registered				Sex ratio (c)
		Total	Rate (b)	Males	Females	
1981	19,083	19,271	14.6	9,769	9,502	102.8
1982	19,142	19,199	14.4	9,916	9,283	106.8
1983	19,831	19,830	14.8	10,211	9,619	106.2
1984	20,018	20,052	14.8	10,276	9,776	105.1
1985	19,601	19,790	14.5	10,147	9,643	105.2
1986	18,604	19,741	14.4	9,930	9,811	101.2

(a) Figures are subject to the addition of late registrations, particularly to 1986. (b) Number per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. (c) Number of male births per 100 female births.

Confinements and Nuptiality

Confinements are the number of pregnancies resulting in at least one live birth. Multiple confinements are those resulting in two or more births, at least one of which is live born.

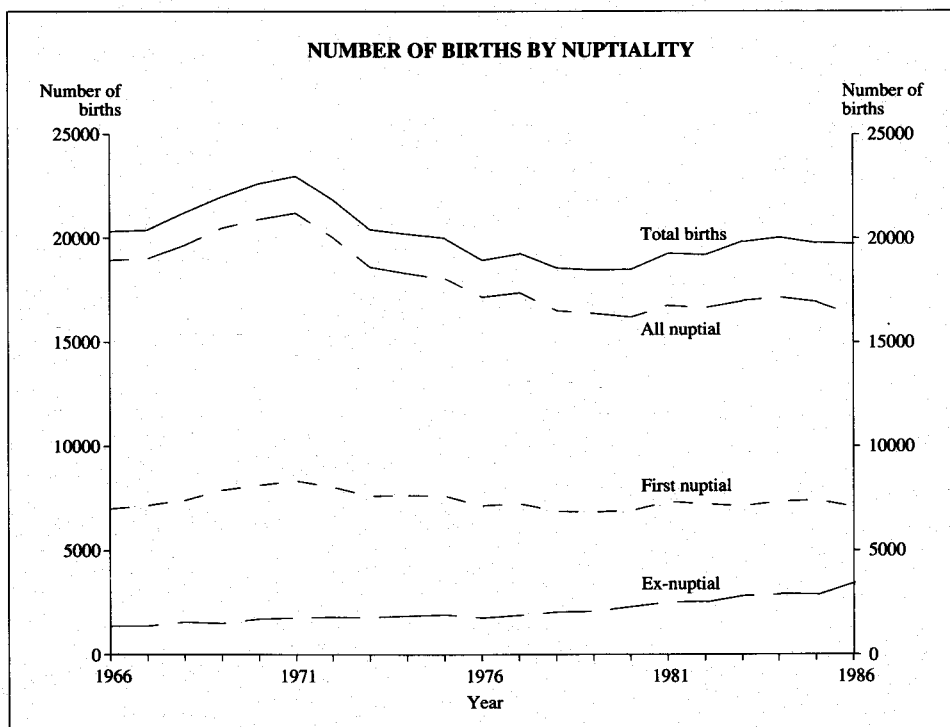
Live births are identified as nuptial where the father registered was married to the mother at the time of birth, or where the husband died during pregnancy. Confinements and children of Aboriginal mothers considered to be tribally married are classified as nuptial. Other confinements, and the children resulting from them, are classified as ex-nuptial whether or not the parents were living together at the time of birth and whether or not the child may subsequently have been legitimised or adopted.

Since 1960 there has been a marked increase in the number and rate of ex-nuptial births. For the previous forty years, the rate remained relatively steady at about three per hundred live births, but in recent years the rate has increased sharply, reaching a record level of 17.5 per hundred live births in 1986.

The next table shows the number of single and multiple confinements in 1986 by nuptiality and age group of mother.

**Confinements: Nuptiality and Plurality by Age Group of Mother
South Australia, 1986**

Particulars	Age of mother (years)						Not stated	Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over		
Nuptial:								
Single	274	3,759	6,946	3,815	988	121	1	15,904
Twins	3	36	74	58	15	1	—	187
Triplets	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Total	277	3,795	7,020	3,875	1,004	122	1	16,094
Ex-nuptial:								
Single	900	1,254	712	368	123	26	1	3,384
Twins or more	6	13	8	3	2	—	—	32
Total	906	1,267	720	371	125	26	1	3,416
Total confinements	1,183	5,062	7,740	4,246	1,129	148	2	19,510



Age-specific Birth Rates

Age-specific birth rates are the live births registered during the year according to age of mother per 1,000 of the female resident population. From the following table it can be seen that there has been a decline in most age-specific birth rates and total fertility over the past twenty-five years. The decline in the number of births to mothers aged under 25 is particularly noticeable. These figures reflect the tendency to smaller families and the later median age of first nuptial confinements.

Age-specific Birth Rates and Total Fertility, South Australia ^(a)

Year	Age group (years)							Total fertility (b)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1961 (c).....	46.7	246.1	235.3	135.5	65.0	19.5	1.5	3,748
1966 (c).....	44.4	178.7	181.6	99.3	49.3	14.6	0.8	2,844
1971 (c).....	46.7	179.0	186.7	82.7	37.1	8.7	0.6	2,707
1976 (c).....	29.6	126.5	137.4	59.2	17.3	4.2	0.3	1,886
1981 (c).....	26.3	104.2	139.6	65.0	18.8	3.1	0.2	1,785
1982	24.1	100.4	139.1	67.9	19.4	3.0	0.1	1,770
1983	23.7	100.4	142.0	73.3	20.3	2.7	0.1	1,812
1984	23.1	96.6	144.4	74.8	21.3	3.4	0.2	1,819
1985	21.5	94.8	139.4	78.2	20.5	2.9	0.2	1,786
1986 (c).....	21.4	90.7	138.4	80.4	21.5	3.4	0.2	1,780

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1966. (b) The number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experience the rates of the year shown. (c) Census year.

Gross and Net Reproduction Rates

The gross reproduction rate is an indication of the number of live females that can be expected to be born to a woman through her child-bearing years. The net reproduction rate, which is a measure of the degree to which the population can replace itself, is derived from the gross reproduction rate by taking into account the females who fail to survive to the end of their child-bearing period. The following table shows a general decline in the net reproduction rate. The current level is lower than the point at which women produce only one female child to take their place in the reproductive cycle and, excluding the impact of migration, if this trend continued, zero population growth would ultimately be reached. It should be realised, however, that these figures are not a forecast of what can be anticipated but only a hypothetical projection of what would happen if the given conditions upon which they have been based continued to apply.

Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, South Australia

Year	Gross reproduction rate	Net reproduction rate	
		Rate	Mortality experience on which rate is based
1961 (a)	1.841	1.781	1960-1962
1966 (a)	1.368	1.323	1965-1967
1971 (a)	1.318	1.281	1970-1972
1976 (a)	0.900	0.880	1975-1977
1981 (a)	0.880	0.866	1981
1982	0.856	0.841	1981
1983	0.879	0.864	1981
1984	0.887	0.872	1984
1985	0.870	0.858	1984
1986 (a)	0.884	0.867	1985

(a) Census year.

Age of Parents and Duration of Marriage

For more than twenty years the median age of parents and the duration of marriage for all first nuptial confinements has shown an increasing trend.

The median age of mother for first nuptial confinements increased from 22.9 years in 1966 to 26.6 years in 1986, while the median age of mother for all confinements rose from 25.9 years to 27.7 years. The median age of father for all nuptial confinements increased from just over 28 years to 30.1 years in the same period. In 1966 the median duration of marriage for first nuptial confinements was 1.37 years, but in 1986 it had almost doubled to 2.73 years.

For ex-nuptial confinements the median age of mother fell from 21.1 years in 1966 to 20.5 years in 1973 but since then has shown a continuous upward trend to 23.0 years in 1986.

DEATHS

The 10,328 deaths registered for South Australia during 1986 represented a crude death rate of 7.5 per thousand of mean population. Although crude death rates in excess of 16.0 were recorded in the 1860s, the rate has not exceeded 9.0 since 1956. Other fluctuations in the number of deaths and the crude death rate over time can be seen in the Statistical Summary, Appendix A.

Deaths, South Australia

Year	Numbers registered			Crude death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1981	5,390	4,331	9,721	8.2	6.5	7.4
1982	5,757	4,691	10,448	8.7	7.0	7.9
1983	5,465	4,404	9,869	8.2	6.5	7.4
1984	5,540	4,559	10,099	8.3	6.7	7.5
1985	5,570	4,926	10,496	8.3	7.2	7.7
1986	5,556	4,772	10,328	8.2	6.9	7.5

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

In recent years male deaths have significantly outnumbered female deaths for persons aged less than 80 years, while for ages in excess of 80 the number of female deaths has been much higher. This is a reflection of the age and sex distribution of the population which has resulted mainly from the greater longevity experienced by females in the population. The following tables shows deaths by sex and age group for the years 1984 to 1986.

Age at Death, South Australia

Age group (years)	Males			Females			Persons		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
Under 1	93	93	90	59	95	56	152	188	146
1-4	25	27	22	13	15	13	38	42	35
5-9	11	17	8	15	10	9	26	27	17
10-14	24	10	13	4	7	12	28	17	25
15-19	44	69	65	22	23	31	66	92	96
20-24	85	90	77	26	39	27	111	129	104
25-29	54	72	76	17	33	33	71	105	109
30-34	80	58	73	32	33	29	112	91	102
35-39	68	69	77	33	29	42	101	98	119
40-44	81	98	105	41	45	53	122	143	158
45-49	101	111	109	73	97	60	174	208	169
50-54	246	186	193	116	127	100	362	313	293
55-59	392	402	375	177	165	188	569	567	563
60-64	572	547	539	286	271	296	858	818	835
65-69	687	712	658	409	349	392	1,096	1,061	1,050
70-74	907	879	860	551	642	620	1,458	1,521	1,480
75-79	843	856	872	654	750	744	1,497	1,606	1,616
80 and over	1,227	1,274	1,344	2,031	2,196	2,067	3,258	3,470	3,411
All ages	5,540	5,570	5,556	4,559	4,926	4,772	10,099	10,496	10,328

The following tables show that age-specific death rates, *i.e.* deaths in each age group expressed as a rate per 1,000 of population in that age group, have fallen in all age groups for both males and females over the last 60 years. This is particularly noticeable in the 0-4 age group in which the decrease is mainly attributable to the enormous fall in infant mortality rates over the period, from more than 60 deaths per 1,000 live births to around 10. Because age constitution of the population is known accurately only at censuses, the periods shown are those with a census date as their centre.

Age-specific Death Rates: Males, South Australia ^(a)

Age group (years)	Death rate (b)							
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82
0-4	19.98	9.90	8.09	5.82	4.58	4.66	3.20	2.76
5-9	2.33	1.18	1.00	0.50	0.44	0.43	0.36	0.33
10-14	1.55	1.08	0.68	0.46	0.55	0.38	0.36	0.38
15-19	2.41	1.69	1.42	1.08	1.19	1.48	1.51	1.27
20-24	3.47	2.35	1.44	1.37	1.33	1.55	1.56	1.25
25-29	3.67	2.51	1.59	1.59	1.34	1.12	1.27	1.19
30-34	3.97	2.51	1.88	1.62	1.13	1.41	1.23	1.07
35-39	5.12	3.23	2.41	2.08	2.23	2.04	1.72	1.57
40-44	6.10	4.73	3.63	3.43	3.27	3.15	2.60	2.29
45-49	8.37	6.82	6.12	5.44	5.71	5.49	5.05	4.16
50-54	11.58	9.82	10.74	9.24	9.59	9.37	8.15	7.47
55-59	18.99	15.11	16.28	15.75	15.92	16.01	13.22	12.76
60-64	26.02	24.98	26.08	24.39	26.69	25.10	22.33	19.52
65-69	41.62	36.14	40.08	37.84	40.55	41.00	36.05	31.09
70-74	62.49	57.07	60.79	59.47	63.86	64.42	54.08	49.09
75-79	105.50	92.60	97.69	88.56	90.71	96.09	87.50	78.54
80-84	158.90	147.86	145.56	135.85	138.50	142.39	132.63	117.92
85 and over	269.50	257.03	248.89	227.39	228.91	230.02	211.49	201.85
All ages	10.75	9.29	10.87	9.00	9.17	9.31	8.52	8.36

(a) Deaths of full-blood Aborigines where identified in registrations were excluded before 1966. (b) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Age-specific Death Rates: Females, South Australia ^(a)

Age group (years)	Death rate (b)							
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82
0-4	16.29	8.29	7.12	3.93	3.47	3.39	2.49	2.00
5-9	2.30	1.04	0.54	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.35	0.14
10-14	1.32	0.88	0.38	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.21	0.17
15-19	2.71	1.25	0.75	0.37	0.44	0.65	0.55	0.45
20-24	2.91	2.36	1.04	0.58	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.44
25-29	3.95	2.73	1.65	0.70	0.53	0.60	0.42	0.36
30-34	4.18	2.66	1.91	0.96	0.87	0.91	0.66	0.42
35-39	5.27	3.85	2.03	1.33	1.14	1.18	0.91	0.85
40-44	4.99	4.10	3.48	1.80	2.13	1.86	1.83	1.44
45-49	6.42	5.80	4.59	3.03	3.29	2.95	2.73	2.12
50-54	9.18	8.06	7.09	5.22	4.99	4.60	4.32	3.39
55-59	10.65	11.24	10.33	7.82	7.59	7.41	6.48	5.31
60-64	18.07	17.68	14.97	12.74	12.82	12.16	10.45	8.53
65-69	33.15	27.16	25.22	21.05	20.39	20.32	16.53	14.61
70-74	46.20	42.19	42.17	35.52	35.36	33.42	28.77	24.95
75-79	83.56	75.53	72.07	58.28	60.81	57.60	51.55	42.39
80-84	131.63	121.15	121.57	108.61	100.52	99.42	84.68	75.39
85 and over	232.84	233.59	214.35	199.38	183.88	186.55	176.26	163.02
All ages	9.00	8.23	9.19	7.38	7.42	7.50	7.03	6.69

(a) Deaths of full-blood Aborigines where identified in registrations were excluded before 1966. (b) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate, *i.e.* the number of deaths of children under one year to every 1,000 live births, has shown a marked decline from 148.77 in 1875-79 to 11.67 in 1975-79. In 1986, the rate was 7.40. The number of infant deaths and infant death rates for selected years since 1851 are shown in the Statistical Summary, Appendix A.

Infant Mortality: Age at Death, South Australia

Year	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	Total under 12 months	
							Number	Rate (a)
MALES								
1982	43	29	16	17	22	8	135	13.56
1983	42	19	15	14	12	7	109	10.67
1984	24	17	12	16	15	9	93	9.05
1985	29	14	12	16	17	5	93	9.17
1986	28	10	11	15	14	12	90	9.06
FEMALES								
1982	25	16	10	14	8	13	86	9.21
1983	26	10	6	13	13	6	74	7.69
1984	17	6	3	17	9	7	59	6.04
1985	33	11	14	12	11	14	95	9.85
1986	19	8	6	9	9	5	56	5.71
TOTAL								
1982	68	45	26	31	30	21	221	11.45
1983	68	29	21	27	25	13	183	9.23
1984	41	23	15	33	24	16	152	7.58
1985	62	25	26	28	28	19	188	9.50
1986	47	18	17	24	23	17	146	7.40

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births.

The fall in infant mortality is attributable to many factors, including better pre-natal care and obstetric management, which have led to safer births, and to the neonatal intensive care units at major maternity hospitals which have brought about a high survival rate for small and immature infants.

Statistics of infant mortality shown in the table above are inclusive of the neonatal segment of perinatal deaths which are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Perinatal Deaths

Perinatal deaths comprise fetal deaths (stillbirths) and neonatal deaths (deaths within twenty-eight days of birth), of children weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least twenty-two weeks gestation.

Live Births and Perinatal Deaths, South Australia

Year	Live births (a)	Perinatal deaths					
		Fetal		Neonatal		Total perinatal	
		Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)
MALES							
1983	10,211	65	6.3	71	6.9	136	13.1
1984	10,276	73	7.1	51	4.9	124	11.9
1985	10,147	71	6.9	50	4.9	121	11.8
1986	9,930	66	6.6	47	4.7	113	11.3

Live Births and Perinatal Deaths, South Australia (continued)

Year	Live births (a) Number	Perinatal deaths					
		Fetal		Neonatal		Total perinatal	
		Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)
FEMALES							
1983	9,619	51	5.3	39	4.0	90	9.3
1984	9,776	60	6.1	24	2.5	84	8.5
1985	9,643	74	7.6	53	5.5	127	13.1
1986	9,811	58	5.9	29	3.0	87	8.8
TOTAL							
1983	19,830	116	5.8	110	5.5	226	11.3
1984	20,052	133	6.6	75	3.7	208	10.3
1985	19,790	145	7.3	103	5.2	248	12.4
1986	19,741	124	6.2	76	3.8	200	10.1

(a) Includes a very small number of live births that do not meet the definition of a perinatal death. These have been excluded from the denominator used to calculate the perinatal death rates.

(b) Fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 of relevant births registered plus fetal deaths. Neonatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered. Perinatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered plus fetal deaths.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

3301.0 *Births — Australia*

3301.4 *Births — South Australia*

3302.0 *Deaths — Australia*

3302.4 *Deaths — South Australia*

3303.0 *Causes of Death — Australia*

3303.4 *Causes of Death — South Australia*

3304.0 *Perinatal Deaths — Australia*

4.6 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

MARRIAGES

The current legislation relating to marriages in Australia is the *Marriage Act 1961* and in South Australia this is administered by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Details of persons marrying classified by previous marital status for the five years to 1986 are given in the following table.

Previous Marital Status of Persons Marrying, South Australia

Year	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages	Rate (a)
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
1982	8,137	290	2,508	8,280	362	2,293	10,935	8.23
1983	7,910	292	2,348	8,006	374	2,170	10,550	7.87
1984	7,911	277	2,455	8,019	344	2,280	10,643	7.87
1985	7,462	280	2,406	7,565	334	2,249	10,148	7.45
1986	7,303	301	2,274	7,382	348	2,148	9,878	7.19

(a) Per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

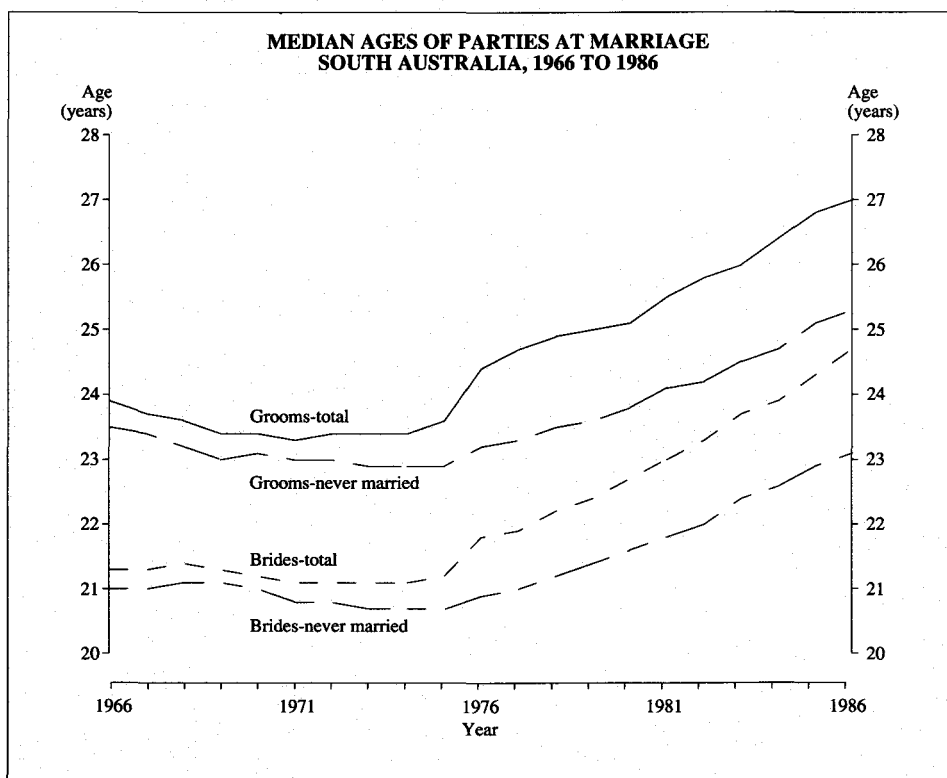
Marriage numbers and rates for selected years from 1846 are shown in the Statistical Summary, Appendix A. The crude marriage rate rose throughout the sixties from 6.99 in 1960 to 9.38 in 1970, gradually declined to a level of 8.67 in 1974 and fell substantially to 7.78 in 1975. The 1976 rate of 8.55 coincided with the introduction of the Family Law Act and a significant increase in the number of divorced persons remarrying. The rate has declined over the past decade even though the proportion of persons marrying who have been divorced has been consistently above 20 per cent.

During 1986 the median age of persons marrying for the first time was 25.3 years for males and 23.1 years for females, a difference of 2.2 years. The following table shows median ages for the years 1982 to 1986 of all persons marrying, classified by previous marital status at the time of marriage.

Median Age at Marriage and Previous Marital Status, South Australia ^(a)

Year	Median age of bridegrooms (years)				Median age of brides (years)			
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
1982	24.2	60.0	35.5	25.8	22.0	51.7	32.7	23.3
1983	24.5	61.2	36.3	26.0	22.4	52.9	33.3	23.7
1984	24.7	60.1	36.5	26.4	22.6	53.3	33.7	23.9
1985	25.1	60.9	37.4	26.8	22.9	52.7	34.2	24.3
1986	25.3	61.3	38.2	27.0	23.1	55.3	34.7	24.7

(a) The term 'median age' refers to that age which divides total age distribution into two parts of equal magnitude.



The median age of both bridegrooms and brides has shown an upward trend for more than ten years. This trend is apparent for both persons who are marrying for the first time and those who have been married previously.

MARRIAGE RITES

Marriages performed by civil officers in South Australia during the decade from 1960 to 1969 accounted for 10.9 per cent of all marriages. This proportion has increased steadily since and had reached 41.7 per cent in 1986. This is related to the increasing numbers of divorced persons remarrying, for example in 1986 almost 70 per cent of persons who had been married previously were married in civil ceremonies. The following table gives details of marriages by category of authorised celebrant for the three years to 1986.

Marriages: Category of Authorised Celebrant, South Australia

Rites	Number of marriages			Proportion of total marriages		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
Denomination:				<i>Per cent</i>		
Anglican	932	897	814	8.8	8.9	8.2
Baptist	199	203	216	1.9	2.0	2.2
Catholic	1,609	1,596	1,546	15.1	15.7	15.7
Churches of Christ	220	202	181	2.1	2.0	1.8
Lutheran	538	490	455	5.1	4.8	4.6
Orthodox	222	236	249	2.1	2.3	2.5
Presbyterian	37	53	48	0.3	0.5	0.5
Uniting Church	2,009	1,843	1,719	18.9	18.2	17.4
Other denominations	600	562	526	4.9	5.5	5.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,366</i>	<i>6,082</i>	<i>5,754</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>58.3</i>
Civil ceremonies by:						
Official registrars	1,965	1,679	1,852	18.5	16.6	18.7
Other civil celebrants	2,312	2,387	2,272	21.7	23.5	23.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,643</i>	<i>10,148</i>	<i>9,878</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

DIVORCES

The South Australian Registry of the Family Court of Australia has had exclusive jurisdiction over divorces since 31 May 1976, under the *Family Law Act 1975*. This Act repealed the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* which had granted jurisdiction to hear and determine divorces to the Supreme Courts of the States and Territories.

Under the provisions of the *Family Law Act 1975* the sole ground for dissolution of marriage is irretrievable breakdown, established by twelve months separation. Prospective applicants are encouraged to seek help from marriage counsellors attached to the Family Court or from voluntary marriage guidance organisations.

In 1976, the first year of operation of the Family Law Act, there were 6,142 divorces granted in South Australia; 4,740 of these were granted under the new legislation and the remainder under the Matrimonial Causes Act which was repealed in that year. Since that year the highest number of divorces granted in a year was in 1982 when it was 4,526. The next table gives details of divorces granted for the years 1982 to 1986.

Divorces, South Australia

Particulars	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Divorces granted	No.	4,526	4,431	4,114	4,216	3,776
Crude divorce rate	per cent	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.8
Median duration of marriage ...	years	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.4
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7
Divorces involving children:						
Number	No.	2,824	2,711	2,535	2,500	2,303
Percentage of total	per cent	62.4	61.2	61.6	59.3	61.0
Average issue	No.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

Details of the relative ages at marriage of husbands and wives for divorces granted in 1986 are contained in the following table. The median age at marriage for husbands was 23.9 years and for wives 21.4 years.

Divorces: Ages of Parties at Time of Marriage, South Australia, 1986

Age of husband (years)	Age of wife (years)									Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Not stated	
Under 20	220	51	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	274
20-24	789	1,022	95	19	4	1	—	—	4	1,934
25-29	157	430	203	41	8	3	—	—	2	844
30-34	27	114	96	57	19	8	2	—	—	323
35-39	5	26	43	43	31	10	2	1	2	163
40-44	2	7	9	21	20	17	5	—	2	83
45-49	1	7	5	7	8	10	8	6	—	52
50 and over	1	2	7	5	12	10	17	37	1	92
Not stated	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
Total	1,206	1,662	464	193	102	59	34	44	12	3,776

The proportion of persons granted divorces who were divorced at the time of their marriage has been increasing steadily in recent years. The following table gives details of marital status at the time of the marriage for divorces granted in the years 1982 to 1986.

Divorces: Marital Status at Time of Marriage, South Australia

Marital status at marriage	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
HUSBANDS					
Never married	3,954	3,839	3,521	3,530	3,159
Widowed	69	75	61	69	50
Divorced	503	517	532	617	567
WIVES					
Never married	3,973	3,845	3,536	3,589	3,213
Widowed	70	86	63	73	56
Divorced	483	500	515	554	507

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

3304.4 *Marriages — South Australia*

3305.4 *Divorces — South Australia*

3306.0 *Marriages — Australia*

3307.0 *Divorces — Australia*

Chapter 5

SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

The law in force in South Australia consists of:

- so much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1836;
- Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of South Australia, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder;
- Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder;
- Imperial law binding South Australia as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of Australia or as a State — subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster (this relates mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern); and
- Case law (this consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in South Australia).

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth government powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

The Attorney-General's Department is responsible to the Attorney-General for the provision of legal and associated services to him, Cabinet, Government departments and specified statutory authorities.

The Attorney-General who is a member of State Parliament and a Minister of the Crown is the first law officer of the Crown. He initiates and defends certain proceedings by and against the State as *parens patriae*, and is responsible for the laying of informations in cases of indictable offences. The Attorney-General also administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, coroners, land titles, registration of companies and business names, and the Electoral Commission.

The Solicitor-General at the request of the Attorney-General acts as counsel for the Crown. The Crown Solicitor is Permanent Head of the Attorney-General's Department and is responsible for the provision of legal services to the Crown, except for services provided by the Solicitor-General.

COURTS

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the superior court of record in and for the State and is constituted by the Chief Justice, and puisne judges and the masters appointed under the Supreme Court Act, 1935. The Supreme Court is a court of law and equity and is vested with jurisdiction in civil, criminal, testamentary, land and valuation, admiralty and appellate causes or matters. The Supreme Court Rules made by the Judges under the power contained in the Act regulate the pleading practice and

procedure of the Court in any jurisdiction and the manner in which all suitors' funds are to be dealt with.

The Supreme Court has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of Commonwealth Courts. The Court determines its own practice. Following the establishment of District Criminal Courts, jurisdiction to hear many indictable offences was vested in these Courts late in 1970.

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court must be tried before a jury. The Court has original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute.

The Court has power to restrain lower courts from acting in excess of their jurisdiction and may, by order, compel them to enforce a legal right. The Court acts as a court of appeal from lower courts. In proper cases, appeals lie from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia.

The Supreme Court in its testamentary causes jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State.

District Courts

The District Court is an intermediate court and is constituted by a senior judge and other judges appointed under the Local and District Criminal Courts Act. Two of the judges sit in the Children's Court and four judges sit in the Appeal Tribunals Jurisdiction. The District Court in its civil and criminal jurisdictions sits in Adelaide. It also holds civil circuits at Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, the Riverland, Mount Gambier and Whyalla and criminal circuits at Mount Gambier and Port Augusta.

Supreme and District Courts: Matters Finalised and Proven, South Australia

Offence type	1984		1985	
	Finalised	Proven	Finalised	Proven
Homicide	44	22	68	29
Assault (excluding sexual)	226	120	259	139
Rape	130	47	132	42
Other sexual offences	295	190	253	173
Other offences against the person	24	19	48	33
Robbery and extortion	94	71	101	69
Fraud and misappropriation	442	368	1,125	998
Breaking and entering	290	256	283	221
Drug offences	940	738	992	786
Other offences	512	382	537	433
<i>Total offences</i>	<i>2,997</i>	<i>2,213</i>	<i>3,798</i>	<i>2,923</i>

The civil jurisdictional limit of the District Court is \$150,000 in actions relating to injury, damage or loss caused by, or arising out of the use of a motor vehicle and in any other case \$60,000. The criminal jurisdictional limit of the District Court is fifteen years imprisonment. Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the District Court must be tried before a jury.

Local Courts

Local Courts were first established in South Australia by an ordinance of 1850 and originally had criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. They are divided into four areas; Full Jurisdiction (or District Court), Limited Jurisdiction, Special Jurisdiction and Small Claims. The courts vested with all jurisdictions are the Local Courts of Adelaide, South East (Mount Gambier), Lincoln (Port Lincoln), Pirie (Port Pirie), Riverland (Berri) and Whyalla. These courts may hear and determine actions for amounts up to \$100,000 and in a course of action in tort relating to injury, damage or loss caused by or arising out of, in the case of a motor vehicle, up to \$150,000. Local Courts of Limited Jurisdiction may hear and determine claims of up to \$7,500, with special provisions for

hearing 'small claims' as defined for a pecuniary sum not exceeding \$1,000. Courts of Special Jurisdiction may hear and determine any unsatisfied judgment summons whatever the amount of the judgment.

A Local Court of Full Jurisdiction or District Court is constituted by a District Court judge and exercises all jurisdictions under the Act. A magistrate may exercise limited jurisdiction including small claims, and special jurisdiction; two justices of the peace sitting together or one special justice sitting alone may only exercise special jurisdiction.

Children's Courts

Proceedings in Children's Courts are regulated by the Children's Protection and Young Offenders Act, 1979. A screening panel decides whether a young offender appears before a non-judicial tribunal, called a Children's Aid Panel, or a Children's Court. Most first offenders are referred to an Aid Panel.

Juvenile Offenders: Appearances, Children's Courts and Aid Panels, South Australia 1985-86^(a)

Type of offence	Children's courts	Children's aid panels	Total
Homicide	3	—	3
Assault	359	217	576
Rape	1	1	2
Other sexual offences	30	42	72
Robbery	52	4	56
Break and enter	1,452	752	2,204
Vehicle theft	1,206	438	1,644
Other theft	1,609	3,778	5,387
Wilful damage	580	645	1,225
Fraud	201	211	412
Drug offences	586	436	1,022
Driving and traffic offences (b)	1,378	595	1,973
Disorderly behaviour	731	416	1,147
Other	1,255	1,158	2,413
<i>Total alleged offences</i>	<i>9,443</i>	<i>8,693</i>	<i>18,136</i>
<i>Total alleged offenders</i>	<i>2,671</i>	<i>5,426</i>	<i>8,097</i>

(a) Under 18 years. Excludes truants and children found to be neglected, destitute or uncontrolled.

(b) Excludes most minor traffic offences.

Children's Courts may not try homicide offences. In cases of very serious offences or persistent serious offending, an order for the child to be tried in an adult court may be obtained. A child may elect to be tried as an adult and, if found guilty, be subject to the penalties set by the Children's Court.

Children's Courts also deal with neglected children where the Director-General of Community Welfare applies for a declaration that a child is in need of care and should be placed under the guardianship of the Minister of Community Welfare.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction are held in all major towns to hear criminal cases. In offences of dishonesty their jurisdiction is confined to cases where the property value is not more than \$2,000, and the limit of their jurisdiction as to penalty is imprisonment for two years.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction: Criminal Matters Finalised and Outcome, Selected Offences, South Australia, 1985

<i>Offence type</i>	<i>Finalised</i>	<i>Proven</i>	<i>Acquitted or dismissed</i>	<i>Referred to a higher court</i>	<i>Other</i>
Homicide	50	—	13	32	5
Assault	2,556	1,501	740	119	196
Sexual assaults and offences	315	—	114	201	—
Other offences against the person	44	4	24	16	—
Robbery and extortion	116	—	48	68	—
Breaking and entering	1,190	705	368	97	20
Other theft	6,269	5,055	834	104	276
Fraud and misappropriation	4,564	3,223	405	693	243
Offensive behaviour	3,173	2,903	54	—	216
Other offences against good order	5,564	4,293	286	34	951
Drug offences	5,454	4,048	639	627	140
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	6,105	4,983	37	—	1,085
Dangerous, reckless, negligent driving (not causing death or actual bodily harm)	923	768	11	—	144
Other offences	2,427	1,972	120	59	276
<i>Total</i>	<i>38,750</i>	<i>29,455</i>	<i>3,693</i>	<i>2,050</i>	<i>3,552</i>

Coroners Court

The principal function of the office of Coroner is the detection and deterrence of secret homicide. The Coroner performs an investigative role into both natural and unnatural deaths, and although from time to time the Coroner has been given a Criminal Jurisdiction, this is not currently the case.

The Coroner also inquires into the causes and origins of all fires causing damage to persons or property and into the disappearance from or within the State of any person.

JURY SYSTEM

The procedure in relation to juries is governed by the Juries Act, 1927. Indictable offences are tried before a judge and twelve jurors sitting in the criminal jurisdiction of either the Supreme Court or District Court, depending on the gravity of the offence.

Jury districts for the metropolitan and certain country areas are fixed by proclamation pursuant to the Juries Act and a jury list is compiled annually for each jury district. The names of persons included in the list are selected by computer process from the appropriate House of Assembly electoral rolls at the direction of the Sheriff. The jurors summoned to hear and determine an issue are later selected by ballot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge three jurors without assigning reasons.

LIQUOR LICENSING AUTHORITY

The licensing of hotels and other outlets to sell liquor is governed by the Liquor Licensing Act, 1985, which came into effect on 1 July 1985 under which is constituted a licensing authority, consisting of a court Judge and a Liquor Licensing Commissioner. Licences are divided into two categories as follows:

Category A

hotel licence
retail liquor merchant's licence
wholesale liquor merchant's licence
entertainment venue licence
general facility licence

Category B

club licence
producer's licence
residential licence
restaurant licence
limited licence

All matters concerning Category B licences, and some matters relating to Category A licences, are determined by the Liquor Licensing Commissioner. Licensing Court Judge determines the remaining matters relating to Category A licences and any applications for review of a decision of the Commissioner, who is also responsible for the administration of the Act.

Licence fees, except for producers and limited licences, are assessed as a percentage of the value of liquor purchases (or in some cases sales) during the previous twelve months.

The main categories of licences operative at 30 June 1987 are listed below.

Selected Liquor Licences Current, 30 June 1987

Hotel	616
Retail Liquor Merchant's	141
Unrestricted Club	305
Residential	112
Wholesale Liquor Merchants	114
Producer's	193
Restaurant	543
General Facility	102

BANKRUPTCY

Since 1928 bankruptcy has been under Commonwealth Government jurisdiction. Under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* South Australia is a bankruptcy 'district' and jurisdiction is exercised through the Federal Court of Australia. Bankruptcy proceedings can be instituted either by a debtor filing a petition or upon a creditor issuing a creditor's petition; a sequestration order is then made. A bankrupt who has not been discharged previously is automatically discharged after three years unless an objection has been filed with the Registrar in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL SERVICES COMMISSION

The Legal Services Commission, constituted under the provisions of the Legal Services Commission Act, 1977, is responsible for the provision of legal assistance in South Australia.

The Commission is an independent statutory body with representation from a variety of groups in the community. The staff of the Commission provide legal advice in any matter as well as providing more extensive legal representation. Legal assistance of a substantive nature is subject to a flexible means test and to other guidelines laid down from time to time. However legal advice in the form of a short interview is free.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Consumer protection in South Australia, in common with the other States is a responsibility divided between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The major arm of Commonwealth responsibility is the Trade Practices Commission; the relevant State instrumentality is the Department of Public and Consumer Affairs. In practice, the Trade Practices Commission intervenes only in multi-State matters or where exemplary legal action is called for. The State looks into matters involving consumer redress.

The South Australian Department of Public and Consumer Affairs was formed in 1976 from units of several existing departments. A number of divisions of the Department are involved in consumer protection work.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

The Commissioner for Equal Opportunity administers two State Acts of Parliament, the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975 and the Handicapped Persons Equal Opportunity Act, 1981. The Commissioner also administers the Commonwealth *Sex Discrimination Act 1984*, the *Human Rights Commission Act 1981* and the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* under delegated powers from the Human Rights Commission.

The Commissioner handles complaints of discrimination on the basis of sex, marital status, pregnancy, physical impairment and race.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The office of Public Trustee was established in 1881 and is regulated by the Administration and Probate Act, 1919. The Public Trustee provides a service to the public by preparing wills, administering estates and in the protection of infants and absentee beneficiaries in estates administered by private administrators. A person may appoint the Public Trustee to be the executor and trustee of a will or as trustee of any disposition of property creating a trust.

Trust Funds have grown from \$2,800 (£1,400) in 1881 to \$166.8 million at 30 June 1987.

Wills held in safe custody, which appoint the Public Trustee as executor, number more than 140,000. Approximately one-third of all deceased estates in South Australia are administered by the Public Trustee.

POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL POLICE

The Australian Federal Police (AFP), established in October 1979, is the major law enforcement agency of the Commonwealth Government. It investigates breaches of Commonwealth law and has the responsibility for community policing in the Australian Capital Territory as well as investigating organised crime, drug trafficking and major fraud. It also assists Royal Commissions and Special Prosecutors as well as participating in joint task forces with State police forces. Other functions include security of the Family Law Courts, coastal surveillance and policing of major airports throughout Australia.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POLICE FORCE

The police force was first established in South Australia in 1838 and has been administered by a Commissioner of Police since 1840. Since that time the Force has grown to such an extent that a Deputy Commissioner, four Assistant Commissioners and a Director have been introduced. Each Assistant Commissioner has control of one of four major areas of the Force which have been designated Operations, Personnel, Crime and Services. The Director has control of the fifth major area of the force designated as Administration and Finance.

Police Personnel, South Australia At 30 June

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>
Executive officers (a).....	40	42	48	48	48
Inspectors	65	67	68	74	74
Sergeants	487	493	491	504	516
Constables (b).....	2,808	2,755	2,754	2,747	2,854
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,400</i>	<i>3,357</i>	<i>3,361</i>	<i>3,373</i>	<i>3,492</i>

(a) Includes superintendents.

(b) Includes trainees, cadets and probationary constables.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Prisons

There are nine gaols and prisons administered by the South Australian Department of Correctional Services. Adelaide Gaol, a holding centre for remand and short-term sentenced prisoners closed during February 1988. Adelaide Remand Centre was opened in 1987 to cater for persons on remand. Yatala Labour Prison provides for long-term male prisoners under maximum and medium security ratings. Port Augusta Gaol, Port Lincoln Prison, Mount Gambier Gaol and Mobilong Prison are medium security prisons which accommodate male and female prisoners. Cadell Training Centre is a dual purpose institution which operates as a pre-release centre for long-term prisoners as well as accommodating minimum security short-term prisoners. The Northfield Prison Complex is a multi-purpose prison. It accommodates high, medium and low security female prisoners and, in a separate area low security male prisoners in ten single dwelling units known as The Cottages. Four prisoners share each unit.

In addition, police prisons, serving as short-term detention centres for both males and females and situated mainly in the more remote country areas, hold prisoners on behalf of the Department of Correctional Services. James Nash House, situated in the grounds of Hillcrest Hospital, accommodates the criminally insane and those undergoing short-term psychiatric care and assessment. This hospital administered by the Department of Correctional Services and staffed by trained medical personnel from the South Australian Health Commission, provides specialised treatment programs for both males and females.

A Home Detention Scheme was introduced in 1987. This allows selected prisoners to complete up to six months of their sentences at home. Prisoners involved in this scheme are kept under close surveillance and may only leave their homes for employment or health reasons.

Community Corrections

The Community Corrections Division is responsible for providing supervision and social casework services to probationers and parolees. Probation officers provide a professional social work service, including a wider range of treatment and management alternatives for offenders. The Community Service Order Scheme, initiated and administered by the Division, provides participating courts with a further alternative to imprisonment. A Fine Option Scheme allows offenders, who have been fined and are unable to pay, to work out the amount of the fine in community service work as an alternative to prison.

Prisons: Persons Received under Sentence

<i>Major offence</i>	<i>1984-85</i>		<i>1985-86</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Homicide	17	0.6	20	0.7
Assault	265	9.0	275	9.7
Sexual assault	48	1.6	38	1.3
Robbery and extortion	28	0.9	33	1.2
Fraud and forgery	104	3.5	125	4.4
Theft, break and enter	508	17.2	497	17.5
Property damage	61	2.1	85	3.0
Driving and related offences	586	19.8	602	21.2
Drink driving	301	10.2	301	10.6
Drugs	182	6.2	163	5.7
Against good order	266	9.0	214	7.5
Offensive behaviour	231	7.8	190	6.7
Breach of recognizance, suspended sentence, parole	330	11.2	277	9.7
Other	30	1.0	24	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,957</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,844</i>	<i>100.0</i>

PREVENTION OF CRIME

In October 1985, the ABS conducted a household survey on crime and the prevention of crime in the Adelaide Statistical Division. Topics covered in this survey included:

- fear of crime and perceived crime problems in the community;
- incidence of break and entry and property theft, and reporting of these crimes;
- home security measures and initiatives taken by households; and
- willingness of individuals to be involved in community policing measures.

The survey showed that a much lower proportion of females than males felt safe when alone. When walking alone at night, 43.7 per cent of females reported that they felt very safe or reasonably safe, compared with 86.5 per cent of males. Similarly, when home alone at night, 75.4 per cent of females reported that they felt very safe or reasonably safe, compared with 96.0 per cent of males.

The types of crime that respondents most frequently reported as being a problem in their local area are shown in the following table.

**Persons: Perceived Crime Problems in their Local Area
Adelaide Statistical Division, October 1985**

Crime problem	Age of person (years)							
	18-24		25-44		45 and over		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Housebreakings	18,800	167.7	56,000	194.8	52,500	175.2	127,300	182.1
Louts, youths	16,900	150.8	48,600	169.2	43,500	145.1	109,000	155.9
Vandalism, graffiti ...	13,400	119.4	43,800	152.4	33,700	112.5	90,900	130.0
Dangerous or noisy driving	11,800	105.1	35,500	123.4	30,300	101.1	77,600	110.9
Petty theft	9,500	84.8	21,200	73.9	19,700	65.7	50,500	72.2
Car theft	7,200	63.8	9,900	34.4	6,200	20.7	23,300	33.3
Drugs	2,400	21.5	6,900	24.0	6,100	20.2	15,400	22.0
Assault	2,900	25.8	4,100	14.1	3,700	12.4	10,700	15.3

(a) Number of persons reporting crime problem.

(b) Number of persons reporting crime problem per 1,000 persons of same age.

About three-quarters of households had some security devices installed. The table below shows that almost 40 per cent of households reported that deadlocks or improved locks were fitted on their doors while about 5 per cent reported having a burglar alarm.

Households: Security Items Installed, Adelaide Statistical Division, October 1985

Security item	Households	
	Number	Per cent
Security doors	159,700	48.8
Deadlocks or improved locks on doors	129,900	39.7
Peepholes in doors	67,100	20.5
Deadlocks or improved locks on windows	72,000	22.0
Security screens on windows	18,600	5.7
Timer power switches	35,500	10.9
Alarms	15,300	4.7
Other security devices	15,600	4.8
Number of households with:		
Security devices installed	252,200	77.1
No security devices installed	74,800	22.9

PUBLIC SAFETY

STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE

The South Australian State Emergency Service (SES), formerly the Civil Defence Organisation, was established in 1961 to provide protection for the public against the effects of wartime hostilities. As the threat of war has diminished, the emphasis has shifted progressively towards involvement in counter-disaster measures.

A Director leads the SES supported by a small permanent staff at State Headquarters, Thebarton, and ten Divisional Offices. Volunteers undertake training to develop their counter-disaster skills. In the main, the courses are conducted by permanent SES staff in the State, but some selected persons attend courses conducted at the Australian Counter Disaster College, Mount Macedon, Victoria.

FIRE SERVICES

South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service

Provision for the establishment and maintenance of fire brigades in South Australia under the control and management of the Fire Brigades Board was first instituted in 1882. In 1981, the Fire Brigades Board was dissolved and the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Corporation was established.

The Corporation maintains suitably equipped fire brigades in proclaimed fire districts in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area and in country towns. At 30 June 1987 there were forty fire brigade stations of which twenty-one were metropolitan and nineteen were country. During 1986-87 these brigades received 11,257 calls. Some of these brigades are staffed by permanent personnel and others by auxiliary firefighters.

The expenses and maintenance of brigades are financed in the proportions, three-quarters by insurance companies, one-eighth by the State treasury and one-eighth by the municipalities and district councils serviced. In 1986-87 the respective amounts provided by these bodies were \$24.5 million, \$4.1 million and \$4.1 million.

South Australian Country Fire Services

The South Australian Country Fire Services (CFS) is a voluntary fire fighting organisation providing urban and rural fire protection to an area of 886,000 square kilometres, or approximately 90 per cent of South Australia. It is constituted as a statutory body under the Country Fires Act 1976.

The CFS consists of 510 brigades, group committees, Regional and District Fire Fighting Associations with 19,000 members.

South Australian Country Fire Services

Particulars	1985	1986	1987
Strength of service at 30 June:			
Affiliated organisations	490	490	510
Volunteer members	21,142	19,000	19,000
Fires attended in year ended			
30 June:			
Structural/vehicle	418	412	520
Rural	1,918	1,649	2,286
Area destroyed in bush fires (ha)	173,617	177,811	349,450
Financial losses (\$);			
Structural/vehicle	5,492,462	7,200,846	15,400,000
Rural	6,711,045	5,095,135	11,000,000
Total brigade callouts	3,030	3,154	4,352

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA SA DIVISION

The National Safety Council of Australia SA Division was formed in 1963 as the Industrial Accident Prevention Society of SA Inc., a voluntary non-profit educational body. It is an autonomous branch of the largest safety organisation in Australia devoting its entire resources to the reduction of accidents in most areas of the community.

The aims of the Council are carried out by the provision of safety consultant services, lectures, training courses and the distribution of safety publications and materials. Finance is derived from membership fees, services, an annual grant from the State Government and assistance from the Commonwealth Government. The Council's activities are controlled by a body representative of all spheres of community interest.

ROAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The Division of Road Safety and Motor Transport of the Department of Transport was established in 1981 for the purpose of developing, co-ordinating and implementing road safety policy embracing education, enforcement and legislation, traffic regulation and vehicle design and safety. At the same time, the charter of the Road Safety Council was varied from its administrative responsibilities for road safety education to an advisory role, reporting directly to the Minister of Transport.

There are a number of other Government organisations involved in the promotion of road safety in South Australia including the Road Traffic Board, the Motor Registration Division, and the Police, Highways and Education Departments.

WATER SAFETY AND LIFE SAVING

Royal Life Saving Society

The South Australia Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society-Australia was established in 1909. In 1952 an agreement was made with the Surf Life Saving Association whereby the Surf Life Saving Association undertook responsibility for life saving on ocean beaches, the Royal Life Saving Society retaining responsibility in all other areas of activity inland.

The voluntary work of the Society is financed mainly by grants made by the Government, by donations, and by the Society's own fund-raising activities.

Surf Life Saving Association

The South Australian State Centre of the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia was formed in 1952, with the co-operation of the South Australian Branch of the Royal Life Saving Society and the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia.

The Association has nineteen affiliated clubs and voluntary members give many hours to patrolling their respective beaches on weekends and public holidays from the beginning of November until the end of March.

The State Centre receives an annual grant from the State Government and individual clubs have been assisted with subsidies for equipment and club houses.

'Learn to Swim' Campaign

Vacation swimming classes organised by the Education Department were first established in January 1956. In January each year instruction is provided at more than 250 centres throughout the State for a period of nine days. Classes are attended by more than 40,000 children. The major aim of the program is to impart water safety knowledge, teach survival and safe swimming and to enable children to assist with a rescue by the safest and quickest method available.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 4502.4 *Higher Courts: Criminal Matters — South Australia*
- 4504.4 *Crime and Prevention of Crime in the Community — South Australia*
- 4505.4 *Lower Courts: Criminal Matters — South Australia*
- 4506.0 *Crime Victims Survey — Australia*

5.2 CULTURE AND RECREATION

THE PERFORMING ARTS

Adelaide Festival Centre

The Adelaide Festival Centre is South Australia's major performing arts complex and a major tourist attraction.

Completed in 1973 it contains a 2000-seat auditorium (complete with hydraulic lift organ), a versatile drama theatre, an experimental theatre, an Amphitheatre, an art collection, restaurants and piano bar.

The Centre is also home of the biennial Festival of Arts and The Performing Arts Collection of South Australia.

A special article on the Festival Centre was included on pages 245-249 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1975.

Adelaide Festival of Arts

In 1958, a small group of Adelaide citizens developed plans for the first Adelaide Festival of Arts, which was held in 1960. Further Festivals have been held in March in years of even number since 1962.

The completion of the Adelaide Festival Centre and the resultant increase in on-going cultural activity shifted the emphasis of the Festival towards more developmental and innovative programming, including the commissioning of new works, the encouragement of local companies and artists, and the provision of a variety of programs to attract greater public interest and appreciation.

The Adelaide Festival has proved to be a major cultural event not only in South Australia, but Australia. It has been instrumental in bringing to Australia for the first time many notable overseas companies, performers and artists. It has seen the first performances of scores of major Australian productions and an increasing number of world premieres commissioned specially by or for the Festival.

Adelaide Festival Fringe Inc

The Festival Fringe began operations in the 1960s, providing at Festival of Arts time a forum for artists not included in the main Festival events. It existed for many years in various forms on a limited budget but, after incorporation in 1975, received assistance from the South Australian Department for the Arts. The Fringe has undergone spectacular growth in recent years, aided by financial support from a number of corporate sponsors.

Since 1984, the Fringe has operated from premises in the Living Arts Centre and this site has been the main focus of its Festival activities. During the 1986 Festival the Fringe assisted 220 groups mount over 270 shows and exhibitions, with an estimated 500,000 people attending.

Come Out Festival

Every two years since 1975 South Australia has played host to a festival of arts for young people. The Come Out Festival aims to present the best by, for and with young people in theatre, dance, music, visual arts, literature and community events. Come Out is a State-wide festival and it is estimated that over 400,000 South Australians took part in the 1987 Festival. The ASSITEJ

(the international association of theatre for children and young people) Congress was held in Adelaide to co-incide with the 1987 Come Out Festival and hundreds of national and international delegates attended.

Other Performing Arts

The State Theatre Company is South Australia's leading drama company presenting each year a major season of plays, including classics, modern drama, new works from overseas and new Australian writing. The Company tours country centres from time to time.

Magpie Theatre is the young people's section of the State Theatre Company, performing in schools and giving theatre performances at various venues. As well as performing in the metropolitan area, Magpie tours country areas, including remote and isolated areas in the far north.

A wide range of professional and amateur theatre companies and dramatic societies operate in Adelaide and regional centres, performing original and established works.

The Adelaide based Australian Dance Theatre is South Australia's only professional dance company. Founded in 1965, it aims to develop contemporary dance in Australia and provides opportunities for developing artists in this field. The company performs regularly in Adelaide and South Australian regional areas and tours interstate and overseas. As is the case with dramatic theatre, several dance groups perform regularly in the State.

The State Opera of South Australia is one of the State's leading performing arts organisations, presenting five operas a year and regularly commissioning new works. It was established in 1976 and receives State Government subsidies as well as private sponsorship. The company has pioneered many major works in Australia and also presents productions for the Adelaide Festival of Arts. The State Opera uses singers and designers of international renown and is supported musically by the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra.

Live performances of music catering to a range of tastes, from symphony, chamber and choral to ethnic, folk, jazz and pop, are to be heard throughout the year at a variety of venues.

Regional Trusts

The four Regional Centre Trusts (under the terms of the Cultural Trusts Act, 1984) serve the cultural needs of their regions. Through the activities of the Trusts, theatres have been built at Mount Gambier, Port Pirie, Renmark and Whyalla. Community Arts Officers, who provide arts-related information and advisory services, have been appointed to serve a number of regional Cultural Centres. The Trusts have also ensured coordination between various arts organisations for touring exhibitions, specific creative projects, and assistance in establishing and developing locally based arts initiatives.

Carclew Youth Performing Arts Centre

Carclew provides a focus for performing arts activities for young people, advises the government on youth performing arts policy, recommends the allocation of grants and co-ordinates the activities of companies working with or for young people. It also mounts special projects of its own, including the national youth arts magazine *Lowdown*, Heyday Radio, the Winter Concert Series and the State Youth Theatre Camp. Carclew operates the State Young People's Theatre, the *Odeon* at Norwood, and promotes professional performances for children and young people.

VISUAL ARTS

Art Gallery of South Australia

The Gallery's holdings include paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, photographs and decorative arts. The collections are broad and include a fine representative selection of Australian, European and Asian art, including one of the finest South-East Asian ceramic collections. Holdings have been enriched over time through bequests and gifts, while the State Government makes an annual grant to the Gallery for the purchase of works of art.

Works by established European and Australian artists are always on display as well as changing displays of contemporary art. South Australian art is well represented and is featured throughout the Gallery's displays. Besides its own exhibitions, the Gallery's programming includes major national and international touring exhibitions. It is also a policy to show a special non-touring exhibition of contemporary art as part of the Adelaide Festival of Arts.

The Gallery's operations are assisted by the Art Gallery of South Australia Foundation, which helps raise substantial funds towards major acquisitions, and by the Friends of the Art Gallery of South Australia.

The Art Gallery of South Australia is a Division of the South Australian Department for the Arts.

A special article on conservation in the Art Gallery was included on pages 39-45 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1983.

Other Visual Arts Venues

Other galleries are operated by a number of organisations and individual proprietors in both metropolitan and country areas including in Adelaide, for example, the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, the Royal South Australian Society of Arts, the Contemporary Arts Centre and the Experimental Art Foundation.

The Jam Factory Craft Centre comprises five interrelated activity areas for the development and support of the crafts in South Australia. These are: training workshops (in hot blown glass, ceramics, leather and knitted textiles); low-rental tenant workshops; a retail craft shop; exhibition galleries; and, craft information services, which are shared with the Crafts Council of South Australia (an independent tenant agency).

The aims of the Jam Factory Workshops Inc. are: to maintain hand processing traditions and skills; craft 'training through production' leading to the trainees establishing their own viable small businesses; promotion of public appreciation of the crafts; and market development for the crafts in South Australia.

MEDIA

FILM

South Australian Film Corporation

The South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC) was constituted under the South Australian Film Corporation Act, 1972. The SAFC has the sole right to produce or arrange production of films for, or on behalf of, the State Government. It can also produce films on its own behalf, for other organisations or through co-production and investment arrangements with other producers.

Feature films for cinema and television release which have been produced by the SAFC have received critical acclaim in Australia and overseas. The SAFC has also produced many short films for commercial sponsors and State Government departments and instrumentalities, many of which have won Australian and international awards.

SAFC operations and staff are centred at Hendon in a complex which comprises complete film production facilities of a fully professional standard and the State Film and Video Library. To encourage the industry in South Australia, the SAFC is able to use its facilities in local and interstate productions.

Other Film Production and Festivals

A number of independent film production houses exist in Adelaide and produce material ranging from advertising videos to feature films.

Frames: Festival of Australian Film and Video held its inaugural season as part of the 1984 Adelaide Festival Fringe. Since then it has grown into a major event alongside the Adelaide Festival and Festival Fringe to become Australia's leading Festival for Australian independent film and video.

BROADCASTING

Radio

The following table provides a summary of radio stations operating in South Australia at 30 June 1987.

Radio Stations : Type and Location, South Australia, At 30 June 1987

Operator	Amplitude Modulation (AM)		Frequency Modulation (FM)	
	Metropolitan Adelaide	Country	Metropolitan Adelaide	Country
Commercial	4	6	1	—
Public	1	—	3	3
Australian Broadcasting Corporation ...	2	8	1	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>

Television

The Adelaide area is served by an Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) station, a Special Broadcasting Service (SBS) station and three commercial television stations. Four ABC stations and three commercial television stations service regions outside the metropolitan area. The range of many stations is considerably increased by translator stations and satellite.

The following table shows the composition of television programs shown by the ABC and commercial stations in Adelaide during 1986-87.

Composition of Television Programs, Adelaide (VHF) Stations, 1986-87

Category	Commercial	National
	<i>per cent (a)</i>	<i>per cent (a)</i>
Television drama	28.2	11.2
Cinema movies	14.4	0.9
Children's	15.9	23.5
News	7.2	4.3
Current affairs	4.9	7.7
Documentaries	2.4	8.0
Education	(b)	14.4
The Arts	(b)	4.9
Religion	0.8	1.5
Information	1.8	1.7
Sport	10.3	12.3
Quiz, panel and games	3.6	0.4
Light entertainment	10.5	9.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Percentage of transmission (6 a.m. to 12 midnight) in each category. (b) Less than 0.1%

Source: Australian Broadcasting Tribunal

THE PRESS

Since the mid-1920s the present system of three major Adelaide newspapers — one morning daily, one evening daily and one weekend publication — has operated.

The Advertiser, published each morning except Sunday, was first issued in 1858 as *The South Australian Advertiser* and absorbed *The Register* in 1931. It is distributed throughout the State, with about 75 per cent of its circulation in the metropolitan area and 25 per cent in country districts.

The News, published each evening from Monday to Friday, was introduced in 1923 replacing two evening newspapers, *The Express & Telegraph* and *The Journal*, which traced back their origins to the 1860s. Eighty per cent of sales of *The News* are in the Adelaide metropolitan area.

The *Sunday Mail*, printed on Saturday evenings and distributed mainly on Sunday mornings, first appeared under this name in 1955 following a merger between *The Mail*, first printed in 1912, and the *Sunday Advertiser*, which was introduced in 1953. About 25 per cent of sales of the *Sunday Mail* are in country districts.

The *Stock Journal*, previously the *Adelaide Stock and Station Journal*, was established in 1904. It is published weekly and provides up-to-date information on stock and wool markets and the technical aspects of farming and property management.

There are about thirty newspapers operating in the State's country areas. Of those still existing *The Border Watch* (Mount Gambier) in 1861 and *The Bunyip* (Gawler) in 1863 were first to appear. District papers printed by Messenger Newspapers Pty Ltd, containing items of local interest, are circulated in a number of suburbs of Adelaide, and a number of community newspapers are published.

A literary monthly, the *Adelaide Review*, is available free of charge through various outlets and has an audited circulation of over 20,000.

LIBRARIES

STATE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State Library of South Australia is a division of the Department of Local Government and is of major significance in meeting the present and future information and reading needs. It does so by developing and maintaining its collections of library materials, promoting and supporting free library services, promoting co-operation between other libraries and information sources and identifying and promoting entrepreneurial library activities.

Bray Reference Library

The Bray Reference Library offers the public two main services. User Services provides a comprehensive reference and information service, utilising the State Reference Collection, inter-library loans and database searches, or referral to other agencies where appropriate. The State Reference Collection comprises 474,300 books and pamphlets, 17,300 newspaper and periodical titles and 85,100 maps.

Technical Services is responsible for the selection of appropriate library materials, acquisitions, cataloguing and classification, and the maintenance and preservation of the collections.

Lending Services

The Lending Services provide library services specifically designed to meet effectively the educational, informational, recreational and cultural needs of Adelaide residents and the commuting public. Special emphasis is placed on supporting individuals of all ages in pursuing a sustained program of learning independent of any educational provider, developing specialised multi-media and multi-lingual collections, and experimenting with new forms of information and technology.

Materials available for loan through the Lending Services include books and periodicals, audio-cassettes, compact disks and computers. Membership is free of charge. The Lending Services also accommodates the City desk of the South Australian Film and Video Library.

Mortlock Library

Since 1878, legislation has required that copies of all copyright items published in South Australia be deposited in the State Library. This material, including private archival records, forms the collection of the Mortlock Library.

The main objectives of the Mortlock Library are: to select, acquire, secure and preserve recorded information in a variety of formats to document the people, places, events and development of South Australian; and, to assist persons and agencies using the collection through the provision of an effective reference service.

A special article on conservation in the State Library of South Australia was included on pages 45-48 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1983.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Public Libraries Branch of the State Library is responsible for encouraging the establishment, and promoting the use, of local public libraries. It does so through subsidies for library operations, the selection and provision of bookstock, providing consultancy services on all aspects of library operations and encouraging co-operation between different information services.

In June 1987, 113 local authorities were operating 128 public libraries, including 43 school/community libraries and 10 mobile libraries under the provisions of the Libraries Act, 1982.

Local Public Libraries, South Australia

Year	Libraries at end of year	Registered readers	Books loaned	Stocks at end of year
1982-83	98	429,000	10,623,000	1,629,000
1983-84	106	445,300	11,297,000	1,760,000
1984-85	112	482,000	11,533,000	1,811,000
1985-86	124	527,700	12,035,000	1,982,000
1986-87	128	589,800	12,638,000	2,131,000

Institute libraries generally provide borrowing facilities to members, and are largely dependent on members' subscriptions, varying degrees of support from local authorities and government subsidies. However, with the co-operation of the Institutes Association of South Australia, Institute libraries are gradually being phased out in favour of local public libraries.

In 1986, there were 35 Institutes in South Australia, representing 14,800 subscribers with holdings of 211,165 volumes.

OTHER LIBRARIES

Significant specialist libraries are held by tertiary institutions. For example, the University of Adelaide has an extensive law library, while the University of Adelaide and Flinders University have branch libraries for medicine. Many organisations, both public and private, have specialist libraries catering for their particular interests. Parliament House is served by its own Parliamentary Library.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The Public Record Office of South Australia (formerly the State Archives) is a division of the Department of Local Government and is the official repository for the public records of South Australia. As well as its archival and public reference functions, it provides records storage and retrieval services to State and local governments and statutory authorities and is increasingly involved in assisting agencies with record management advice.

MUSEUMS

South Australian Museum

The South Australian Museum is a division of the South Australian Department of the Arts. The aim of the Museum is to increase knowledge and understanding of our natural and cultural heritage. The Museum collects and preserves appropriate specimens, artefacts, documents and other materials; undertakes research associated with the collections; and, interprets the collections for the public through exhibitions, educational activities and information services.

The Museum has a wide representation of disciplines, but its main work is in the fields of anthropology, natural history and geology. Therefore, the research of the scientific staff primarily involves the study of Australian Aboriginal culture and the naming, identification and classification of animals and minerals.

The Museum mounts permanent and temporary displays which are visited by about 400,000 people each year. An Education Service and Travelling Education Service ensure that children throughout the State can take advantage of the Museum. The Information Service deals with public inquiries. The Friends of the South Australian Museum support the work of the Museum and have been responsible for notable additions to the collections.

A special article on the Museum's collections was included on pages 31-42 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1982 and one on conservation in the Museum on pages 34-9 of the 1983 issue.

Old Parliament House

Old Parliament House (formerly the Constitutional Museum) was established to highlight, preserve and interpret South Australia's political heritage. It is Australia's first political museum, and takes advantage of a variety of techniques to show the State as it was before the arrival of the first Europeans to the present. Old Parliament House is the former Legislative Council building (one of only five pre-1875 buildings surviving in the city) which has been restored to its 1875 condition.

In addition to its permanent display (a 100 minute program, *Bound for South Australia*), Old Parliament House mounts changing displays on political and historical themes.

Carrick Hill

Carrick Hill was bequeathed to the people of South Australia in 1983 by Sir Edward and Lady Hayward. Carrick Hill is a division of the South Australian Department for the Arts, and it opened to the general public in March 1986 as an art museum, botanic garden and park. Built in 1938, the Elizabethan manor style house is surrounded by 39 hectares of land affording generous views from Springfield of the City of Adelaide. The house contains fine collections of paintings, sculptures, silver, pewter, porcelain and furniture.

The History Trust of South Australia

The History Trust of South Australia is a statutory authority, established in 1981, responsible for the management of several important museums, including the South Australian Maritime Museum, Old Parliament House, Birdwood Mill and the Museum of Migration and Settlement. The History Trust appointed project staff to handle the development of the Port Adelaide Railway Museum as a Bicentennial commemorative project.

The Trust formulates policy relating to museums other than the Art Gallery of South Australia, Carrick Hill and the South Australian Museum, provides policy advice and information on historical matters to all levels of Government and administers the Government's Museums Accreditation and Grants Program. The Museums Accreditation and Grants Program is intended to assist the development of the smaller regional museums throughout the State. A wide range of museums, often based on a particular theme or subject, can be found throughout the State — some are commercially run, others are the work of groups of dedicated volunteers.

CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE

Natural Environment

The main authority responsible for the conservation of native vegetation and wildlife and the management of parks and reserves is the National Parks and Wildlife Service, a division of the Department of Environment and Planning. At the end of June 1986 the Service was responsible for more than 220 natural areas covering a total of nearly 6.75 million hectares, or 6.8 per cent of the total area of the State. Management plans set out the reasons for a park's existence, identify outstanding features and set out priorities for work programs, including pest control and fire management.

Other responsibilities of the Service include administering a permit system to take, keep and/or sell native species, the setting of hunting seasons and game quotas and enforcing the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

Scientific research projects and biological surveys also assist in the protection of land, vegetation and wildlife. Community involvement with the parks continues to be encouraged and projects enabling organisations to carry out voluntary work in the parks are promoted.

The Native Vegetation Authority of the Department of Environment and Planning considers proposals for vegetation clearance in the agricultural regions of the State and decisions are based on the biological significance of the areas proposed.

Volunteer organisations and tertiary institutions also make a significant contribution to the conservation and study of the natural environment in South Australia.

Aboriginal Heritage

Aboriginal sites and items are protected under the Aboriginal and Historic Relics Preservation Act, 1965, which is the responsibility of the Minister for Environment and Planning through the Aboriginal Heritage Branch. Examples of Aboriginal culture protected include prehistoric campsites, ceremonial grounds, cave paintings, rock engravings, ochre mines and canoe trees.

A Register of all known Aboriginal sites has been kept since 1967, and the Aboriginal Heritage Branch organises surveys to locate and document sites to ensure their better management and protection. The Branch consults extensively with Aboriginal people and communities in carrying out its responsibilities.

European Heritage

Responsibility for government programs conserving South Australia's cultural heritage lies with the State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning. The Branch's functions include the identification and registration of heritage items, conservation and management of changes to registered properties, development of heritage sites for public use, and maritime archaeology. Nine State Heritage Areas and over 1,000 heritage items were on the Register at 30 June 1987.

The National Trust of South Australia also makes a significant contribution to the preservation and restoration of buildings of architectural, historic or scientific interest, as well as protecting areas of scenic beauty and conserving the natural environment. Its museums house a number of important collections.

The National Trust of South Australia, established by Act of Parliament in 1955, is administered by a volunteer council, and is financed by subscriptions, government grants, gifts, legacies and fund-raising activities. At September 1985, the Trust controlled 157 properties, many of which are open to the public.

State Conservation Centre

The State Conservation Centre was established in 1985 as a division of the Department for the Arts to preserve the State's portable cultural heritage. It comprises a number of laboratories for the treatment of works on paper, paintings, objects and textiles, as well as scientific analysis and fumigation units and provides a Regional Conservation Service for all museums, art galleries, libraries, archives and important private collections on a fee for service basis.

BOTANIC GARDENS AND ZOO

BOTANIC GARDENS AND STATE HERBARIUM

The Botanic Gardens comprise the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and Botanic Park in the City, the Wittunga Garden at Blackwood and the Mount Lofty Botanic Garden. The Botanic Gardens are also responsible for the heritage garden 'Beechwood' at Stirling, maintaining the grounds of Government House, and managing the Black Hill Flora Centre at Athelstone. There are also seven experimental plantations maintained in various parts of the State.

The Botanic Gardens fulfil important recreational, educational, information, advisory and scientific roles, and the range of sites covered by the Gardens facilitates cultivation of a wide range of plants. Important features of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens include native plants from dry regions, cacti and succulents, the class ground, glasshouse displays and the wistaria arbours.

The Adelaide Botanic Gardens also houses the Museum of Economic Botany, a specialist library and the State Herbarium. The Herbarium contains more than half a million specimens and is the centre of all significant research on native plants of South Australia. It carries out important work in the identification and naming of plants and recording information on plant distribution as well as liaising with other herbaria and scientific institutions.

ADELAIDE ZOO

The Adelaide Zoo is administered by the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia and revenue for maintaining and developing the Zoo comes mainly from gate receipts and an annual State Government grant through the Department of Environment and Planning.

Adelaide Zoo, like most other Australian and overseas zoos, has as its major goals public education and recreation and contributes to the breeding and study of rare and endangered species. Although Adelaide Zoo is a small one, it contains an excellent collection of mammals, birds and reptiles. Two walk-through aviaries, a children's zoo, a nocturnal house and reptile house are important features, and the Zoo is progressively upgrading other animal enclosures.

At 30 June 1987, 1,778 specimens of 354 species were on display, and about 376,000 people visited the Zoo during the year ending 30 June 1987.

RECREATION AND SPORT

Leisure Activities

In 1982-83, the Department of Recreation and Sport conducted a household survey of the leisure activities of South Australians aged 10 years and over. The following table shows the percentage of people aged 10 years and over taking part in the more popular leisure activities at home or away from home.

**Main Leisure Activities Undertaken in Previous Week^(a), South Australia
March 1982 to February 1983
(Per cent)**

Leisure Activity	Persons undertaking activity per 100 of population			
	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer
Undertaken at home:				
Watching television	92.8	95.3	94.0	93.6
Reading for pleasure	54.7	54.5	52.3	54.5
Listening to music	50.6	50.0	46.3	45.3
Gardening for pleasure	33.5	30.3	36.8	34.8
Doing arts/crafts	24.2	24.9	20.2	16.8
Having picnics/barbecues	20.1	17.2	19.7	23.0
Playing indoor games	17.4	15.8	14.0	17.3
Exercising	12.8	12.4	12.0	9.9

**Main Leisure Activities Undertaken in Previous Week ^(a), South Australia
March 1982 to February 1983 (continued)
(Per cent)**

<i>Leisure Activity</i>	<i>Persons undertaking activity per 100 of population</i>			
	<i>Autumn</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Undertaken away from home:				
Visiting friends	58.1	56.6	57.4	61.7
Dining out	37.4	35.3	37.1	40.8
Driving for pleasure	30.2	30.4	29.4	30.3
Walking for pleasure	23.7	22.3	23.8	21.0
Playing sport	30.3	30.0	30.2	27.9
Watching sport	24.8	25.8	16.0	13.2
Going to hotels/licensed clubs	20.2	19.6	19.3	19.7
Attending picnics/barbecues	12.6	9.0	14.5	15.7
Visiting libraries	13.1	12.9	13.2	10.9
Bicycle riding	12.1	10.3	11.1	11.9
Recreational swimming	6.4	1.5	11.1	26.1
Attending cinemas/drive-ins	10.2	8.6	7.1	10.8

NOTE: The above table refers to participants rather than participations; that is, persons who undertook a particular activity more than once in the week before interview are counted only once for that activity.

(a) Persons aged 10 years or more.

The following table shows the more commonly played sports in South Australia.

**Types of Sport Played in Previous Week South Australia ^(a)
March 1982 to February 1983**

<i>Type of sport</i>	<i>Average weekly number of participants</i>			
	<i>Autumn</i>	<i>Winter</i>	<i>Spring</i>	<i>Summer</i>
Australian football	51,300	61,400	18,900	3,400
Basketball	22,800	23,000	26,000	15,100
Cricket	23,200	7,900	43,900	79,400
Golf	40,100	44,100	44,700	39,100
Hockey	8,100	15,500	2,600	2,000
Indoor bowls	12,300	10,400	4,900	3,400
Lawn bowls	17,200	7,200	26,800	25,200
Netball	34,100	47,500	23,300	17,100
Snooker/billiards/pool	11,900	14,500	11,400	10,200
Soccer	22,300	37,800	13,400	11,100
Softball	7,500	3,700	14,600	8,300
Squash	42,100	40,400	37,200	25,900
Swimming	8,900	5,300	5,200	13,200
Table tennis	15,600	19,400	9,700	9,400
Ten-pin bowling	11,900	9,800	12,500	7,800
Volleyball	6,200	11,200	15,000	4,300

NOTE: Persons who played a particular sport more than once in the week before interview are counted only once for that sport.

(a) Persons aged 10 years or more.

Recreational Space and Facilities

The City of Adelaide is surrounded by about 690 hectares of parklands with a variety of sporting facilities, including golf courses, an aquatic sports centre, a racecourse, ovals, playing fields and tennis courts. The parklands also provide venues for other leisure pursuits such as art displays, pop concerts, open-air festivals, picnics and barbecues. Facilities and open space for a wide range of sporting and leisure activities are located throughout the metropolitan area and most country towns have ovals and other sporting facilities.

Department of Recreation and Sport

The Department of Recreation and Sport is concerned with assisting the continuing development of recreation, sporting and fitness associations in the State, promoting the development of sporting facilities to national or international standards, attracting major sporting events to South Australia, and encouraging and developing fitness and leisure facilities and programs and their widespread use.

The Department has been responsible for the establishment and maintenance of walking trails, such as the Heysen Trail, has produced canoe guides to the River Murray and a series of cycle touring maps, community and corporate fitness programs, and organises training programs and accreditation of fitness leaders.

The Department also has certain responsibilities under the Lottery and Gaming, Charitable Purposes, Soccer Football Pools and Racing Acts.

South Australian Sports Institute

The Sports Institute, established by the State Government in 1982, is located at the Underdale Campus of the SA College of Advanced Education. Its main objective is the promotion of opportunities for selected South Australians with recognised or potential ability to achieve excellence in their chosen sports. The Institute co-ordinates and facilitates training programs and sports science resources.

GAMBLING

Legal gambling in South Australia is regulated by the Lottery and Gaming Act, the Soccer Football Pools Act, the Racing Act, the State Lotteries Act and the Casino Act.

The Department of Recreation and Sport's Racing and Gaming Division administers small lotteries and soccer football pools, and oversees aspects of the Racing Act. At June 1987, there were 332 Lotteries Commission agents operating (mainly from shops) and total turnover on Commission lotteries for the year was \$128.6 million. At 30 June 1987, there were 96 bookmakers and 1,066 clerks licensed with the Betting Control Board operating on-and off-course betting on trotting, horse and greyhound racing.

Totalisator betting takes place through the Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) and on-course totalisators operated by racing clubs. As well as off-course betting on trotting, horse and greyhound racing, the TAB takes bets on Australian Football results, the Australian Formula One Grand Prix and One Day International cricket matches. In 1986-87, TAB turnover on racing codes exceeded that of bookmakers for the first time since the TAB's inception in 1967.

The following table shows turnover in 1986-87 for these forms of legal gambling in South Australia.

Legal Gambling Turnover, South Australia, 1986-87
(Million dollars)

Type of gambling	Turnover
TAB:	
Racing codes	248.5
Other sporting events	1.2
Total TAB	249.7

Legal Gambling Turnover, South Australia, 1986-87 (continued)
(Million dollars)

<i>Type of gambling</i>	<i>Turnover</i>
On-course totalisator	52.4
Bookmakers:	
On-course	185.3
Off-course	9.0
<i>Total bookmakers</i>	<u>194.3</u>
Lotteries Commission lotteries:	
Instant Money Game	35.0
Saturday Cross Lotto	57.9
Midweek Cross Lotto	29.4
Super 66	4.6
Lotteries	1.0
Lucky Dates	0.7
<i>Total Lotteries Commission lotteries</i>	<u>128.6</u>
Small lotteries	80.2
Soccer football pools	2.1
Total	707.3

The Adelaide Casino, opened in December 1985, is part of the Adelaide Railway Station, within a restored building and the three levels of the Casino include one hundred gaming tables.

It is operated by a company appointed by the Lotteries Commission to establish and operate a casino on its behalf. The Casino pays to the Commission unclaimed prize monies, a licence fee and 20 per cent of its net gambling revenue. In the year ending 30 June 1987, the amount paid to the Commission was \$11.3 million.

SPORT, CULTURE AND RECREATION — MAJOR EVENTS

A large number of sporting, cultural and recreational events take place in South Australia on a regular basis, attracting local, interstate and overseas visitors.

A round of the World Formula One Grand Prix has been held in Adelaide each year since 1985. The event is staged on a street circuit in the eastern part of the City of Adelaide and surrounding parklands, with a lap distance of 3.78 kilometres. The Australian Formula One Grand Prix is seen by some 120,000 people on the track, and by a worldwide television audience.

Other major sporting events with more local appeal include the Oakbank Race Meeting at Easter, the Adelaide Cup Races in May and the South Australian National Football League Grand Final in October.

While arts companies present regular seasons in Adelaide every year, the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts and Festival Fringe attract a wide range of people to events ranging from opera, drama and comedy to music and writing.

Ethnic groups in South Australia contribute significantly to the State's cultural life through staging festivals, while the wine growing areas of the State hold various festivals based on the wine growing seasons and vintage, and regional centres have their own calendars of special events.

5.3 HEALTH

The Commonwealth, State and local governments, religious and semi-voluntary agencies and profit-making non-government organisations all play a role in health-related activity in the State.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth Government has a limited role in health care and is mainly concerned with the formulation of broad national policies, the provision of benefits and grants to individuals and organisations, and the regulation of health insurance. However, direct services are provided through the Repatriation General Hospitals system, rehabilitation units, hearing centres and the Department of Community Services and Health.

The Commonwealth Government's health scheme, Medicare, has been in operation since 1984. Its main elements provide:

- . automatic entitlement under a single public health fund to medical and optometrical benefits of 85 per cent of the Medical Benefits Schedule Fee, with a maximum patient payment of \$10 where the Schedule fee is charged, (except where medical services are provided to private patients in hospitals, where the benefit is 75 per cent of the Schedule, with the balance to be met through the patient's Health Insurance Fund), and
- . access without direct charge to public hospital accommodation and to in-patient and out-patient treatment by doctors appointed by the hospital.

Other health programs financed by the Commonwealth include:

- . Health Program Grants
- . Community Health Program
- . Aids and Equipment Schemes
- . Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
- . Commonwealth Nursing Home Benefits

A more complete description of Medicare and other health-related activities of the Commonwealth Government is included in *Year Book Australia*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HEALTH COMMISSION

Primary responsibility for the planning and provision of health services lies with the State Government, although policy is influenced by financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and State governments, by South Australia's budget allocations and by arrangements with local governments and voluntary and private agencies.

The Health Commission maintains, operates and assists a wide range of health services including

- . hospital services
- . mental health services
- . services for the intellectually disabled
- . drug and alcohol services
- . services for Aborigines, the aged, the physically disabled, and children and families
- . community health and health promotion services
- . public health and occupational health services.

Public and Environmental Health Division is responsible for occupational and environmental health administration. Services which carry out these regulatory, inspectorial, licensing and monitoring functions include Epidemiology and Infectious Disease Control Services, Health Surveying Services, Occupational Health and Radiation Control Services, Pharmaceutical and Hazardous Chemical Control Services, and the licensing and inspection of private hospitals, nursing homes and rest homes.

The Commission also embraces the activities of the Central Board of Health, which administers the Health, Food and Drugs, Noxious Trades and Bakehouse Registration Acts. The Board also has responsibilities under the Local Government Act and the Cremation Act.

Every municipal or district council is authorised under the Health and Food and Drugs Act to operate as a local board of health. The Metropolitan County Board, representing twenty Corporations, is the local authority for the metropolitan area. The Central Board of Health acts as a

supervisory body and has concurrent jurisdiction with local boards, and outside the boundaries of the local boards it is the administering authority.

A detailed historical summary of health services was included on pages 241-242 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1984.

HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS

The control of hospitals in South Australia is vested in several authorities, including the South Australian Health Commission, the Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs, religious and charitable organisations, local community committees and private owners.

Recognised Hospitals

Recognised hospitals are those recognised under the Medicare agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to the provision of hospital services. The agreement provides for financial assistance towards comprehensive hospital care, including medical treatment for eligible persons.

In 1986-87, there were 81 recognised hospitals in South Australia with a total bed capacity of 5,898 beds. The following table shows selected staff and activity statistics for the 81 recognised hospitals in 1985, 1986 and 1987.

**Recognised Hospitals : Selected Staff and Activity Statistics
South Australia**

<i>Item</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1987</i>
Admissions:			
Inpatient	203,188	198,815	198,287
Same day	37,935	43,894	47,717
Average staff employed	15,391	15,829	16,220
Occupied bed days ('000)	1,572	1,552	1,536
Bed occupancy rate (per cent)	73	73	73
Mean length of stay (days)	6.5	6.4	6.2

Sixty eight recognised hospitals are located outside the Adelaide Statistical Division, providing services to local communities from Mount Gambier in the South East, to Oodnadatta in the north, and as far west as Cook. An increasing number of these hospitals are providing services to their local communities, including nursing care.

Of the 13 metropolitan hospitals, five are teaching hospitals through association with a university medical school. These hospitals offer the super-specialties traditionally located at only one or two hospitals in each State (e.g. intensive care, burns units, cardiac surgery and neonatal intensive care).

Recognised hospitals also provide State-wide services for casualty patients.

Repatriation Hospitals

The Department of Veterans' Affairs maintains the Repatriation General Hospital, a Hospice Centre and Day Hospital at Daw Park. Medical, surgical and psychiatric in-patient and out-patient treatment is provided for eligible ex-service personnel, eligible dependants, serving members of the forces and, under certain conditions, for non-eligible ex-service personnel and civilians.

The Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, also at Daw Park, serves disabled members of the community under the Commonwealth Free Limbs Scheme.

Private Hospitals

In South Australia there are 37 private hospitals (31 in the metropolitan area) operated as private profit-making ventures, or run by charitable or community organisations. Three of these hospitals are psychiatric hospitals and the rest are general hospitals offering medical, surgical and obstetric services.

Nursing Homes

The Julia Farr Centre at Fullarton is the largest of four State-funded nursing homes. It provides accommodation and nursing attention for persons suffering from chronic disease.

In November 1987 there were 164 nursing homes and 7,443 nursing home beds in South Australia. In country areas, where there are very few nursing homes, there were 614 occupied hospital beds at 30 June 1987.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

In South Australia, mental health services are being integrated with the general health system. Hillcrest and Glenside Hospitals are specifically psychiatric hospitals, but four recognised hospitals (Royal Adelaide, Queen Elizabeth, Modbury and Flinders Medical Centre) also operate psychiatric units. Three private hospitals operate as psychiatric hospitals. Hillcrest and Glenside Hospitals provide in-patient, out-patient and day-patient services as well as crisis intervention.

Close relationships have been established between the psychiatric hospitals and the community mental health clinics and services. The work of the two community clinics — Carramar and Beaufort — has increased in volume and scope, with higher numbers of out-patient and day-patient attendances. Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services operate from the Adelaide Children's Hospital and Flinders Medical Centre.

SERVICES FOR THE INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED

The separation of services for the intellectually disabled from services for the mentally ill is well established in South Australia. The Intellectually Disabled Services Council, which is incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act, is responsible for planning and monitoring services for people with intellectual disabilities. Services are provided by Strathmont Centre, Minda Inc., Ru Rua Nursing Home and community services.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL SERVICES

Services for people addicted to alcohol and other drugs in South Australia are provided by the Drug and Alcohol Services Council. The Council controls several facilities for the treatment of alcohol dependence syndrome and other addictions and co-ordinates the efforts and operations of various religious and voluntary organisations.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

A major shift towards community-based health services began in the early 1970s and has continued, providing programs and services based on four key principles. These are: the prevention of illness and promotion of good health, the promotion of equity in health status and access to services, the co-ordination of local agencies and the promotion of community participation in decision making on health service matters.

Community Health Centres

There are 38 community health centres and services throughout the State. They are mainly concerned with improving the health of a specific local community or target group through illness

prevention, education and health promotion programs, as well as providing services for the care of common health problems.

Domiciliary Care Services

Domiciliary Care services were first established in South Australia 15 years ago with the Western Region Domiciliary Care Service. In 1987, four metropolitan and 18 country services operated in the State. Active caseload for the year was over 23,600 clients, requiring more than 378,000 client contacts.

Professional staff and aides provide the following range of services:

- . geriatric consultation
- . psychiatric consultation
- . personal care
- . home help
- . respite care and sitter services
- . artisans for minor home modifications
- . provision of equipment and aids
- . home dental care through the State Dental Service
- . home nursing and terminal care in co-operation with the Royal District Nursing Society.

The Geriatric Assessment Program of the Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health is funding the development of geriatric assessment teams which will undertake comprehensive, multi-disciplinary assessment of people requesting nursing home entry. In South Australia, these teams are associated with the Domiciliary Care Services to ensure that people not approved for entry to a nursing home will receive the Domiciliary Care Services necessary to enable them to continue to live in their own private accommodation.

CHILD, ADOLESCENT AND FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES

The Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service provides preventive health services for children under the age of 18 years and their families through Child Health Centres, kindergartens, schools, health centres and hospitals throughout South Australia.

Child Health Nurses offer a support service at 300 centres throughout the State to families with young children, including information and advice and monitoring the growth and development of infants and young children. Liaison nurses are based in all major metropolitan hospitals to promote links between hospital and community services for mothers of new babies, and children who have been treated at hospital.

The Torrens House Hospital provides training for infant welfare nurses in South Australia. The Hospital is a ten bed unit designed to assist families having difficulty in adjusting to meet the needs of a baby and offers other services including courses and individual and group sessions.

The medical assessment of school children program aims to detect health problems likely to affect the progress of children at school and to provide advice on appropriate management. Children in need of medical treatment are referred to other agencies.

Psychiatric services are provided through several centres and include follow-up services for children identified during screening programs.

SERVICES FOR WOMEN

The South Australian Health Commission has established four Women's Health Centres in the metropolitan area. These Centres are involved in primary prevention, health education and promotion, self-help and information dissemination, and offer a limited, alternative gynaecologically-based health service.

ABORIGINAL HEALTH

The Aboriginal Health Organisation (incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act) is responsible for health and related services for Aboriginal people in South Australia who do not receive services from an autonomous, community-controlled Aboriginal health service. The Organisation also provides training for Aboriginal people in health promotion and prevention programs with the aim of equipping them to meet the health needs of their people.

The Nganampa Health Council was the first State-supported independent medical service for Aboriginal people, and covers the Pitjantjatjara Homelands in the north west of South Australia. Pika Wiya Health Service Inc. is an independent medical service for Aboriginal people living in the Port Augusta-Davenport region.

DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Government funded dental services for pre-school and school children, pensioners and disadvantaged persons are the responsibility of the South Australian Dental Service. The School Dental Service offers care to all pre-school and primary school children in the State, and is being extended to all secondary students up to and including the year in which they turn sixteen.

The Adelaide Dental Hospital, which is the only dental teaching hospital in the State, is the major public facility for the treatment of pensioners and other social welfare beneficiaries. General dental care for pensioners and beneficiaries is also available from public dental clinics throughout the metropolitan area and in major country centres.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

A number of independent organisations provide important health services in South Australia, and many of these organisations receive major support in the form of government grants.

Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects and processes blood at the Service's centre in Adelaide, through a mobile unit which visits metropolitan and country centres, and at regional centres. Blood donations collected by the Service are used for emergency and routine needs and stored at major and subsidiary bloodbanks at metropolitan hospitals and regional blood transfusion centres. All donor blood is tested, including screening for the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) associated viral antibody HTLV-III.

Home Nursing

The Royal District Nursing Society employs registered nurses at many centres across the State to attend the sick and disabled in their own homes. Services provided include physical, psychological, social and supportive care, educating relatives to assist in care of patients, and helping patients to help themselves.

Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia

The Royal Flying Doctor Service operates in its Central Section over an area of about 2,124,000 square kilometres in South Australia and Northern Territory and administers a control station at Port Augusta. Its main function is to provide an aerial medical service on a routine and emergency basis to remote areas. The Service also provides important communications links through radio, radio-phone and telegram links.

St John Council for South Australia

The St John Council for South Australia Inc. provides the ambulance service for the State operating from bases throughout the metropolitan and country areas, as well as operating three air ambulances. Staffing is through an integrated system of paid and volunteer officers.

St John also provides voluntary first aid services at numerous functions throughout the State, and performs important first aid training to the general public and industry.

Other Health Services

Important services are also provided by other independent health-related organisations such as the National Heart Foundation, the Anti-Cancer Foundation, and the Family Planning Association.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public and Environmental Health Division of the South Australian Health Commission is responsible for occupational and environmental health. The Service has a number of specialist operational units which monitor health hazards, collect and analyse health-related data and provide consultancy services to the public.

Epidemiology Branch

This branch of the Public and Environmental Health Division provides services relating to epidemic diseases and toxic substances. It also maintains statistics on cancer, communicable diseases, injuries and pregnancy outcomes and collects and assesses notifications of certain infectious and other notifiable diseases.

Notifiable Diseases : Cases Notified ^(a), South Australia

Diseases	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (Category A)	(b)	(b)	(b)	—	4
Amoebiasis	10	26	20	10	14
Arbovirus	17	8	136	1	1
Atypical Mycobacterium infections	6	7	11	21	30
Brucellosis	8	1	—	—	—
Campylobacter	515	921	1,226	1,241	1,455
Giardiasis	565	714	746	734	822
Gonorrhoea	887	834	726	631	680
Hepatitis A	136	153	68	141	510
Hepatitis B	114	107	199	182	122
Legionnaires Disease	15	9	2	4	28
Leptospirosis	6	17	14	9	5
Malaria	38	43	54	46	34
Meningococcal infection	15	16	24	9	7
Ornithosis	5	9	22	7	25
Pertussis (whooping cough)	31	38	96	136	164
Q-fever	50	8	14	53	49
Rubella	24	75	490	328	269
Salmonella infections	333	480	346	391	360
Shigella infections	30	72	38	84	71
Syphilis	109	107	127	223	141
Tetanus	5	1	2	4	1
Tuberculosis	113	136	82	98	78
Yersinia infections	1	—	1	10	13

(a) Cases notified may not reflect the actual number of occurrences of the disease in the population.

(b) Not notifiable.

Immunisation programs, mainly for young children, ensure high levels of protection against poliomyelitis, pertussis (whooping cough), diphtheria, tetanus, measles and, for girls and women, rubella (German measles).

In South Australia, legal termination of pregnancy for specified medical and related conditions requires certification of the grounds for termination usually from two legally qualified medical practitioners, one of whom performs the operation. All such operations are required to be performed in hospitals prescribed for this purpose. Terminations are notified to the Health Commission, and the following table shows the number of terminations by age group of female for the past five years.

Terminations of Pregnancy Notified : Age Distribution, South Australia

Age groups (years)	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Under 15	32	25	37	26	27
15-19	1,164	1,084	1,085	993	1,101
20-24	1,264	1,219	1,269	1,243	1,328
25-29	758	823	794	877	873
30-34	486	483	504	514	577
35-39	264	288	308	331	319
40-44	70	99	86	88	90
45 and over	18	13	8	9	8
Not stated	3	—	—	—	—
Total	4,059	4,034	4,091	4,081	4,323

Sexually Transmitted Disease Service

This Service has, in addition to clinical and epidemiological surveillance roles, responsibility for prevention and education with regard to sexually transmitted diseases. The AIDS Program operates in conjunction with the Service. Sexually transmitted disease clinics operate from a number of other health centres in the metropolitan area.

Other Public Health Services

The Environmental Health Branch is concerned with such aspects of public health as air quality, water and food supply, shelter, disease vectors, hazardous substances and waste disposal. The Branch also administers legislation and provides education and advice on drugs of addiction; medicinal, domestic, industrial and agricultural poisons; and, therapeutic substances and devices.

The Occupational Health and Radiation Control Branch is concerned with workplace health and safety, including the monitoring of health issues associated with ionising radiation and uranium mining.

MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of death in South Australia are classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD9). Figures for deaths in this section are based on the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased and relate to the date of registration of death, not the date of occurrence. Australian residents who die overseas are excluded from the figures, but deaths of persons usually resident overseas are included in the figures of the State or Territory where the death occurred.

Causes of Death^(a), South Australia, 1986

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b)	Proportion of total deaths
	Males	Females	Persons		
				persons	per cent
Infectious and parasitic diseases:	25	23	48	3.5	0.5
Intestinal infectious diseases	1	—	1	0.1	—
Tuberculosis	3	1	4	0.3	—
Meningococcal infection	1	—	1	0.1	—
Septicaemia	10	17	27	2.0	0.3
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	10	5	15	1.1	0.1

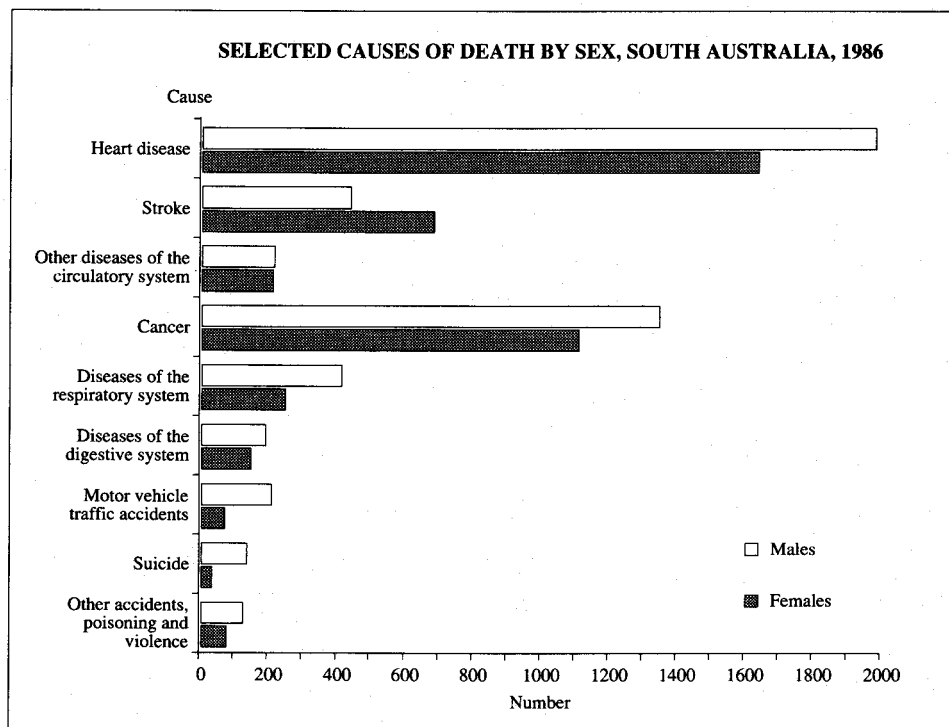
Causes of Death^(a), South Australia, 1986 (continued)

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b)	Proportion of total deaths
	Males	Females	Persons		
				persons	per cent
Malignant neoplasms:	1,353	1,115	2,468	180.5	23.9
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	90	43	133	9.7	1.3
Malignant neoplasm of colon	113	112	225	16.5	2.2
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	68	51	119	8.7	1.2
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	357	107	464	33.9	4.5
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	—	211	211	15.4	2.0
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	24	24	1.8	0.2
Leukaemia	43	35	78	5.7	0.8
All other malignant neoplasms	682	532	1,214	88.8	11.8
Diabetes mellitus	75	84	159	11.6	1.5
Other protein-calorie malnutrition	2	3	5	0.4	—
Anaemias	13	15	28	2.0	0.3
Meningitis	—	1	1	0.1	—
Diseases of the circulatory system:	2,652	2,549	5,201	380.3	50.4
Acute rheumatic fever	—	1	1	0.1	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	15	20	35	2.6	0.3
Hypertensive disease	46	57	103	7.5	1.0
Ischaemic heart disease:	1,719	1,321	3,040	222.3	29.4
Acute myocardial infarction	1,319	961	2,280	166.7	22.1
Other ischaemic heart disease	400	360	760	55.6	7.4
Cerebrovascular disease	444	689	1,133	82.8	11.0
Atherosclerosis	54	57	111	8.1	1.1
All other diseases of the circulatory system	374	404	778	56.9	7.5
Pneumonia	112	122	234	17.1	2.3
Influenza	1	3	4	0.3	—
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	108	47	155	11.3	1.5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	39	40	79	5.8	0.8
Appendicitis	—	1	1	0.1	—
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	83	25	108	7.9	1.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	29	53	82	6.0	0.8
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—	5	0.4	—
Congenital anomalies	31	23	54	3.9	0.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period:	35	26	61	4.5	0.6
Birth trauma	—	1	1	0.1	—
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	15	14	29	2.1	0.3
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	20	11	31	2.3	0.3
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	45	33	78	5.7	0.8
All other conditions	465	415	880	63.5	8.5
Accidents and adverse affects:	333	143	476	34.8	4.6
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	212	76	288	21.1	2.8
Accidental falls	24	36	60	4.4	0.6
All other accidents	97	31	128	9.4	1.2
Suicide	142	38	180	13.2	1.7
Homicide	8	12	20	1.5	0.2
All other external causes	—	1	1	0.1	—
All causes	5,556	4,772	10,328	755.2	100.0

(a) The classification uses the *Mortality List of Fifty Causes* recommended by ICD 9.

(b) The number of deaths by specified cause per 100,000 of mean resident population.

NOTE: There were no deaths recorded in 1986 caused by whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox, measles, malaria, nutritional marasmus, abortion or as a direct result of obstetrics.



In 1986, the three leading causes of death were ischaemic heart disease, malignant neoplasms (cancer) and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). The proportions of deaths from the various causes are related to the age composition of the population, and there are marked differences in main causes of death by age and sex, as is shown in the following tables.

Selected Causes of Death at Ages Under 1 Year, South Australia, 1986

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)
		total deaths			total deaths	
		per cent	persons		per cent	persons
Congenital anomalies	19	21.1	1.9	14	25.0	1.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	35	38.9	3.5	26	46.4	2.7
Sudden death, cause unknown ...	33	36.7	3.3	12	21.4	1.2
All other causes	3	3.3	0.3	4	7.1	0.4
Total deaths	90	100.0	9.1	56	100.0	5.7

(a) Deaths per 1,000 live births registered in 1986.

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 1-14 Years, South Australia, 1986

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)
		total deaths			total deaths	
		per cent	persons		per cent	persons
Neoplasms	5	11.6	3.5	7	20.6	5.2
Congenital anomalies	3	7.0	2.1	4	11.8	
					2.9	
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	17	39.5	11.9	6	17.6	4.4
All other causes	18	41.9	12.6	17	50.0	12.5
Total deaths	43	100.0	30.1	34	100.0	25.1

(a) Deaths per 100,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June 1986 of the particular age and sex grouping.

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 15-24 Years, South Australia, 1986

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)
		total deaths			total deaths	
		per cent	persons		per cent	persons
Neoplasms	5	3.5	4.3	8	13.8	7.1
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	75	52.8	64.8	25	43.1	22.3
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	23	16.2	19.9	6	10.3	5.4
Other accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	16	11.3	13.8	6	10.3	5.4
All other causes	23	16.2	19.9	13	22.4	11.6
Total deaths	142	100.0	122.7	58	100.0	51.8

(a) Deaths per 100,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June 1986 of the particular age and sex grouping.

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 25-44 Years, South Australia, 1986

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)
		total deaths			total deaths	
		per cent	persons		per cent	persons
Neoplasms	53	16.0	25.4	68	43.3	33.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	56	16.9	26.9	15	9.6	7.3
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	81	24.5	38.9	20	12.7	9.7
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	60	18.1	28.8	16	10.2	7.8
All other causes	81	24.5	38.9	38	24.2	18.5
Total deaths	331	100.0	158.9	157	100.0	76.3

(a) Deaths per 100,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June 1986 of the particular age and sex grouping.

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 45-64, South Australia, 1986

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)
		total deaths			total deaths	
		per cent	persons		per cent	persons
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum	118	9.7	87.2	79	12.3	58.0
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	135	11.1	99.7	36	5.6	26.4
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast	19	1.6	14.0	98	15.2	71.9
All other neoplasms	123	10.1	90.9	115	17.9	84.4
Ischaemic heart disease	419	34.5	309.6	123	19.1	90.2
Other diseases of the circulatory system	135	11.1	99.7	76	11.8	55.8
Accidents, poisonings and violence	92	7.6	68.0	23	3.6	16.9
All other causes	175	14.4	129.3	94	14.6	69.0
Total deaths	1,216	100.0	898.4	644	100.0	472.4

(a) Deaths per 100,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June 1986 of the particular age and sex grouping.

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 65-74, South Australia, 1986

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)
		total deaths			total deaths	
		per cent	persons		per cent	persons
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum	143	9.4	311.9	104	10.3	188.8
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	130	8.6	283.5	53	5.2	96.2
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast	14	0.9	30.5	60	5.9	108.9
Malignant neoplasm of genito-urinary organs	69	4.5	150.5	43	4.2	78.1
All other neoplasms	93	6.1	202.8	66	6.5	119.8
Ischaemic heart disease	544	35.8	1,186.4	318	31.4	577.4
Cerebrovascular disease	117	7.7	255.2	122	12.1	221.5
All other diseases of the circulatory system	111	7.3	242.1	71	7.0	128.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	125	8.2	272.6	39	3.9	70.8
All other causes	172	11.3	375.1	136	13.4	246.9
Total deaths	1,518	100.0	3,310.5	1,012	100.0	1,837.6

(a) Deaths per 100,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June 1986 of the particular age and sex grouping.

Selected Causes of Death at Ages 75 Years and Over, South Australia, 1986

Cause of death	Males			Females		
	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)	Number	Proportion of	Rate (a)
		total deaths			total deaths	
		per cent	persons		per cent	persons
Malignant neoplasm of digestive organs and peritoneum	128	5.8	578.6	148	5.3	382.9
Malignant neoplasm of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	111	5.0	501.7	20	0.7	51.7
Malignant neoplasm of bone, connective tissue, skin and breast	10	0.5	45.2	72	2.6	186.3
Malignant neoplasm of genito-urinary organs	125	5.6	565.0	51	1.8	131.9
All other neoplasms	81	3.7	366.1	94	3.3	243.2
Ischaemic heart disease	717	32.4	3,240.8	876	31.2	2,266.1
Cerebrovascular disease	269	12.1	1,215.9	522	18.6	1,350.3
All other diseases of the circulatory system	274	12.4	1,238.5	423	15.0	1,094.2
All other causes	501	22.6	2,264.5	605	21.5	1,565.0
Total deaths	2,216	100.0	10,016.3	2,811	100.0	7,271.6

(a) Deaths per 100,000 of the estimated resident population at 30 June 1986 of the particular age and sex grouping.

PERINATAL DEATHS

Perinatal deaths comprise *fetal deaths* (any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life) and *neonatal deaths* (any child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, who was born alive and died within 28 days of birth).

Causes of Perinatal Deaths : Condition in Child by Condition in Mother
South Australia, 1986

Condition in child	Condition in mother					Total
	Maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy	Maternal complications of pregnancy	Complications of placenta, cord and membranes	Other complications of labour and delivery	No condition reported	
Slow fetal growth, fetal malnutrition and immaturity ...	—	11	4	—	2	17
Birth trauma	—	—	—	—	1	1
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	5	—	18	—	19	42
Respiratory distress syndrome ...	—	1	—	—	5	6
Other respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn	1	3	—	—	7	11
Fetal and neonatal haemorrhage ..	—	2	3	—	2	7
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	9	7	18	—	40	74
Congenital anomalies	—	1	2	—	34	37
All other causes	—	—	—	—	5	5
Total perinatal deaths	15	25	45	—	115	200

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is the expected years of life remaining to a person of specified age if present patterns of mortality do not change during that lifetime. Life expectancy tables provide a useful indicator of long-term changes in health status.

Expectation of Life, Australia, 1965 to 1986

Period	At age (years)								
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALES									
Annual averages —									
1965-1967 (a)	67.63	59.50	49.98	40.72	31.44	22.76	15.27	9.52	5.51
1970-1972 (a)	68.10	59.86	50.38	41.10	31.77	23.04	15.51	9.67	5.67
1975-1977 (a)	69.56	60.95	51.47	42.18	32.81	24.05	16.40	10.31	5.95
1980-1982 (a)	71.23	62.35	52.78	43.51	34.07	25.12	17.23	10.81	6.27
Annual rates —									
1981 (b)	71.36	62.46	52.88	43.57	34.13	25.17	17.29	10.85	6.30
1982 (b)	71.22	62.36	52.81	43.54	34.09	25.10	17.15	10.71	6.17
1983 (b)	72.08	63.11	53.50	44.21	34.72	25.65	17.68	11.14	6.39
1984 (b)(c)	72.40	63.40	53.77	44.42	34.96	25.87	17.81	11.22	6.49
1985 (b)(c)	72.32	63.39	53.78	44.50	35.02	25.91	17.80	11.19	6.32
1986 (b)	72.77	63.74	54.13	44.84	35.39	26.27	18.10	11.46	6.56
FEMALES									
Annual averages —									
1965-1967 (a)	74.15	65.75	56.00	46.34	36.85	27.83	19.52	12.23	6.72
1970-1972 (a)	74.80	66.28	56.54	46.86	37.34	28.29	19.93	12.58	7.05
1975-1977 (a)	76.56	67.75	57.98	48.26	38.67	29.53	21.04	13.52	7.58
1980-1982 (a)	78.27	69.20	59.40	49.67	40.00	30.70	22.02	14.26	8.01
Annual rates —									
1981 (b)	78.42	69.33	59.52	49.79	40.11	30.81	22.09	14.33	8.05
1982 (b)	78.19	69.13	59.32	49.59	39.90	30.59	21.93	14.20	7.93
1983 (b)	78.69	69.59	59.76	50.03	40.34	31.00	22.30	14.52	8.19
1984 (b)(c)	78.92	69.73	59.92	50.19	40.51	31.16	22.40	14.60	8.21
1985 (b)(c)	78.76	69.67	59.85	50.13	40.44	31.07	22.32	14.42	8.07
1986 (b)	79.13	69.94	60.13	50.41	40.71	31.33	22.54	14.69	8.30

(a) Based on official life tables, calculated by the Australian Government Actuary on the occasion of the census. (b) Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician. Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuation which may not be indicative of a longer term trend. (c) The values for 1984 and 1985 are adjusted for late registrations of NSW deaths in 1984.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

LEGISLATION

The provisions of the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act, 1986 apply to all workers in South Australia, with the exception of Commonwealth Government employees. The Act sets out the rights and responsibilities of employers and employees, and is designed to encourage co-operation between the parties in achieving and maintaining a safe and healthy workplace. The South Australian Occupational Health and Safety Commission was established under the Act, with the functions of formulating and promoting relevant policies and strategies, and to report and make recommendations to the Minister about the administration of the Act and other legislation relating to occupational health, safety and welfare. Other legislation governing occupational

health and safety includes the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1968, the Dangerous Substances Act, 1979, the Explosives Act, 1936, the Mines and Works Inspection Act, 1920 and the Radiation Protection and Control Act, 1982.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

The Workers Compensation Act, 1971 was repealed by the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Act, 1986 which established a new authority — the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Corporation. The Act covers all persons employed under a contract of service, or who work for other persons under a contract arrangement or understanding in prescribed work or work of a prescribed class. Persons who voluntarily perform work of benefit to the State may be covered if deemed employees of the Crown. The Act does not cover Commonwealth Government employees, who are provided for under the *Compensation (Commonwealth Government Employees) Act 1971*, or persons sustaining injuries from certain sporting or athletic events. Because of the provisions of the 1986 Act, it is expected that claims under common law in respect of loss of earnings will be reduced compared with levels which occurred under the previous Act.

The Act places considerable emphasis on rehabilitation as well as providing entitlement to weekly payments for workers who sustain a compensable disability resulting in incapacity for work. Death benefits are payable in the event of fatal accidents or diseases. Compensation payments are calculated on the basis of the worker's average weekly earnings over the previous twelve months, and compensation payments are 100 per cent of this amount in the first year, reducing to 80 per cent in the following year. The employer pays the worker for the first week of absence.

Compensation is funded through a levy on all employers (unless granted exemption) based on a certain percentage of the aggregate remuneration paid to the employer's workers. The percentage levied depends on the predominant class of industry in which the employer is engaged, but this percentage may be adjusted in the future, depending on the employer's experience with regard to health and safety.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

The figures presented in this section are for accidents and diseases which occurred during 1985-86 (and preceding the changes in legislation detailed in the previous section). The figures have been compiled from reports of workers compensation claims submitted through the South Australian Department of Labour by insurance companies, self insurers and State Government departments. The figures include only claims within the coverage of the South Australian Workers Compensation Act, 1971, which resulted in death, permanent total disability, or absence from work of one week or more.

Commonwealth Government employees and self-employed persons (except those supplying labour only in contracts) are significant exclusions, which means that certain industry groups (e.g. defence) are not covered at all, while the coverage of industries where self-employment is common (e.g. retail trade, rural industries) may be considerably reduced.

An *industrial accident* is defined as an event following an isolated and sudden exposure to a hazard and resulting in a compensable work injury. An *industrial disease* is a compensable condition with at least one of the following characteristics:

- . the slow and protracted nature of its cause
- . its ascribability to repeated or continuous action of a mechanical, physical or chemical nature
- . the indeterminateness of the time of its beginning
- . possible individual predisposition as a factor in the development of the condition.

The following tables summarise information on accidents and diseases for South Australia in 1985-86.

Industrial Accidents and Diseases by Industry Group, South Australia, 1985-86

Industry group	Accidents				Diseases			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Average time lost (a)	Average amount paid (b)	Fatal	Non-fatal	Average time lost (a)	Average amount paid (b)
	No.	No.	weeks	\$	No.	No.	weeks	\$
MALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	509	6.5	5,889	1	45	4.7	4,632
Mining	—	165	8.2	10,830	—	2	4.8	—
Manufacturing	3	3,294	6.4	7,974	2	181	7.4	8,083
Electricity, gas and water	1	423	7.2	3,843	—	22	11.2	5,970
Construction	2	861	7.3	6,996	1	41	11.7	9,012
Wholesale trade	1	528	6.7	8,910	—	19	9.0	17,204
Retail trade	—	662	6.8	7,144	1	21	12.8	19,272
Transport, storage and communication	3	534	7.0	7,625	—	10	18.4	19,291
Finance, property and business services	—	177	6.3	9,256	1	8	17.2	7,548
Public administration	—	503	5.2	8,860	1	19	8.1	8,783
Community services	2	567	7.6	7,989	—	99	24.9	24,263
Recreation, personal and other services	—	232	6.5	6,664	1	9	15.0	13,191
Total	14	8,455	6.7	7,613	8	476	12.2	12,258
FEMALES								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	50	7.5	8,168	—	6	17.1	13,796
Mining	—	8	13.4	18,438	—	2	14.1	—
Manufacturing	—	566	11.3	12,703	—	122	14.1	15,576
Electricity, gas and water	—	9	9.6	5,488	—	3	6.3	—
Construction	—	19	9.8	7,637	—	1	34.0	4,664
Wholesale trade	—	56	11.4	13,055	—	6	22.0	29,840
Retail trade	—	355	8.0	9,256	—	37	9.1	8,334
Transport, storage and communication	—	37	6.4	7,682	—	2	6.5	—
Finance, property and business services	—	103	10.4	9,849	—	25	12.9	7,949
Public administration	—	66	5.8	6,078	—	6	4.8	14,122
Community services	—	889	10.6	12,518	—	173	19.6	21,024
Recreation, personal and other services	—	227	9.4	7,959	—	25	11.1	8,086
Total	—	2,385	10.0	11,150	—	408	15.7	16,312

(a) Time lost applies only to cases of permanent partial and temporary disability, and excludes fatal accidents and those resulting in permanent total disability.

(b) Compensation for wages lost, hospital and medical expenses and lump sum settlements.

Industrial Accidents : Agency of Accident, South Australia, 1985-86

Agency of accident	Males		Females	
	Number of accidents	Proportion of total	Number of accidents	Proportion of total
		per cent		per cent
Machinery	962	11.4	237	9.9
Lifting equipment and means of transport	1,173	13.9	155	6.5
Other equipment	1,820	21.5	584	24.5
Chemicals and other materials and substances	2,974	35.1	567	23.8

Industrial Accidents : Agency of Accident, South Australia, 1985-86 (continued)

<i>Agency of accident</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Number of accidents</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Number of accidents</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
		<i>per cent</i>		<i>per cent</i>
Working environment	922	10.9	427	17.9
Other agency	385	4.5	318	13.3
Agency not identified	233	2.8	97	4.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,469</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,385</i>	<i>100.0</i>

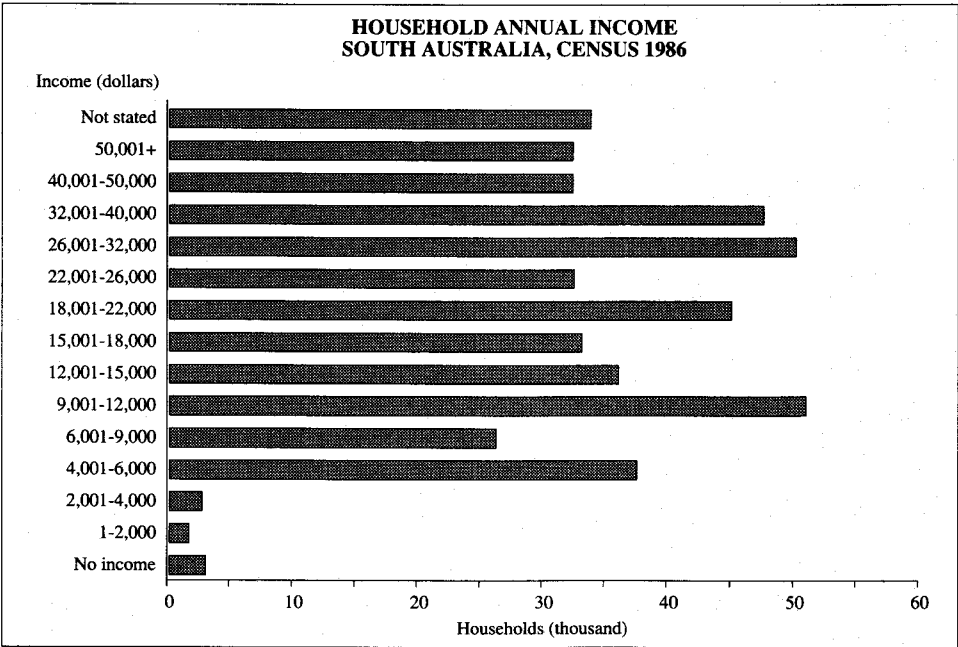
Industrial Diseases : Nature of Disease, South Australia, 1985-86

<i>Nature of disease</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
		<i>per cent</i>		<i>per cent</i>
Infectious and parasitic diseases	32	6.6	37	9.1
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ...	24	5.0	30	7.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	19	3.9	1	0.2
Diseases of the respiratory system	10	2.1	8	2.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	65	13.4	35	8.6
Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	234	48.3	208	51.0
Other diseases	100	20.7	89	21.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>100.0</i>

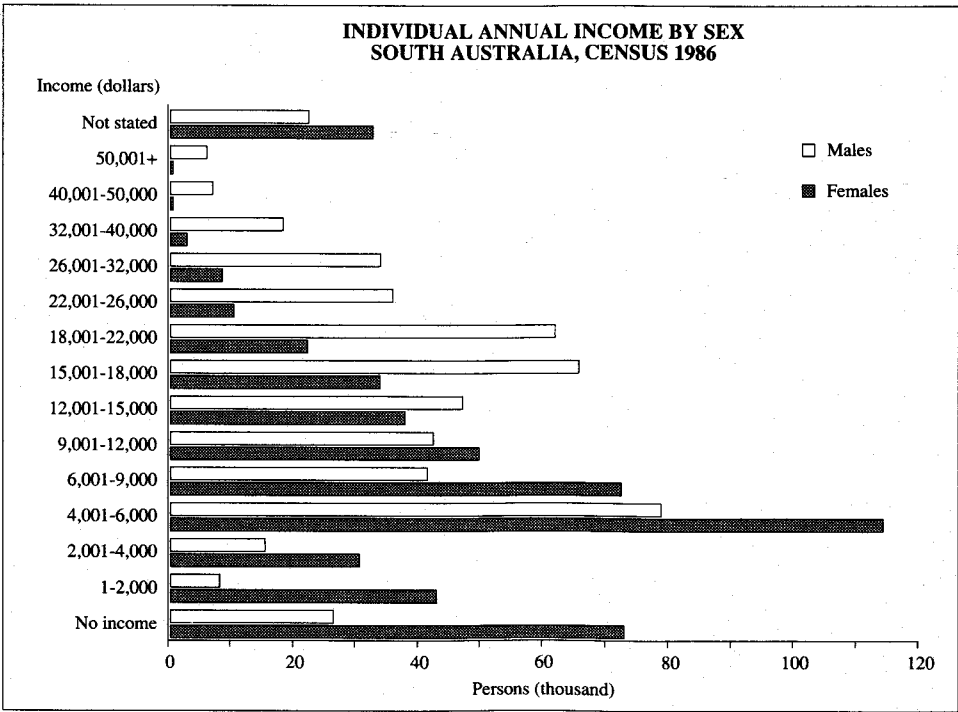
5.4 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**Income**

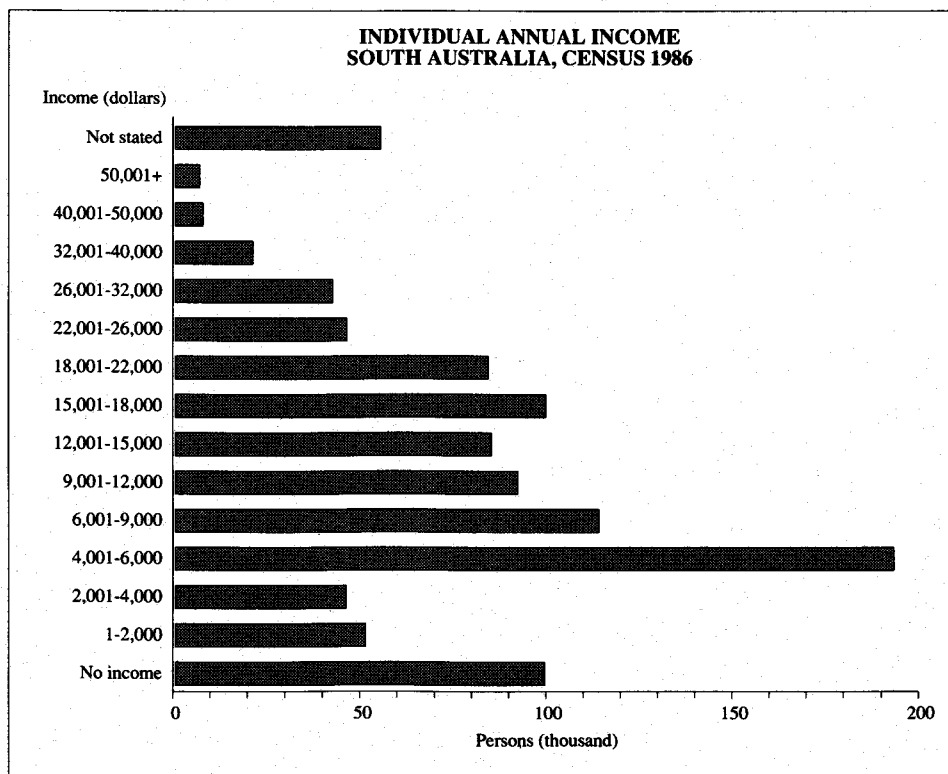
Access to goods and services is determined to a large extent by income which is defined as the total regular monetary receipts from all sources over a specified period.

The following diagram shows for South Australians at Census 1986 the income distribution of households, where household income is the sum of income of all household members. The median household income in South Australia as measured by the 1986 Census was \$20,150.



The following diagram shows a clear difference between the distribution of individual male and female incomes, with females being more strongly represented in the lower income ranges.





Relative Income and Expenditure

A Household Expenditure Survey, conducted in 1984, collected details of gross weekly income from all sources as well as expenditure. Expenditure in this survey relates to the value of goods and services as they were acquired (e.g. bankcard purchases are counted as expenditure at the time of acquisition, and not at the time the bankcard bill was paid).

To enable comparisons to be made on the basis of relative income, households were ranked according to their income, and then divided into five groups of equal size, called quintiles.

Household Expenditure Survey : Household Expenditure and Characteristics by Income Quintile Group, South Australia, 1984

Expenditure group and household characteristics	Weekly household gross income distribution (\$)					All house- holds
	0- 158	159- 291	292- 430	431- 616	617 or more	
	Lowest 20%	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20%	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwellings)	19.29	29.68	37.77	47.33	49.00	36.63
Fuel and power	7.04	8.65	11.93	11.19	14.77	10.72
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	33.90	49.56	61.64	73.41	95.25	62.79
Alcoholic beverages	3.80	7.05	8.81	14.26	23.48	11.49
Tobacco	2.89	5.19	6.10	6.99	6.34	5.50
Clothing and footwear	9.09	15.05	20.19	23.28	35.60	20.66

Household Expenditure Survey : Household Expenditure and Characteristics by Income Quintile Group, South Australia, 1984 (continued)

Expenditure group and household characteristics	Weekly household gross income distribution (\$)					All house- holds
	0- 158	159- 291	292- 430	431- 616	617 or more	
	Lowest 20%	Second quintile	Third quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest 20%	
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$) (continued)						
Household furnishings and equipment	8.07	17.23	30.03	37.23	56.48	29.84
Household services and operation	8.93	12.47	14.00	14.97	21.09	14.30
Medical care and health expenses	6.06	9.48	15.04	15.22	22.33	13.64
Transport	15.67	40.72	57.96	63.03	96.83	54.89
Recreation	16.68	23.06	30.74	44.23	67.51	36.47
Personal care	2.90	5.68	7.08	7.36	10.57	6.72
Miscellaneous commodities and services	6.63	13.86	18.50	25.36	38.14	20.52
Total commodity or service expenditure	140.95	237.68	319.79	383.86	537.38	324.18
PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (%)						
Commodity or service						
Current housing costs (selected dwellings)	13.7	12.5	11.8	12.3	9.1	11.3
Fuel and power	5.0	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.7	3.3
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	24.1	20.9	19.3	19.1	17.7	19.4
Alcoholic beverages	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.7	4.4	3.5
Tobacco	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.7
Clothing and footwear	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.4
Household furnishings and equipment	5.7	7.2	9.4	9.7	10.5	9.2
Household services and operation	6.3	5.2	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Medical care and health expenses	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.2
Transport	11.1	17.1	18.1	16.4	18.2	16.9
Recreation	11.8	9.7	9.6	11.5	12.6	11.2
Personal care	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1
Miscellaneous commodities and services	4.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.1	6.3
Total commodity or service expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average weekly household income (\$)	112.06	214.67	355.24	515.75	885.54	417.13
Average number of persons per household (No.)	1.56	2.53	3.07	3.11	3.38	2.73
Average age of household head (years)	59.00	50.00	44.47	40.85	43.32	47.52
Average number of employed persons in household (No.)	0.23	0.55	1.18	1.61	2.22	1.16

5.5 SOCIAL WELFARE

The Commonwealth, State and local Governments and a large number of voluntary agencies provide social welfare services for South Australians. The Commonwealth Government is concerned largely with providing income maintenance in the form of pensions, benefits and allowances, and repatriation services. It also provides, either directly or through State and local government authorities and voluntary agencies, for a wide range of welfare services for people with special needs. The Department for Community Welfare is the main State agency and operates in the field of child and family welfare and distributes emergency financial assistance in certain circumstances. Local government and voluntary agencies, many of which receive government funding, also provide a range of welfare-related services.

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SECURITY

The Department of Social Security is responsible under the *Social Security Act 1985* for social security entitlements and related services.

Pensions

The Department of Social Security pays the following pensions subject to income and assets tests and certain residential requirements:

- . age pension
- . invalid pension
- . wife's pension
- . carer's pension
- . widow's pension
- . supporting parent's benefit and sheltered employment and rehabilitation allowances (under conditions similar to those applying to pensions).

Eligible recipients of these payments may receive additional amounts for each dependent child, or for rent assistance or an allowance for remote areas. Pension rates are subject to twice-yearly indexation in accordance with increases in the Consumer Price Index.

The following table shows for South Australia the number of recipients by type of pension for the last three years.

Pension Recipients, South Australia

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1985	1986	1987
Age pension	134,012	133,750	133,621
Invalid pension	26,834	28,184	29,610
Wife's/carers' pension	11,218	11,911	12,564
Widow's pension	14,792	14,332	14,213
Supporting parent's benefit	14,996	15,835	16,104
Sheltered employment allowance	938	961	940
Rehabilitation allowance	330	309	291

Benefits

The Department of Social Security pays the following benefits to eligible persons subject to an income test:

- . unemployment benefit
- . sickness benefit
- . special benefit (payable in circumstances of special need to persons not eligible for other pensions or benefits).

As for pensions, eligible recipients may receive additional payments for children, rent assistance and remote area allowance, and benefit rates are indexed to the Consumer Price Index.

Average number of Benefit Recipients, South Australia

Type of benefit	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Unemployment benefit	54,900	52,083	56,138
Sickness benefit	5,600	5,571	5,966
Special benefit	1,500	1,375	1,349

Allowances

The Department of Social Security pays the following allowances to assist families, subject to eligibility requirements:

- . family allowance (payable per dependent child, with additional payments for families with children from multiple births)
- . handicapped child's allowance
- . double orphan's pension
- . family income supplement (for certain low income families)

Allowances Paid, South Australia, 1984 to 1986

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1984	1985	1986
Number of children and students for whom Family Allowance paid	350,308	335,214	329,955
Number of children for whom Handicapped Child's Allowance paid	3,073	3,246	3,309
Number of orphans for whom Double Orphan's Pension paid	534	434	315
Family Income Supplement recipients	2,280	2,357	3,008

REPATRIATION BENEFITS

The Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible under the provisions of the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986* for providing assistance, including medical care, income support and compensation, to veterans and their dependants. Details on health services provided to veterans are included in Part 5.3 Health.

Income support in the form of Service Pensions and compensation in the form of Disability Pensions are provided to eligible veterans and their dependants. Fringe benefits are also payable, subject to income and assets testing. The major repatriation pensions are paid at similar rates to Social Security pensions and benefits and are similarly linked to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Repatriation Pensions by Type, South Australia (Number)

Type of pension	At 30 June	
	1986	1987
Disability Pension payable to:		
Incapacitated veterans	15,110	14,947
Dependants of incapacitated veterans	15,791	12,391
Dependants of deceased veterans	5,928	6,135
<i>Total Disability Pensions payable</i>	<i>36,829</i>	<i>33,473</i>
Service Pensions payable to:		
Veterans	23,910	23,853
Wives and widows of veterans	17,662	17,618
<i>Total Service Pensions payable</i>	<i>41,572</i>	<i>41,471</i>

COMMUNITY WELFARE

The South Australian Department for Community Welfare is responsible for promoting the welfare of individuals, families, groups and the community, with priority being given to those most disadvantaged in the community. It does so through encouraging sections of the community to develop their own welfare services, promoting the coordination and collaboration of government and non-government welfare services, and through direct service delivery.

Welfare services provided by the Department include:

- . funding to other welfare organisations;
- . individual and family support through general counselling, custody and access counselling, advice and counselling on family maintenance, budgeting advice and crisis care services;
- . emergency financial assistance;
- . administering concession schemes for electricity, burial assistance, council, water and sewerage rates and public transport;
- . child protection;
- . substitute family care for children including foster care, residential care and adoptions;
- . assisting young offenders through screening panels, Children's Aid Panels, services to Children's Courts, secure and non-secure residential care and supervision in the community.

The following table provides a summary of selected major activities by the Department.

Department for Community Welfare, Selected Services

Type of Service	1985-86	1986-87
Budget Advice Service, new clients counselled	3,578	3,793
Family maintenance advice and counselling cases	3,995	3,795
Crisis Care Service, home visit assistance	2,232	2,342
Emergency Financial Assistance, successful applicants	40,634	44,759
Child protection notifications received	2,617	4,027
Children's Aid Panel appearances, number of offenders	5,426	5,328
Children's Court appearances, number of offenders	2,671	2,618
Number of children placed on bonds with supervision	724	634
Psychological services, number of client referrals	784	812

Adoptions

There are four types of adoptions in respect of which adoption orders are granted. Placement adoptions (Australian, Inter-country or Special Needs) are those where an Australian child, or one from another country, is adopted by new adoptive parents. Special Needs adoptions find permanent placement for children with physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities. In 1986-87, 36 Australian, 55 Inter-country and 5 Special Needs children were placed through adoptions of these types. Particular child adoptions (Australian or Inter-country) are those by a near relative, by foster parents who have cared for the child for some time, or the adoption of a child by a natural parent and his or her spouse who is not the other natural parent. This latter type of adoption is the most commonly granted in South Australia.

Adoption Orders Granted, South Australia

Type of adoption order granted	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Placement adoption:			
Australian	56	48	36
Inter-country	34	67	55
Special needs	—	—	5
Particular child adoption:			
Australian	127	232	243
Inter-country	5	—	7
Total	222	347	346

OTHER WELFARE SERVICES

The South Australian Housing Trust and Emergency Housing Office provide a number of housing-related services directed towards pensioners, beneficiaries, low income recipients and other disadvantaged groups. Details of services provided are in Part 9.1 Building.

A considerable number of non-government agencies and community groups provide welfare related services in South Australia, and many receive funding through Community Welfare grants. These grants are administered by the Non-Government Welfare Unit of the Department for Community Welfare, and a total of \$2,280,171 was made available to 208 agencies in 1986-87. In 1986-87, a total of \$832,000 was made available to organisations providing family support services, and a further \$6,829,348 was provided to agencies under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program.

Details of organisations concerned with social welfare are contained in the *Directory of Social Welfare Resources* published jointly by the South Australian Council of Social Services and the Citizens Advice Bureau. The Citizens Advice Bureau advises those in need on how best to use the wide range of services provided by government and non-government bodies.

5.6 SOCIAL SERVICES

A considerable number of social services, many of which are directed towards individuals and groups with special needs, are provided through government agencies, traditional service organisations and community and self-help groups. The Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health and the more recently formed Social Justice Strategy Unit of the South Australian Department of the Premier and Cabinet have as their major roles the drawing together, support and co-ordination of these services.

COMMONWEALTH COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Department of Community Services and Health is responsible for programs to assist: families with children, people with disabilities, aged persons, homeless people and others in special need. The Department is charged with the development of co-ordinated social policy advice across the fields of community services, health and housing. The Department was established in 1987 to bring these functions together under a single department. The Department's functions include those formerly carried out by the Department of Community Services, the Department of Health and the Welfare Housing Division of the Department of Housing and Construction.

The Department of Community Services and Health has the following major administrative functions with regard to Community Services (and excluding its Health functions):

- . community programs, including Home and Community Care, disability services and Supported Accommodation Assistance;
- . child care services;
- . rehabilitation services;
- . residential programs, including the recurrent funding of nursing homes, payment of Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefits and ensuring the maintenance of adequate standards of care in residential facilities;
- . the provision of grants-in-aid towards the operating costs of national organisations representing the welfare interests of people who are clients of the Department.

The following table shows for 1986-87 selected Departmental funding by type to organisations in South Australia.

Department of Community Services and Health : Funding to Organisations by Type of Program, South Australia, 1986-87
(\$'000)

Type of program	Type of funding (a)		Total
	Capital (b)	Recurrent (c)	
Residential care for the aged:			
Nursing homes	16,130	130,701	146,831
Hostels	—	8,539	8,539
Home and community care	43	12,541	12,584
Disability services	1,006	16,955	17,961
Rehabilitation services	—	454	454
Children's services	1,683	15,204	16,887
Supported accommodation assistance	(d)	4,649	4,649
Total	18,862	189,043	207,905

(a) Payments approved during the financial year.

(b) Capital expenditure includes the construction or acquisition of sites and buildings, the purchase of equipment over \$50,000 and the construction of new structures to existing buildings.

(c) Recurrent expenditure covers normal operational expenses such as salaries, administrative expenses, office equipment and furniture, minor equipment (i.e. less than \$50,000) maintenance etc.

(d) Incurred by the Department of Housing and Construction.

ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

The Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs advises the Government on all matters concerning the Aboriginal people, formulates policy and develops and implements and/or co ordinates programs directed towards the advancement of the Aboriginal people. Consultation with Aboriginal people is of central importance in carrying out these functions.

The Department's Heritage Division is responsible for the development, review and administration of Commonwealth legislation concerning Aboriginal land and heritage matters. The Program Development Division is responsible for the development of national policies and strategies for Aboriginal people in the areas of education, employment and training, health, sport and recreation, community housing and services, communications and transport, legal matters and issues associated with the special needs of children, youth, the aged and women. The Communications and Special Services Division's areas of responsibility include information and public awareness, promotion of the arts and culture, Aboriginal broadcasting and telecommunications and liaison with the Aboriginal Development Commission, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies and Aboriginal Hostels Ltd.

In 1985-86, for South Australia, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs provided \$9.27 million in direct grants to Aboriginal organisations, and a further \$6.02 million was provided in State's Grants. Main areas of funding were education, health and community management and services.

SOCIAL JUSTICE STRATEGY

In 1987, the South Australian Government announced its Social Justice Strategy. The strategy is based on the principles that: all members of society have rights and obligations and should enjoy equal opportunities to realise their needs and aspirations; all members of society should have opportunities to participate in decision-making which affects their lives; and, priority of care should be given to those with greatest need.

The Strategy requires all government agencies to incorporate these principles in their planning, service and resource allocation. Government agencies are required to take into account the social impact of their policies and programs, particularly the impact on families with low incomes. The Chief Executive Officers of agencies are required to report annually by 30 September to the Minister chairing the Human Services Committee of Cabinet on the implementation of the

Strategy in their agency. Key initiatives may include financial counselling and advocacy, support to local enterprises and improved community services.

The administrative base for the Strategy lies with the Social Justice Unit in the Cabinet Office of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The Unit is responsible for providing direction and focus, and assisting agencies in implementing the Strategy. The Unit also provides executive support to the Social Justice Advisory Committee which is a consultative body with wide representation from all sectors of the community.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE AGEING

The Commissioner for the Ageing Act, 1984 was assented to in the same year and South Australia's first Commissioner (also the first Commissioner for the Ageing in Australia) commenced duties in early 1985.

The functions of the Commissioner include: advising the South Australian Government on the implementation of programs and services for or affecting the ageing (including special needs groups within the population of the ageing) in consultation with the aged; monitoring the effects on the ageing of legislation and practices at all levels of government; and, to compile, analyse and disseminate information concerning the ageing.

Chapter 6

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

6.1 EDUCATION

In South Australia attendance at school is compulsory for children from six to fifteen years of age. No child may be enrolled for the first time at a government school, other than a child/parent centre, before the age of five years. The admission of children aged five is provided for in all junior primary, primary and area schools at the beginning of each school term, but schools are encouraged to receive intakes more frequently.

Education at the primary and secondary level is available at government schools controlled by the Education Department and at non-government schools, which are required to be registered with the Non-government Schools Registration Board. Some non-government schools provide boarding facilities. In both government and non-government schools there has been a trend towards co-education in recent years. The term 'Year' is used to denote class level in both primary and secondary schools. Primary classes are designated Reception, then Year 1 through to Year 7, and secondary classes Year 8 to Year 12. The present system of government schools and of compulsory education dates from the Education Act, 1875.

A historical summary of education in South Australia was included on pages 153-4 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1969.

At the tertiary level the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University of South Australia and the colleges of advanced education are independently controlled but are financially dependent on government grants. Facilities for adult education are provided by the Department of Technical and Further Education and other organisations.

EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES

Established on 1 July 1985, the Children's Services Office (CSO) is an organisation which co-ordinates a range of early childhood services.

This involves the provision of pre-school education, child care, family day care, out of school hours care, vacation care, playgroups and toy libraries, and liaison with and assistance to other bodies which also provide these services. In 1987 the CSO administered 308 pre-school centres catering for approximately 14,700 children enrolled in sessional pre-school programs as well as 4,000 children in other programs. These centres are staffed by the equivalent of 658 full-time staff (including teachers and teachers' aides).

The Education Department is involved also in the provision of pre-school education. In 1987 there were 101 child/parent centres integrated into junior primary, primary or area schools, fifty-one of them located in rural areas, twelve of these being in Aboriginal schools. One centre served severely handicapped children with staff visiting both homes and schools in an effort to integrate these children into local schools. They were staffed by the full-time equivalent of 106 teachers and fifty-four school assistants with three central support staff. These child/parent centres catered for 3,527 enrolled four and five year old children and provided for 2,615 additional children in playgroup or other family related activities.

Pre-School Education and Child Care Services, 1987

Age last birthday (years)	Pre-school children			Child care children (a)
	Pre-school centres	Child/parent centres	Total	
Under 1 year	147	—	147	253
1 year	472	—	472	833
2 years	928	1,047	1,975	1,351
3 years	4,644	1,568	6,212	1,482
4 years	14,003	3,197	17,200	1,057
5 years	589	330	919	105
6 years	3	—	3	51
7 years	3	—	3	37
8 years	1	—	1	19
9 years	—	—	—	25
Total	20,790	6,142	26,932	5,213

(a) Includes only those children in child care centres administered by the Children's Services Office (not including Family Day Care). There were 5,553 children in Family Day Care in 1987.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In July 1987 there were 894 schools operating in South Australia; of these 632 were primary schools, 119 were secondary schools, 112 primary and secondary combined schools and 31 special schools. The Government, through the Education Department, operated 717 schools while 177 were operated by non-government authorities.

Enrolments in recent years, classified by government and non-government schools and by age of the students are given in the following tables.

Full-time Students by Level of Study and Category of School, South Australia
At or about 1 July

Students	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Primary:					
Government	127,334	121,101	117,099	115,388	112,311
Non-government	27,183	27,323	28,042	28,586	28,983
Total	154,517	148,424	145,141	143,974	141,294
Secondary:					
Government	78,183	78,717	77,758	75,686	73,670
Non-government	21,087	21,913	23,061	24,059	24,834
Total	99,270	100,630	100,819	99,745	98,504
Special (a):					
Government	(b)	1,402	1,379	1,415	1,407
Non-government	(b)	148	143	143	142
Total	(b)	1,550	1,522	1,558	1,549
Total students	253,787	250,604	247,482	245,277	241,347

(a) All students in special schools.

(b) In 1983 these were included with primary and secondary students.

**Full-time Students: Age of Students and Category of School
South Australia, 1987**

Age at 1 July (years)	Non-government schools				Total non- government	All schools
	Government schools	Anglican	Catholic	Other (a)		
Under 6	13,933	298	2,724	1,094	4,116	18,049
6	15,555	306	2,470	1,014	3,790	19,345
7	15,022	262	2,440	972	3,674	18,696
8	14,981	278	2,405	988	3,671	18,652
9	15,174	300	2,444	1,026	3,770	18,944
10	15,100	366	2,463	1,090	3,919	19,019
11	15,564	418	2,563	1,081	4,062	19,626
12	15,175	613	2,824	1,412	4,849	20,024
13	15,475	673	2,970	1,487	5,130	20,605
14	16,671	624	2,965	1,541	5,130	21,801
15	16,140	603	3,011	1,612	5,226	21,366
16	12,381	539	2,507	1,431	4,477	16,858
17	4,735	223	1,049	537	1,809	6,544
18	986	17	170	53	240	1,226
19 and over (b)	496	3	68	25	96	592
Total students	187,388	5,523	33,073	15,363	53,959	241,347

(a) Includes inter-denominational and non-denominational schools and schools with no religious affiliation.

(b) Includes students of unknown age at time of census.

The following table gives details of teaching staff employed in government and non-government schools in 1987.

Teaching Staff^(a): South Australia, 1987

Area of activity	Government schools		Non-government schools		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Primary	2,264.7	4,714.2	424.3	1,107.8	8,511.0
Secondary	3,807.3	2,753.4	930.0	904.8	8,395.5
Special	123.8	287.7	8.0	25.0	444.5
Total	6,195.8	7,755.3	1,362.3	2,037.6	17,351.0

(a) Figures in this table are in full-time equivalent (FTE) units which include full-time teachers plus the FTE of part-time teachers.

Primary Education

Children normally begin their schooling at the age of five years when they enrol for primary education at either a government or non-government school. Primary education involves a seven to eight year course.

In primary education at government schools the emphasis is on the child's active involvement in learning. The curricula are designed to extend children's experience of their environment through social studies, science and mathematics. They provide for the development of all language skills, especially fluency in speech, writing and reading, and for creative activities in movement, music, art, drama and writing.

There is a program in religious education and an increasing provision is being made for the study of additional subjects, such as foreign languages, dance, instrumental music and aquatics.

Non-government primary schools largely follow the government schools in their curricula, but the Education Department exercises no formal authority over these schools beyond requiring them to submit certain statistical returns relating to compulsory attendance.

Secondary Education

Children who have completed their primary schooling are required to attend a secondary school, either government or non-government, until their fifteenth birthday.

Students living in urban areas usually attend their local high schools. In country areas, secondary education is provided by area schools or high schools depending on the size of the population being served. Area schools cater for both primary and secondary students. Because of their smaller size the secondary curricula offered may not be as varied as that of high schools but a similar breadth and balance is sought.

During the first three years of education at government secondary schools, students are introduced to as wide a range of subjects as possible. Each school is free to develop its own combination of subjects and to determine the amount of time spent on each, within departmental guidelines.

Specialisation increases in Years 11 and 12 when students tend to identify more clearly their vocational goals. The proportion of students of post-compulsory ages staying on at school has increased significantly in recent years. Partly in response to this trend the curriculum has broadened to include more non-tertiary senior school studies, particularly through the development of various initiatives aimed at assisting students in their changeover to employment or vocational studies.

Secondary education is also provided by non-government schools; these schools, for the most part, are identified with various religious denominations. Non-government secondary schools usually charge fees, but a limited number of internal scholarships are available. In addition to normal day attendance some non-government schools offer boarding facilities for country students. Non-government schools provide, where appropriate, courses in technical education, business and commercial education and general education together with academic courses for those seeking admission to tertiary education after Year 12.

Typing, shorthand and certain academic courses are provided at privately owned business colleges.

The similarity between courses in government and non-government secondary schools has resulted from the influence of the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA) which is responsible for certification of Year 12 courses.

Correspondence School

Children who are unable to attend primary and secondary schools, *e.g.* children living in remote areas, or who are physically or emotionally handicapped, may receive education through the Education Department's Correspondence School. Lessons are forwarded to cover academic, commercial and art subjects up to Year 12 standard. Assistance may take the form of full correspondence or supplementary courses. Supplementary courses are conducted through a primary school principal who may, in the case of remoteness from secondary school facilities, conduct grades beyond Year 7. Courses are also supplied to students in smaller secondary schools who wish to do a specific subject which is not available because of the size of the school. The service also reaches itinerant families and those travelling overseas.

Port Augusta School of the Air supplements the work of the Correspondence School. It provides two-way radio contact and various other services to facilitate personal interaction.

Special Education

The Special Education Section of the Education Department provides education for disabled children in a variety of settings. The management of Special Education is the responsibility of Area Directorates with central advice and policy support. The general policy is that children should be educated in the most regular situation possible and that a range of options should be available. Options provided include special schools, full-time and part-time special classes, and

support teachers within non-special schools helping children and teachers in regular classes. In addition a variety of arrangements are entered into in which groups of disabled children and their teachers are combined with regular groups and their teachers in a single complex.

Special education is available also within the Catholic Education system and there are three non denominational special schools.

Migrant Education

'English as a second language' programs for children of non-English speaking background are conducted in Education Department schools using Commonwealth funding to employ teachers specially trained in this area. Oversight for these programs is provided by advisers at the Languages and Multicultural Centre.

Aboriginal Education

The Aboriginal Education Section of the Education Department provides education for Aboriginal children who live in remote areas and in Aboriginal communities. Special liaison services and additional support services are also offered to Aboriginal children in other schools.

In traditional communities, where the main language is not English, a bilingual program has been established. These schools offer post-primary courses which include technical studies.

Matriculation Assessment on Senior Secondary Assessment

In 1984 the Senior Secondary Assessment Board (SSABSA) took responsibility for syllabuses and assessment in the twelfth year of schooling. Publicly examined subjects are assessed by 50 per cent school assessment and 50 per cent public examination, the results being used to moderate the school assessments. School-assessed subjects will be ranked on 100 per cent school assessment moderated by visits from SSABSA moderators to ensure adherence to SSABSA State-wide standards. Results are recorded on the SSABSA Year 12 Certificate of Achievement.

EDUCATION ASSISTANCE

Primary and Secondary

The Commonwealth Government, the State Government and various private benefactors provide assistance to various categories of primary and secondary students. The Commonwealth Government provides a Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children, a Secondary Allowances Scheme for families with limited income and an Aboriginal Secondary Assistance Scheme. The State Government provides a School Support Grant to all Government schools on a per head basis. A Book and Materials Grant and a per head grant are provided for children attending registered non-government schools.

Other

Under the Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme the Commonwealth Government provides assistance to adult students undertaking full-time Year 11 and 12 courses at technical colleges, secondary schools and other approved institutions. This assistance is available subject to an income test and certain conditions of eligibility.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

The Tertiary Education Authority of South Australia was established on 1 July 1979 to promote, develop and co-ordinate tertiary education in South Australia, and is responsible for the co-ordinated development of the three sectors of tertiary education — universities, colleges of advanced education, and colleges of technical and further education. The Authority is also the

State accrediting authority for advanced education and further education awards; it provides advice on the allocation of capital and recurrent funds to post-secondary institutions and is responsible for the overall planning of the State's provision for tertiary education.

The University of Adelaide and Flinders University, together with the three colleges of advanced education in South Australia, have established the South Australian Tertiary Admissions Centre to which all students wishing to enrol in any of the institutions must apply for admission. Admission is subject to selection within the quota and is based on academic merit.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Adelaide

The University of Adelaide was established in 1874 by Act of Parliament and the academic work of the University began in March 1876. As with the other Australian universities, the University of Adelaide was predominantly concerned during its first half-century with teaching undergraduates. However, after the 1939-45 War the University embarked upon research in a substantial manner, adopting a conscious policy of developing post-graduate studies and encouraging original investigations and research by members of its staff. The science-oriented disciplines took the lead but were soon followed by others.

The University has continued to place strong emphasis on research and this involvement is reflected in the comparatively high proportion of post-graduates undertaking higher degrees by research in 1985; 16.9 per cent of the student load was attributable to research higher degree enrolments, the highest proportion of all the established State universities.

The research activities of the University attract considerable outside funding in addition to Commonwealth recurrent funding of \$63 million per annum for teaching and research. Grants totalling \$8,412,000 were received in 1985, including \$2.17 million from the Australian Research Grants Scheme and \$1.71 million from the National Health and Medical Research Council. In 1986 the University had 11 faculties: arts (12 departments); economics (2); architecture and planning; science (12); agricultural science (8); engineering (4); medicine (9); law; mathematical sciences (5); music, and dentistry. Higher degrees are provided in all faculties and post-graduate diploma courses are provided in applied psychology, psychotherapy, environmental studies, computer science, and education.

University of Adelaide : Student Enrolments, 1986

Field of study	Level of course			Total
	Higher degree	Bachelor degree	Other	
Agriculture/Forestry	114	178	3	295
Architecture	13	231	4	248
Arts	260	2,046	290	2,596
Dentistry	19	134	4	157
Economics/Commerce	143	827	31	1,001
Education	112	9	201	322
Engineering	70	586	3	659
Law	62	545	8	615
Medicine	144	609	—	753
Science	256	1,586	121	1,963
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,193</i>	<i>6,751</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>8,609</i>

Unique features of the University's work include: extensive research conducted by the University's Australian Centre for Gene Technology (one of the ten Centres of Excellence throughout Australia); studies in Aboriginal music conducted by the Centre for Aboriginal Studies

in Music; Antarctic research undertaken by the Mawson Institute for Antarctic Research; post-graduate research into women's studies co-ordinated by the Centre for Women's Studies; arid zone research undertaken both at the University and the Middleback Field Centre; study and research of Asian politics, history and culture by the Centre for Asian Studies; and further education programs conducted through the University's radio station 5UV and the Office of Continuing Education.

As a result of a review of the University's Department of Continuing Education completed in 1982, a Committee and an Office of Continuing Education were created in 1983 to provide continuing education. Total enrolments for all activities of the Office of Continuing Education in 1985 were 2,005.

Waite Agricultural Research Institute

The Waite Agricultural Research Institute was established as part of the University in 1924, and is located on a separate campus at Urrbrae. In 1927 it took on teaching responsibilities in addition to its research function.

There are seven departments covering the full range of the agricultural sciences (agricultural, biochemistry, agronomy, animal sciences, entomology, plant pathology, plant physiology and soil science) plus a biometry section.

The third and final years of the University's Agricultural Science degree are taught at the Institute, involving about 100 undergraduates.

About 100 post-graduate students are undertaking Master's or Doctor of Philosophy studies at the Institute. In recent years post-graduate students have been accepted from more than thirty countries, with half the current number coming from overseas.

Further details are included on page 124.

Flinders University

Initially planned as an extension of the University of Adelaide, on a site eleven kilometres from the centre of Adelaide, 'The Flinders University of South Australia' was given full autonomy by the South Australian Government in 1965. A more detailed history of the Flinders University was included on pages 163-8 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1967.

Academic Organisation

The academic organisation of the University is based on 'Schools' instead of faculties or departments. The School is the basic academic and administrative unit and one of the academic staff of each school is appointed to act as the Chairman of the School for a period of three years.

At present there are eight schools: humanities; social sciences; mathematical sciences; physical sciences; biological sciences; medicine; earth sciences; and education. In 1980 the University established a Board of Studies in Theology.

Enrolments

Flinders University: Student Enrolments, 1986

<i>Field of study</i>	<i>Level of course</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Higher degree</i>	<i>Bachelor degree</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Arts	150	2,315	294	2,759
Economics/Commerce	24	530	107	661
Education	188	48	85	321
Medicine	59	330	26	415
Science	75	1,091	40	1,206
<i>Total</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>4,314</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>5,362</i>

The University offers tuition in courses leading up to eight different Bachelor degrees and ten Master degrees. In addition the University confers Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Science degrees, and eight post-graduate diplomas are offered.

Research Activities

The National Institute of Labour Studies in the School of Social Sciences encourages graduate study, research and publication in the areas of industrial relations, labour economics, industrial psychology and sociology, and labour history. It publishes a quarterly review of labour events, *The Australian Bulletin of Labour*, and a working paper series.

The Centre for Research in the New Literatures in English (CRNLE) aims to promote research in its field by providing a specialist library collection; developing and supervising post-graduate research programs; facilitating more effective teaching of under-graduate courses; and sponsoring research investigations that involve cultural and social questions and are based on cross-cultural, comparative and inter-disciplinary approaches to the study of the literatures and societies concerned.

The Centre for Development Studies is a multi-disciplinary centre whose research activities focus on a small number of problem areas which are considered to be directly relevant to the development needs of Third World countries and for which there are already staff members with expertise.

Considerable research activities are conducted by the Flinders Institute for Atmospheric and Marine Science, the Institute for Atomic Studies, the Institute for Australasian Geodynamics, the Centre of Neuroscience and the Cancer Research Unit. These are shown in greater detail on page 126.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

South Australian College of Advanced Education

The South Australian College of Advanced Education (SACAE) was formed on 1 January 1982 by the merger of Hartley, Salisbury and Sturt Colleges of Advanced Education, and Adelaide College of the Arts and Education. By virtue of this amalgamation, the College has a heritage extending back more than a century, to the earliest days of teacher training in Australia.

The College operates on five metropolitan campuses located at Salisbury in the northern suburbs, Sturt to the south, Magill to the east, Underdale to the west, and at Kintore Avenue in the centre of Adelaide, where the College administration is based. Through external studies the college also provides an educational service to regional areas.

The academic work of the College is organised within six faculties. Each faculty consists of a group of academic schools or centres which service a range of courses in related areas. The six faculties are:

- . Art, Design and Applied Science;
- . Business, Communication and Cultural Studies;
- . Education and Community Development;
- . Education and Family Studies;
- . Education and Humanities; and
- . Health Science and Education.

The SACAE offers a range of courses at associate diploma, diploma, degree and post-graduate levels. The majority of courses can be taken in either full-time or part-time mode, while there are a number of courses which are available also in the external mode. The College provides courses in Aboriginal studies, art, business studies, dance, design, developmental disabilities, exercise and sports science, home economics, interpreting and translating, journalism, nursing studies, recreation, speech pathology, transport studies, wildlife and park management, and women's studies. In teacher education, SACAE offers a range from pre-school, through primary and secondary (with specialisations) to technical and further education courses. Teacher education courses are available at diploma, degree and post-graduate levels.

All courses are accredited to national standards and draw upon the advice and expertise of the community and professions in their development. The College offers sixteen associate diploma, thirteen diploma, thirty-nine degree and thirty-six graduate diploma courses. Entry into courses is competitive and admission is subject to selection based on academic merit. Normally, applicants must have satisfactorily completed Year 12 or have met mature age entry requirements.

South Australian College of Advanced Education: Student Enrolments, 1986

Field of study	Internal		External	Total
	Full-time	Part-time		
Applied science	178	112	—	290
Visual and performing arts	709	279	1	989
Commercial and business studies	126	393	540	1,059
Social sciences	133	161	1	295
Humanities	333	416	342	1,091
Paramedical studies	552	587	99	1,238
Education	3,156	1,667	2,206	7,029
Miscellaneous	3	83	40	126
Total	5,190	3,698	3,229	12,117

The South Australia College of Advanced Education Act, 1982 gives the institution responsibility for the 'provision of consultative and research services for the benefit of the community and the development of educational and cultural activity'. To meet this goal the College has initiated a variety of mechanisms and activities.

A Consultancy Centre, SACCESS, has been established to focus and stimulate consultancy activities within the College. The work completed through this avenue ranges from management workshops to a physical fitness program for the Metropolitan Fire Service, to the development of a wheelchair ergometer.

Roseworthy Agricultural College

Roseworthy Agricultural College, situated approximately fifty kilometres north of Adelaide, was established in 1883 as the first agricultural college in Australia. Since that time the College has made significant contributions to agricultural education and farm production in Australia. In March 1974 the College became a college of advanced education governed by a Council appointed under the Roseworthy Agricultural College Act, 1973. The Council includes elected representatives of staff and students.

Roseworthy Agricultural College: Student Enrolments, 1986

Field of study	Internal		External	Total
	Full-time	Part-time		
Agriculture/Forestry	339	49	115	503
Applied science	119	32	—	151
Total	458	81	115	654

South Australian Institute of Technology

The South Australian Institute of Technology, which adopted its present name in 1960, was established in 1889 as the South Australian School of Mines and Industries. The South Australian Institute of Technology Act was amended in 1972 to empower the Institute to grant its own degrees.

In addition to its campuses at North Terrace, Adelaide, and The Levels (approximately thirteen kilometres north of the city), the Institute operates a campus at Whyalla teaching at both professional and semi-professional levels. In 1986 the Institute taught approximately 1,100 subjects.

A wide range of courses and subjects to various levels is offered. All twenty-seven of the professional courses presented by the Institute have been accredited by the Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education for the award of Institute degrees or diplomas. The Institute offers a Masters degree in Applied Science (Pharmacy), a Master of Applied Science in Project Management, a Master of Business Administration degree and a Masters degree (Research) which is available in sixteen areas. There are also thirty accredited graduate diploma courses including a General Graduate Diploma offering programs in Applied Science, Social Science, Engineering, Health Science and Business Studies.

South Australian Institute of Technology: Student Enrolments, 1986

Field of study	Internal		External	Total
	Full-time	Part-time		
Applied science	507	481	—	988
Visual and performing arts	62	19	—	81
Architecture/building	204	186	—	390
Commercial and business studies	758	1,190	—	1,948
Engineering	854	587	1	1,442
Social sciences	292	729	54	1,075
Humanities	103	94	—	197
Paramedical studies	528	207	—	735
Miscellaneous	—	115	—	115
Total	3,308	3,608	55	6,971

For a number of years the Institute has offered courses which lead, by various periods of part-time study, to a level of qualification below that of the full professional. These courses provide for those employed in the broad area between the tradesman and the professional. In addition to seven Technician Certificate courses, the Institute also offers thirteen Associate Diploma courses which may be entered after completion of a Technician Certificate or twelve years of schooling.

OTHER EDUCATION

Department of Technical and Further Education

The Department of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) is responsible for a wide range of post-secondary educational activities conducted by community colleges and colleges of further education in all areas of the State. Much of the educational development is directed towards an improvement in vocational competence. This includes the provision of courses for the employment sectors of industry, commerce and government. These courses are provided at many levels from basic trade (apprentice) to post-trade certificate, technician, para-professional and to some extent

diploma level. Also associated with this vocational orientation are preparatory or general education courses. The Department also caters for continuing education for people of all ages by providing a wide variety of general, academic, craft, art, cultural, personal development and general interest courses. The Department offers more than 350 multi-subject courses and 5,500 subjects which can be taken as part of a course or individually. There were 141,000 students throughout South Australia in 1986.

Technical and Further Education: Student Enrolments, South Australia

<i>Stream of study</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>
Degree and diploma	27	—
Technician, certificate and post trade	24,854	10,092
Basic trade or apprenticeship	8,357	11,997
All other skilled trade and vocational	32,070	49,998
Preparatory and general education	35,379	38,768
General interest, enrichment and improvement	38,442	38,484
<i>Total</i>	<i>139,129</i>	<i>(a)140,892</i>

(a) Total number of students; students may enrol in more than one stream of study.

Migrant Education

The State Adult Migrant Education Service, funded through the Commonwealth Adult Migrant Education Program (AMEP), provides a range of English language learning opportunities to both newly-arrived migrants and longer term residents. Activities include full and part-time day and evening classes, individual self-access arrangements, courses in the workplace, correspondence courses and a volunteer home tutor scheme.

The Adult Migrant Education Program also provides for bilingual information officers to present information about living in Australia to newly-arrived migrants and refugees (in their own language as far as practicable).

Industrial and Commercial Training Commission

Legislation governing vocational training in South Australia is contained in the Industrial and Commercial Training Act, 1981 which is administered by the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission. The Commission's broad function is to evaluate training already being provided; determine training programs for trades and other vocations; develop trainee schemes and pre-vocation courses; examine the training needs of special groups; co-ordinate training resources; organise and supervise contracts of training; promote training programs; encourage skills centres for off-the-job training; and advise the Minister of Labour on training matters.

A major part of the Training Commission's work concerns the administration and supervision of apprenticeship matters. Although the provision of technical education for apprentices is the responsibility of the Minister of Education, the Commission has the authority to approve courses of training and instruction for apprentices or other trainees.

Apprenticeships, South Australia

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
New apprenticeships commenced	2,752	3,521	3,421	3,612
Indentures completed	2,553	2,758	2,414	1,905
Indentures cancelled	310	409	501	n.a.
Apprentices employed	9,536	9,753	10,396	11,236

Department of Labour

The Department of Labour through its Industrial Safety and Regional Services Division, provides staff to undertake training supervisory duties throughout the State for the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission. These officers — Training Supervisors — advise on training programs, report on the suitability of on-the-job training facilities and standards, and supervise contracts of training.

Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET)

The Commonwealth Government has a number of functionally separate schemes related to employment training. These schemes are designed to meet the needs of different groups and are administered by DEET as components of the Department's Labour Force Programs.

Trade Training Schemes

The Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Program (CRAFT) compensates employers through tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to take basic trade courses in technical education or to attend approved full-time, off-the-job training courses during the first year of apprenticeship.

Employers can also qualify for a Pre-vocational Graduate Employment Rebate should they engage as an apprentice a graduate of a trade based pre-vocational training course who has qualified in at least one stage of the relevant basic trade course and is granted at least six months credit against the indenture term.

The Group One-Year apprentice Scheme provides for apprentices indentured to private sector employers to receive full-time off-the-job training in Commonwealth or State Government Departments or instrumentalities for the whole of their first year of apprenticeship.

The Special Assistance Program is aimed at reducing wastage among apprentices who become out-of-trade by subsidising employers to either retain their apprentices during economic difficulty or engage out-of-trade apprentices, or by subsidising apprentices to complete basic trade training while unemployed.

Adult Training and Retraining

The adult training program introduced on 1 January 1986 gives assistance to adults who have been unemployed for six months or longer, or who are disabled or otherwise seriously disadvantaged. These people are assisted to attend existing courses at training/educational institutions or specially designed and purchased courses tailored to identified group needs.

Employment Incentive

Wage subsidies are payable to employers who employ eligible job-seekers who have been unemployed for six months or longer, or are disabled or otherwise seriously disadvantaged.

Vocational Training for Young People

Assistance for youth training is provided through programs to assist the young unemployed to obtain stable and worthwhile employment. The schemes provide assistance for the transition from school to work, pre-apprenticeship support and training and work experience for unemployed youth.

Australian Traineeship System

In 1986 a form of structured vocational training known as the Australian Traineeship System, was introduced to assist young people to enter the work-force. The system is designed to complement existing higher education and apprenticeship systems, and will provide at least twelve months of integrated on-the-job and off-the-job training to participating young people.

Special Training Program

Formal training allowances are paid to eligible Aboriginals undergoing formal training to obtain a specific employment qualification, or attending an approved preparatory employment course. Employer subsidies are paid to employers who provide on-the-job training for Aboriginals and specific occupations.

Industry Training Services

Industry Training Services provides an advisory service aimed at the promotion of additional and better training in, and for, industry and commerce. The Trainer Training Service aims to promote training as a concept in industry and commerce, and to improve training standards.

Australian Trade Union Training Authority

The Trade Union Training Authority (TUTA) was established by the Federal Government in 1975. It is a statutory authority under the Australian Trade Union Authority Act.

The South Australian Centre conducts more than seventy courses a year. The courses consider the rights and responsibilities of the shop steward, grievance handling, workplace communications including meeting procedures, workers compensation, occupational health and safety, equal opportunities in the workplace and industrial advocacy skills.

Workers' Educational Association of South Australia

The Workers' Educational Association of South Australia Incorporated (WEA) was established in 1913. Originally patterned on the English WEA, it is a voluntary adult education organisation which works in close co-operation with other adult education organisations and the trade union movement.

Activities include a comprehensive day and evening class program, postal courses for trade unionists throughout Australia and an extensive program of advice and educational assistance for all types of community groups. The WEA has become increasingly involved in helping a range of community organisations to conduct their own courses and in training adult education tutors.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA**Commonwealth Grants Received for Education Purposes, South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Current grants:			
Primary and secondary	87.2	93.5	102.8
Tertiary;			
University	91.4	96.9	107.3
Other higher	66.6	72.8	80.3
Technical and further	12.5	15.0	15.5
Other	6.1	6.2	4.5
<i>Total current grants</i>	<i>263.8</i>	<i>284.4</i>	<i>310.4</i>
Capital grants:			
Primary and secondary	16.8	19.3	17.7
Tertiary;			
University	5.8	5.6	6.0
Other higher	3.9	4.0	4.4
Technical and further	14.0	16.1	8.9
<i>Total capital grants</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>36.9</i>
<i>Total grants</i>	<i>304.3</i>	<i>329.4</i>	<i>347.3</i>

State and Local Government: Outlay on Education, South Australia
(\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Current outlay:			
Primary and secondary education	566.7	614.7	660.5
Tertiary education:			
University	91.0	95.9	108.0
Other higher	65.4	71.5	78.2
Technical and further	72.1	77.0	88.0
Tertiary n.e.c.	—	—	0.1
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	35.2	40.2	40.8
Transportation of students	17.9	19.2	21.3
Other	0.5	0.9	0.8
<i>Total current outlay</i>	<i>848.9</i>	<i>919.6</i>	<i>997.8</i>
Capital outlay:			
Primary and secondary education	27.0	26.2	29.0
Tertiary education:			
University	5.8	5.6	5.9
Other higher	5.6	4.9	4.8
Technical and further	19.5	23.3	16.0
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	0.8	0.4	-0.4
Transportation of students	2.1	—	3.2
Other	—	0.3	0.1
<i>Total capital outlay</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>58.6</i>

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

4203.4 *Participation in Non-Formal Adult Education — South Australia*

4218.0 *Tertiary Education — Australia*

4221.0 *National Schools Statistics Collection — Australia*

4221.4 *National Schools Statistics Collection — South Australia*

6.2 SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Research Organization (CSIRO) is the largest research organisation in Australia. It was established as an independent statutory corporation by the Science and Industry Research Act 1949 and succeeded the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CDIR).

The main role of the Organization is to carry out research on behalf of the Commonwealth for the benefit of Australian industry and the community. The research is mainly in the physical and biological sciences with the principal aim being the transfer of research results into commercial use or other beneficial applications.

The research work of the Organization is carried out in Institutes which are groupings of Divisions and Units with related research. The Divisions of Horticulture and Human Nutrition

have their headquarters in South Australia. The Divisions of Soils, Manufacturing Technology, Applied Physics, Mathematics and Statistics and Water Resources have branch laboratories in Adelaide and the Division of Forests and Forest Products has a Plantation Forest Research Centre at Mount Gambier.

Division of Horticulture

The Division of Horticulture, a member of the Institute of Plant Production and Processing, has a headquarters laboratory in Adelaide and laboratories at Merbein (Victoria), Sydney, Brisbane and Darwin. The Division is concerned with the improvement of woody perennial horticultural crops, including a range of grapevines and subtropical and tropical fruit and nut species, with the aim of increasing the competitiveness and profitability of Australian horticulture. Emphasis is placed on the development of techniques for the selection and breeding of improved horticultural crops, on understanding the complex interaction between plant performance and environment, on understanding factors limiting the shelf-life of horticultural crops and on developing improved post-harvest handling techniques.

Division of Human Nutrition

The Division of Human Nutrition, a member of the Institute of Animal Production and Processing, has its headquarters and main laboratories in the grounds of Adelaide University. It also has facilities at its 'Glenthorne' property at O'Halloran Hill.

The principal aims of the Division are: to study those nutrition-related disorders that account for the greatest morbidity and mortality within the Australian community; to define the factors that lead to optimal growth and development through studies on the relations between nutrients and human health; to develop techniques for assessing community attitudes to nutrition and the means for influencing behavioural change; and to inform and encourage the food industry to produce novel and healthy foods. The results of this research have implications for the food industry, agriculture, the education system, and community education.

The Division carries out research into the nutritional factors involved in heart disease, high blood pressure, cancer, and obesity. There are also major programs in growth-promoting factors, dietary fats, and dietary fibre. Surveys are carried out into people's eating habits and their nutritional knowledge and beliefs, and special projects provide information for the food industry, agriculture, and community education.

Division of Soils

The Division of Soils, a member of the Institute of Plant Production and Processing has its headquarters in Canberra and laboratories in Adelaide, Brisbane and Townsville.

The Division is responsible for maintaining an Australia-wide perspective and nationally accessible knowledge base concerning the properties and distribution of Australian soils.

The Division's aim is to apply and increase knowledge of the properties, behaviour and distribution of Australian soils and to promote their profitable and conservative management. This will benefit the agricultural, pastoral and horticultural industries and aid land and water conservation, urban development and mine waste disposal.

Division of Manufacturing Technology

The Division of Manufacturing Technology, a member of the Institute of Industrial Technologies, has its headquarters in Preston (Victoria), with laboratories at Preston, Woodville North, and Lindfield in New South Wales. The Division undertakes research directed at the development of new and improved products and processes that will increase the competitiveness of the Australian metals and related engineering industries, particularly those which are export oriented.

The Division's Adelaide laboratory conducts research and development activities in collaboration with Australian companies in three major research programs: arc technics, integrated manufacture and materials engineering. Projects include welding electrode and procedure development, hard-surfacing, composite casting, bonding of dissimilar materials, manufacturing information systems and simulation.

Division of Applied Physics

The Division of Applied Physics, a member of the Institute of Industrial Technologies, has its headquarters at the National Measurement Laboratory, in Sydney, with branches in Adelaide and Melbourne. The Division undertakes research in applied physics related to problems in industry and the community, and collaborates with industry in exploiting promising developments. The Division is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the Commonwealth legal standards for the measurement of physical quantities and the provision of means of relating measurements, made throughout Australia, to these standards. The Laboratory has a number of research programs including studies in solid-state physics, the physics of fluids, optics, magnetic and dielectric properties of materials, acoustics, and vibration.

The role of the Adelaide Branch Laboratory includes the establishment of a close liaison with industry and Government departments to assist in solving problems associated with precise measurements using staff expertise from the Adelaide, Sydney or Melbourne Laboratories. The Branch also provides a calibration service in certain fields, particularly in temperature, electrical and physical (mass, volume, density) metrology. The Adelaide Laboratory is a major centre for the measurement of the thermal characteristics of heat insulating materials.

DEFENCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANISATION SALISBURY

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation Laboratory complex at Salisbury (DSTOS) is Australia's largest research and development centre and prime electronics originating source. DSTOS contains more than half the total Australian Defence Science and Technology Organisation. The role of the DSTO Laboratories is broadly to provide scientific and technical advice on defence policy matters, to maintain a technology base in support of the Australian Defence Force, the Department of Defence and defence industry, and to carry out initial development of selected equipment to meet operational defence needs.

DSTOS houses three autonomous laboratories — the Surveillance Research Laboratory, the Electronics Research Laboratory and the Weapons Systems Research Laboratory, together with a component of the Aeronautical Research Laboratory which has its headquarters at Fishermans Bend, Victoria. An article on DSTOS, then called Defence Research Centre Salisbury appeared in the South Australian Year Book 1986.

Surveillance Research Laboratory

The Surveillance Research Laboratory function is to enhance Australian defence capabilities in surveillance. Areas of research include: optical and infrared frequencies, multispectral sensors, electro-optic materials and thin films for use in laser devices, optical signal processing, optical information storage and acoustic-optic materials. In addition, the Surveillance Research Laboratory is involved extensively in research and development of radar techniques in both the microwave and high frequency spectra.

Electronics Research Laboratory

The Electronics Research Laboratory provides research and development support to Australian defence in Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence, and Electronic Warfare; it establishes and maintains scientific and technological skills and facilities in the fields of:

- information technology
- communications, including satellite and terrestrial systems, and networks
- cryptologic research, including signals intelligence
- tactical electronic warfare directed against communications, radar, and infrared systems.

Weapons Systems Research Laboratory

The Weapons Systems Research Laboratory is engaged in research and development in the field of weapons, weapon systems and tactical effectiveness. It is also concerned with sensors and target detection, particularly underwater detection, and maritime operations. The work includes assessments of weapons and weapon system effectiveness, feasibility studies and exploratory development, in-service support and service life investigations, and research and development support to the defence industry.

Aeronautical Research Laboratory

The Aeronautical Research Laboratory Salisbury, a newly formed component of ARL Fishermans Bend, comprises research groups in aerodynamics, aircraft/store interaction, air systems engineering, and digital systems engineering as well as the engineering group of the RAAF Aircraft Research and Development Unit, Edinburgh. Its main purpose is the design and development of airborne equipment and its subsequent clearance on or from military aircraft.

Woomera

The Woomera Range was established in 1947 as a site for an experimental guided weapons testing range. The major activity in Woomera now centres around a Australia/United States Joint Defence Space Communication Station. This facility involves some 500 persons, is part of the network of US tracking stations in Australia and is considered to be a vital defence link for the United States. Fairey Australasia Limited provides extensive field project management on this installation.

WAITE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Waite Institute was established as a research institute at Urrbrae in 1924, through the generous benefaction of Mr Peter Waite.

Among the many research programs currently being undertaken at the Institute are breeding programs for wheat, barley and triticale, investigations of mechanisms of drought tolerance in cereals, soil chemistry, biological control of insects, pasture management, beef cattle metabolism, investigations into plant viruses, animal reproduction and many other projects of vital importance to agriculture in Australia and overseas. In addition to the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the CSIRO Divisions of Soils, Horticulture, and Mathematics and Statistics and the Australian Wine Research Institute are located on the Waite Institute campus, making it one of the most important centres of research in Australia.

Further details relating to the Waite Institute may be found in Part 6.1 Education.

AUSTRALIAN WINE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Australian Wine Research Institute, established in 1955 from a small research unit formed within the University of Adelaide in 1934, promotes research and other scientific work for the Australian wine industry.

The Institute is administered by a nine-member council consisting of representatives from the Australian wine industry, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the University of Adelaide, with the Director of the Institute an *ex officio* member. It is funded by the Grape and Wine Research Council, income from a Trust Fund, and commercial activities.

At its laboratories situated at Urrbrae, the Institute conducts applied research into the microbiology and chemistry of the production of wine and brandy. Extension services assist commercial winemakers with technical problems, provide tested yeast and bacterial cultures for wine fermentation and communicate research developments to the wine industry. Analytical services are also offered, for a fee.

The John Fornachon Memorial Library maintained by the Institute is a specialised library of technical literature on wine and grape

TECHNOLOGY PARK ADELAIDE CORPORATION

The Technology Park Adelaide Corporation is a specialised industrial development agency of the South Australian Government established under an Act of Parliament in 1982. The Corporation's prime objective is to encourage the establishment and growth of new technology based industries and effect the transfer of appropriate new technologies to existing industry.

Technology Park Adelaide occupies an 85 hectare site adjacent to the Levels campus of the South Australian Institute of Technology. The Park has been developed specifically to provide a supportive environment for the research and development and the commercialisation of new technology.

Innovation House, Innovation House West and Endeavour House, the Corporations multi-tenant buildings, are an integral part of the complex and provide approximately 13,000 square metres of flexible lease accommodation. Both office and workshop space are provided, and tenants have access to a wide range of communal facilities.

The Adelaide Innovation Centre provides comprehensive assistance and advice to corporate and private inventors to promote the commercialisation of inventions. The Adelaide Microelectronics Applications Centre facilitates industry access to and promotes greater industry awareness and application of microelectronics technology.

OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

AMDEL Limited

AMDEL Limited is an unlisted public company engaged in research, development, consulting and services for industry and government in the fields of minerals and materials both in Australia and overseas. Operations are based in Adelaide (at Frewville and Thebarton) with branch laboratories located in Perth, Kalgoorlie, Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney, Townsville and Darwin.

At present AMDEL Limited employs about 200 people in Adelaide within six major Divisions; Analytical Chemistry, Operations, Mineral and Materials Sciences, Instrumentation, Consulting and Administration. A further forty people are employed at branch laboratories. The range of services offered includes chemical and mineral analysis, mineralogy, petrology, bench and pilot scale testing of ores, mineral separation, geochronology, gemmology, source rock and core analysis, fuel chemistry, mineral and chemical engineering, metallurgy, process design and control, plant evaluation and commissioning, materials science and engineering, mechanical testing, computer techniques, process instrumentation and control, environmental studies and occupational health monitoring. A range of high technology instrumentation developed by AMDEL Limited is sold to customers worldwide.

Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science

The Institute, which is subject to control and direction of the Minister of Health under the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science Act, 1982, provides diagnostic facilities in all branches of laboratory medicine for the Royal Adelaide Hospital and other metropolitan and country hospitals, public health authorities, industry, and private practitioners. It undertakes some work in veterinary pathology for the Department of Agriculture. Research is conducted into selected problems connected with human disease. The staff of the Institute take part in the teaching of the medical sciences to graduates, students and technicians.

At the Royal Adelaide Hospital the Institute operates a Blood Transfusion Service, and undertakes all required autopsies. Institute medical staff also take an active part in patient care by providing the clinical requirements of certain wards of the Royal Adelaide Hospital. To meet the need for laboratory services and blood transfusions in rural areas, the Institute operates eleven regional laboratories.

The Institute's research and development projects are assisted by the National Health and Medical Research Council, other research-funding bodies, certain private firms and benefactors.

Universities

Considerable research activity is undertaken at Adelaide and Flinders Universities. Some notable projects of Adelaide University include research conducted by the University's Australian Centre for Gene Technology (one of the ten Centres of Excellence throughout Australia); Antarctic research undertaken by the Mawson Institute for Antarctic Research and arid zone research undertaken both at the University and the Middleback Field Centre.

In 1984, a wholly owned nominee company of the University of Adelaide, Luminis Pty Ltd, was established to facilitate the transfer of technology developed by the University to the market place and attract new opportunities in contract research and consulting. Luminis Pty Ltd is linked to the various new high technology companies through common Board membership.

At Flinders University the Institute for Atmospheric and Marine Sciences was established to ensure that the University's academic and technological capabilities in atmospheric and marine sciences are made known to such government instrumentalities and private sectors of industry as may make use of them to the mutual benefit of both the outside group and the University. Tidal and specialised meteorological data libraries, instrumental facilities and field stations on the Coorong and Cape du Couedic as well as a series of publications are maintained.

The Flinders Institute for Atomic Studies was formed in 1976 to act as a focus for the interaction of scientists and graduate students and for the dissemination of reports of research involving the structure and interaction of microscopic quantum systems. Present members, within the disciplines of physics and chemistry, are pursuing fundamental research in the fields of experimental and theoretical atomic collision physics, low and intermediate energy nuclear theory, quantum field theory, statistical physics, electron transport phenomena and quantum and surface chemistry.

In June 1976, the Council of the Flinders University approved the formation of the Institute for Australasian Geodynamics, to provide a focus for geodynamic research within the School of Earth Sciences. It also aims to foster co-operative studies and facilitate the training of Asian and Australian researchers in the geodynamics of Australasia, including research co-ordination, publication of reports and the maintenance of an information data bank.

The Centre for Neuroscience was established to foster the interests in the neurosciences that existed within the Schools of Medicine, Biological Sciences and Social Sciences and in the Flinders Medical Centre. The Centre also acts as a State-wide resource for the neurosciences. At present there are thirty-nine members and eighteen associates.

The Cancer Research Unit was established in 1977 as a joint development between the School of Medicine and the School of Biological Sciences. Members of both Schools are investigating various aspects of cancer as their major research interest. Interests range from the theoretical (*e.g.* DNA structure, control of cell proliferation) to the practical (*e.g.* treatment).

The Unit was established not only to encourage collaborative research projects but also to facilitate the acquisition of major items of equipment which could not be justified by a single user.

Other

The State Fisheries Department conducts rock lobster, prawn, yabbie, blue crab, Australian salmon, abalone, freshwater fish, squid, whiting, snapper and oyster research programs including tagging, stock sampling, and market measuring. The Department also undertakes research into aspects of its fisheries management programs.

To encourage fisheries research, the Commonwealth and State Governments established a joint fisheries Research and Development Fund in 1966 while the Commonwealth Government established the Fishing Industry Research Trust Account in 1969. The latter makes available from Commonwealth Government revenue an amount equal to that collected from the fishing industry by the State fisheries authorities and it is used to finance worthwhile research projects.

The virtual dependence of the South Australian forestry industry on a single species necessitates continued research into the maintenance and improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources, as well as into forestry in general.

The Woods and Forests Department maintains its own research facilities and works very closely with the South Australian Regional Station of the Division of Forest Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) at Mount Gambier. Certain aspects of forestry research are also undertaken by the Soils Division of CSIRO, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University and the Department of Forestry of the Australian National University.

Joint research is being carried out into tree breeding through the Southern Tree Breeding Association.

Members of the Association are the Woods and Forests Department, SAPFOR, Softwood Holdings Ltd and the CSIRO Division of Forest Research.

The Association is producing seed of improved quality to grow seedlings for planting in South East forest areas.

Research activities aimed at an expansion of forestry production include the development of fertiliser use, both to stimulate growth and to bring into production land previously considered unsuitable, and the improvement of planting stock through selective breeding. Silvicultural research is concerned with the maintenance of soil fertility and with combating various diseases and pests. Permanent sample plots are maintained in departmental forests for research into various aspects of forest yield and management.

Chapter 7

LABOUR

7.1 EMPLOYMENT

THE LABOUR FORCE

Particulars of the number of persons who constitute the labour force in South Australia are available from periodic population censuses. For the 1966 Census the definition of the labour force was revised to accord with the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and the revised approach has been retained for subsequent censuses.

Labour Force Survey

In addition to complete census counts, estimates of the civilian labour force are prepared from the results of surveys based on a sample of dwellings throughout Australia. These surveys began in 1960 on a quarterly basis and were initially confined to the six State capital cities, but in 1964 were extended to include non-metropolitan urban and rural areas, thereby enabling derivation of estimates of the total civilian labour force in Australia. From February 1978, the surveys have been conducted on a monthly basis. The proportion of the population included in the surveys varies from State to State (0.87 per cent in South Australia) but in aggregate about 0.58 per cent of the Australian population is included.

Statistics obtained from the surveys include numbers employed and unemployed; labour force participation and unemployment rates; duration of unemployment; analyses of reasons for working less than thirty-five hours per week; as well as age, sex, birthplace, family status, occupation and industry characteristics.

Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over South Australia

August	Employed	Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES									
1980	347.7	24.9	1.9	26.8	374.5	110.8	485.2	7.2	77.2
1981	350.6	27.0	(c)	27.7	378.3	113.6	491.9	7.3	76.9
1982	342.6	26.9	(c)	28.7	371.3	126.7	498.0	7.7	74.6
1983	335.4	38.5	2.3	40.8	376.2	128.3	504.5	10.8	74.6
1984	345.1	33.7	2.0	35.6	380.7	130.3	511.0	9.4	74.5
1985	345.7	31.4	1.9	33.4	379.0	138.9	517.9	8.8	73.2
1986 (d)	352.9	31.7	2.2	33.9	386.8	137.8	524.6	8.8	73.7
1987	355.3	32.7	2.4	35.1	390.5	141.8	532.3	9.0	73.4
FEMALES									
1980	202.2	16.7	4.3	21.0	223.2	282.4	505.6	9.4	44.1
1981	207.2	17.0	3.7	20.8	228.0	285.5	513.5	9.1	44.4
1982	207.3	16.0	5.9	21.9	229.2	290.9	520.1	9.6	44.0
1983	202.5	18.8	4.3	23.1	225.6	301.3	527.0	10.3	42.8
1984	213.5	18.4	4.6	23.0	236.6	297.7	534.2	9.7	44.3
1985	222.8	15.2	4.7	20.6	243.4	298.1	541.5	8.5	45.0
1986 (d)	237.5	16.8	5.4	22.2	259.7	288.5	548.2	8.5	47.4
1987	238.2	19.2	6.8	26.1	264.3	291.4	555.7	9.9	47.6

**Labour Force Status of the Civilian Population Aged 15 Years and Over
South Australia (continued)**

August	Employed	Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate (a)	Participation rate (b)
		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
PERSONS									
1980	549.9	41.5	6.2	47.7	597.6	393.2	990.8	8.0	60.3
1981	557.8	44.1	4.4	48.5	606.3	399.1	1,005.4	8.0	60.3
1982	549.9	42.9	7.7	50.6	600.5	417.6	1,018.1	8.4	59.0
1983	537.9	57.3	6.6	63.9	601.8	429.7	1,031.5	10.6	58.3
1984	558.6	52.1	6.5	58.7	617.3	428.0	1,045.3	9.5	59.1
1985	<u>568.4</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>622.4</u>	<u>436.9</u>	<u>1,059.3</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>58.8</u>
1986(d)	590.4	48.5	7.6	56.1	646.5	426.3	1,072.8	8.7	60.3
1987	593.6	51.9	9.2	61.2	654.7	433.2	1,087.9	9.3	60.2

(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (ie employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

(b) The labour force participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

(d) A revised definition of employed persons applies from April 1986.

In the labour force survey, a revised definition of employed persons, which conforms closely to the international standard definition specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), was introduced from April 1986. It includes all persons aged 15 years and over who during the survey week worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers), whereas, prior to April 1986, only those working 15 hours or more in the survey week were included. This is reflected in the following table, in which employed persons are classified by status of worker.

**Employed Persons: Status of Worker, South Australia
(*000)**

August	Wage and salary earners			Employers and self-employed			Total (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1982	277.9	176.7	454.6	64.2	29.5	93.6	342.6	207.3	549.9
1983	273.5	175.7	449.2	60.9	24.9	85.8	335.4	202.5	537.9
1984	277.3	184.1	461.4	66.9	28.0	94.9	345.1	213.5	558.6
1985	277.8	193.2	471.0	66.8	28.8	95.6	<u>345.7</u>	<u>222.8</u>	<u>568.4</u>
1986(b)	284.9	202.7	487.6	65.4	30.7	96.1	352.9	237.5	590.4
1987	281.5	201.2	482.7	71.7	33.7	105.4	355.3	238.2	593.6

(a) Includes unpaid family helpers.

(b) A new definition of employed persons applies from April 1986 - see *Labour Force, South Australia* (6201.4) for further details.

The following table shows employed persons classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), which was introduced from the August 1986 labour force survey. The structure of ASCO is based on the kind of work performed, defined primarily in terms of the level and specialisation of skill required to satisfactorily perform primary tasks as its classificatory variable and is therefore significantly different from the previous classification. The classification is broken down into major group, minor group, unit group and individual occupation levels.

Employed Persons: Occupation Major Group, South Australia, August 1987

Occupation major group	Persons			
	Males	Females	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Managers and administrators	61.8	20.4	82.2	13.9
Professionals	40.5	27.6	68.1	11.5
Para-professionals	19.5	18.1	37.6	6.3
Tradespersons	85.6	9.6	95.2	16.0
Clerks	25.6	66.0	91.6	15.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	28.9	52.8	81.8	13.8
Plant and machine operators and drivers	38.5	7.7	46.2	7.8
Labourers and related workers	54.9	35.9	90.9	15.3
Total	355.3	238.2	593.6	100.0

'Industry' refers to the branch of productive activity, trade or service in which the individual works or carries out his occupation. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), designed primarily as a system for classifying establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops etc.) by industry, is used to classify persons in the labour force survey by the industry in which they are employed, as shown in the following table.

Employed Persons: Industry, South Australia, August 1987

Industry	Persons			
	Males	Females	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc	31.5	14.5	46.0	7.8
Mining	6.8	(a)	7.5	1.3
Manufacturing	75.0	22.0	97.0	16.3
Electricity, gas and water	9.7	(a)	10.6	1.8
Construction	33.9	5.6	39.5	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade	65.7	52.0	117.7	19.8
Transport and storage	21.5	3.7	25.2	4.2
Communication	9.8	2.2	12.0	2.0
Finance, business services, etc	29.3	23.0	52.3	8.8
Public administration, defence	13.7	7.7	21.4	3.6
Community services	40.9	81.4	122.3	20.6
Recreation, personal services, etc	17.5	24.4	41.9	7.1
Total	355.3	238.2	593.6	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

The following table shows the age distribution of the civilian labour force, and the corresponding participation rates, for August 1987.

Civilian Labour Force: Age Group, South Australia, August 1987

Age group (Years)	Number ('000)			Participation rate (a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-19	35.7	33.5	69.2	61.1	59.7	60.4
20-24	51.4	41.7	93.1	91.7	75.9	83.9
25-34	106.0	68.8	174.8	94.8	61.6	78.2

Civilian Labour Force: Age Group, South Australia, August 1987 (continued)

Age group (Years)	Number ('000)			Participation rate (a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
35-44	93.7	69.1	162.8	94.3	69.7	82.0
45-54	59.9	35.5	95.4	87.6	52.1	69.9
55-59	24.3	10.0	34.3	71.5	29.7	50.7
60-64	14.4	4.3	18.6	42.9	12.2	27.2
65 and over	5.1	(b)	6.6	7.2	(b)	3.9
Total labour force	390.5	264.3	654.7	73.4	47.6	60.2

(a) The participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *The Labour Force-Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0); *The Labour Force-Australia* (6203.0). In addition, *Labour Force-South Australia* (6201.4) contains detailed figures for South Australia.

Special Studies

The sample of dwellings referred to in respect of the labour force survey has provided the framework for a number of special studies. During October 1986 a survey was conducted into the Type and Conditions of Part-time Employment in South Australia. Estimates of the five types of part-time employment distinguished in this survey plus temporary full-time and casual full-time employment are listed in the table below.

The two largest types were regular casuals and permanent part-time representing about one half and one fifth, respectively of the employment covered. Females dominated the seven types of employment accounting for about 82 per cent of the total. There were significantly more females than males in the five types of part-time employment. This finding was reversed for the non-permanent full-timers.

Part-time Workers: Type of Part-time Work by Sex, South Australia, October 1986

Type of part-time work	Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Per cent
Temporary full-time	(a) 1,187	(b)	1,612	1.4
Casual full-time	2,177	1,856	4,032	3.6
Permanent part-time	(a) 873	22,119	22,992	20.5
Temporary part-time	(b)	(b)	(a) 1,000	0.9
Regular casual	8,517	48,184	56,701	50.6
Irregular casual	3,071	12,167	15,239	13.6
Other part-time	4,094	6,499	10,593	9.4
Total				
Number	20,272	91,896	112,168	100.0
Per cent	18.1	81.9	100.0	..

(a) Subject to sampling variability between 30 per cent and 40 per cent.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

At the time of the survey these seven types represented about 19 per cent of employed persons in South Australia.

Further details may be found in the bulletin *Type and Conditions of Part-time Employment-South Australia* (6203.4).

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

In the September quarter of 1983 a quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings was introduced to obtain from employers information on the numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. (The earnings data is input into the estimates of national income for the quarterly Australian National Accounts). The series provides a measure of occupied jobs with no adjustment for multiple job holding.

The survey covers a sample of private employers and all government units. Not all employers are covered; the principal exclusions are those engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, private households and the permanent defence forces. The new series differs from estimates of employed wage and salary earners provided by the Labour Force Survey. For further information see *Employed Wage and Salary Earners — Australia* (6248.0).

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, South Australia ('000)

Month	Industry				Sector				
	Manufacturing	Wholesale and retail trade	Community services	Other	Government			Private	Total
					Commonwealth	State	Total		
MALES									
Feb 1986	75.0	49.2	38.5	110.4	27.1	55.2	88.5	184.6	273.1
May	73.4	47.9	39.1	110.1	27.1	56.0	89.2	181.2	270.5
Aug	71.1	46.0	40.5	107.3	26.7	56.8	89.5	175.3	264.9
Nov	72.0	51.0	42.3	109.6	26.9	56.0	88.9	186.1	274.9
Feb 1987	72.2	49.4	41.9	107.9	26.8	55.6	88.3	183.1	271.4
May	72.9	47.1	43.6	108.3	26.7	56.5	89.0	182.8	271.9
FEMALES									
Feb 1986	22.9	40.6	70.0	62.0	9.3	50.1	61.7	133.8	195.5
May	22.4	40.1	72.5	62.9	9.7	52.7	64.7	133.2	197.9
Aug	22.2	39.7	74.1	64.8	9.6	53.9	65.9	134.9	200.8
Nov	23.1	46.7	75.1	65.3	9.6	55.2	67.1	143.0	210.2
Feb 1987	23.3	41.3	73.0	65.0	9.6	52.1	63.9	138.7	202.6
May	24.4	40.2	75.4	68.1	9.5	53.5	65.3	142.8	208.1
PERSONS									
Feb 1986	97.9	89.8	108.5	172.4	36.5	105.2	150.2	318.4	468.6
May	95.8	88.0	111.7	172.8	36.8	108.7	153.9	314.4	468.3
Aug	93.3	85.7	114.7	172.0	36.3	110.6	155.4	310.3	465.7
Nov	95.1	97.7	117.4	174.9	36.5	111.1	156.0	329.1	485.1
Feb 1987	95.5	90.7	114.9	172.9	36.4	107.7	152.3	321.8	474.0
May	97.2	87.3	119.0	176.5	36.2	110.0	154.4	325.6	480.0

UNEMPLOYMENT

Labour Force Surveys

For the purpose of the survey, unemployed persons are those aged fifteen years and over who were not employed during the survey week and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and;
 - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week);
 or
- (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed Persons, South Australia

August	Number ('000)					Unemployment rate (per cent) (a)				
	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work	Total
	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total			Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total		
1982	14.6	28.3	42.9	7.7	50.6	26.5	6.5	8.8	6.8	8.4
1983	13.8	43.6	57.3	6.6	63.9	27.9	9.9	11.7	6.0	10.6
1984	15.9	36.2	52.1	6.5	58.7	27.7	8.7	10.8	6.5	9.5
1985	11.2	36.2	47.3	6.7	54.0	22.5	8.0	9.5	5.4	8.7
1986	10.6	37.8	48.5	7.6	56.1	22.6	8.2	9.5	5.6	8.7
1987	13.9	38.0	51.9	9.2	61.2	29.9	8.2	10.2	6.4	9.3

(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *The Labour Force-Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0); *The Labour Force-Australia* (6203.0). In addition, *Labour Force-South Australia* (6201.4) contains detailed figures for South Australia.

JOB VACANCIES

Estimates of the number of job vacancies are derived from quarterly sample surveys of employers conducted by telephone.

Job Vacancies, South Australia

November	Manufacturing(a)	Other industries(b)	Total vacancies	Job vacancy rate
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1983	(c) 0.4	1.8	2.1	(c) 0.5
1984	0.5	1.7	2.2	0.5
1985	0.6	3.4	4.0	0.9
1986	(c) 0.7	2.7	3.4	0.7
1987	(c) 0.6	2.2	2.8	0.6

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) Division C

(b) ASIC Division A-L excluding Division C (Manufacturing), Subdivision 01, 02 (Agriculture, etc.), 94 (Private Households Employing Staff) and defence forces.

(c) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent.

Further information may be found in the bulletin *Job Vacancies — Australia* (6231.0)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Commonwealth Employment Services (CES), administered by the Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET), assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications and assists employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work. The DEET has a wide range of labour market and training programs which have been developed to meet these objectives. These Commonwealth funded job creation programs are administered by the Job Creation Unit of the SA Department of Labour through a joint secretariat with the DEET.

The State Government is also involved directly in employment and training programs designed to alleviate unemployment. The Special Employment Initiatives Unit of the SA Department of Labour is responsible for developing and administering these schemes.

There are also a number of private employment agencies, all of which are required to register with the SA Department of Labour. At November 1987 there were fifty-four private agencies registered.

7.2 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

General

In Australia a unique system of conciliation and arbitration by Government tribunals has been developed, with the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments each passing their own industrial legislation. Under Section 51 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws in relation to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The Australian *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* is binding only on the parties to a dispute and decisions need not be of general application to an industry.

Employees not specifically covered by Federal awards are subject to State industrial jurisdiction, but where an award or determination of a State industrial tribunal is inconsistent with an award of a Federal tribunal, the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Industrial Tribunals

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is not only responsible for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes but also makes determinations on standard hours, national wage cases, the minimum wage, equal pay principles, annual leave and long service leave.

The South Australian legislation governing State intervention in industrial relations is the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972, which provides for an Industrial Court, an Industrial Commission and Conciliation Committees.

Proceedings before the Industrial Commission may be commenced by an application submitted by:

- (a) the Minister of Labour;
- (b) an employer, or employers, of not less than twenty employees or 75 per cent of the employees within an industry, whichever is the lesser;
- (c) not less than twenty employees or 75 per cent of the employees within an industry, whichever is the lesser;
- (d) a registered association of employers, the members of which employ not less than twenty employees or not less than 75 per cent of the employees within an industry whichever is the lesser; or
- (e) a registered association of employees, of which association not less than twenty members, all employees within an industry, or not less than 75 per cent of the employees within an industry are members, whichever is the lesser.

The Commission will not entertain an application under (b) or (c) unless it is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so.

Employer or employee associations may apply for registration which confers a legal corporate status and allows ready access to the Commission.

Further details regarding State industrial tribunals may be found in the *South Australian Year Book 1977* and in the Annual Report of the Industrial Court and Commission.

Employee Associations

At 30 June 1986 there were 144 separate unions, with a total membership of 268,500, operating in South Australia and of these 70, with a total membership of approx 211,000, were registered with the South Australian Industrial Commission. Although a number of unions exist only in this

State, branches of interstate or federated unions account for the majority of total membership. Some of these are bound under a system of unification with centralised control while others are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond existing only for limited specified purposes. The central labour organisation for the State is the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia, founded in 1884.

Trade Unions, South Australia

Year	Separate unions	Members			Proportion of members to total employees		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000			per cent		
31 December —							
1982	143	176.0	82.7	258.7	63	46	56
1983	141	174.3	83.5	257.8	62	46	56
1984	142	171.5	87.0	258.4	60	46	55
30 June —							
1985	143	183.2	89.9	273.1	65	46	57
1986	144	178.7	89.7	268.5	63	45	55

Details of the break in continuity of the series are contained in the bulletin *Trade Union Statistics — Australia* (6323.0).

A historical summary of the growth of the trade union movement in South Australia was included on pages 280-1 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1969.

Employer Associations

At the end of December 1986 there were eleven associations of employers, with a total membership of 6,028, registered with the South Australian Industrial Commission. In industrial matters four are dominant:

- (a) the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SA) Inc. has individual members who subscribe directly to the Chamber for the industrial and other services provided. Where appropriate, members are grouped into trade associations. The Chamber's industrial advocates represent members in the making and variation of awards, and assist members in the settlement of disputes. The Chamber monitors Bills presented to the Parliaments and, where appropriate, makes representations on behalf of its members seeking amendments to legislation;
- (b) the Metal Industries Association, South Australia, represents the varied interests of the State's metal and engineering industry in all facets of industrial relations, education and training (including a group apprenticeship scheme), trade, economic and legislative matters;
- (c) the South Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce Inc. is an industrial organisation aimed at presenting the interests of employers in the motor industry, both in the retail sector and in the distribution and manufacturing sectors; and
- (d) the South Australian Employers' Federation is an industrial relations-oriented employer body which provides advice and representation to employers engaged in all facets of South Australian industry.

Industrial Disputes

Estimates of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from employers, trade unions and government authorities. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of

ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials are excluded. Details of the total number and extent of industrial disputes occurring in South Australia are shown in the following table.

Industrial Disputes, South Australia

Year	Disputes	Workers involved	Working days lost	
			Total	Per thousand employees
	No.	'000	'000	No.
31 December —				
1981	126	67.0	144.1	320
1982	98	34.7	45.5	101
1983	81	15.8	50.6	115
1984	80	15.5	25.5	55
1985	86	14.5	22.5	47
1986	98	58.9	46.2	95

Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included in the annual figures. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and of workers involved in the disputes which commenced in any year, and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years. Working days lost are included in the appropriate year. Workers involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted once for each dispute. Workers laid off at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute are included. Prior to 1984 estimates of working days lost per thousand employees have been calculated using estimates of employees from the labour force survey excluding those employed in agriculture and in private households. From 1984, estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings combined with estimates of employees in agriculture and in private households obtained from the Labour Force survey have been used to derive the denominator. Because of difficulties in identifying all participants in each dispute the statistics should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of work stoppages.

Further details may be found in the bulletin *Industrial Disputes — Australia* (6322.0).

7.3 WAGES, HOURS AND LABOUR COSTS

WAGES

Wage Fixation

Legal minimum rates of pay for some 90 per cent of Australian wage and salary earners are prescribed in awards and determinations of Federal and State industrial tribunals or in collective agreements registered with them. The dominant industrial tribunal in the area of wage fixation in Australia is the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. It has the power to make awards or to certify agreements and to make provisions for or to alter rates of pay in those Federal awards under its jurisdiction. From 1975 a system of wage indexation based on quarterly increases in the Consumer Price Index was introduced to vary rates of pay in Federal awards. This arrangement terminated in July 1981 and then followed a period to December 1982 when claims were dealt with on a claim by claim basis after which a pause was imposed on improvements in wages and conditions. A return to a system of wage indexation came in September 1983 and continued until the last indexation decision was announced in June 1986. A new two tier system commenced from March 1987, the first tier having involved a general wage increase for all wage and salary earners of \$10 per week from March 1987. Under the second tier, no improvements in pay or conditions of work should result in an increase in costs exceeding 4 per cent of wages or

salaries. Justification of increases under the second tier must be on grounds of measures to increase efficiency by changes to work practices and to management practices and other initiatives such as reduction of demarcation barriers. For further details and history of wage adjustment in Australia, see chapter 9 of *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0) and the *Year Book Australia*.

The Industrial Commission of South Australia has for many years granted flow-ons of the National Wage determination to State awards, largely using the Australian Commission guidelines but with special provisions to allow for South Australian situations. Some details for recent years may be found in the annual report of the Industrial Court and Commission of South Australia and for earlier years on pages 302-303 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1984.

Award Rates of Pay indexes are produced for full-time adult wage and salary earners whose minimum rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations and collective agreements. The indexes are constructed for males and females separately and are based on minimum weekly and hourly award rates. They measure only the relative trends in award rates and have a base of 100.0 at June 1976. Thus they do not reflect any subsequent effects of compositional changes in the labour force or in industry structure. Excluded from the indexes are serving members of the defence forces, employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and in private households.

**Index of Weekly Award Rates of Pay: Wage and Salary Earners, Industry
South Australia at 30 June
(Base of Index: June 1976 = 100.0)**

Industry	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
ADULT MALES					
Mining	189.2	205.2	210.8	218.8	232.1
Manufacturing:	188.3	205.1	210.4	218.4	231.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	179.3	201.1	206.3	214.1	227.1
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	189.1	206.0	212.1	220.6	231.4
Metal products, machinery and equipment	191.4	207.7	212.9	220.9	233.7
Transport equipment	189.3	205.5	210.8	218.8	231.0
Other manufacturing(a)	187.3	203.1	208.4	216.3	229.3
Electricity, gas and water	187.2	200.0	206.0	214.4	225.8
Construction	205.4	226.3	232.3	242.2	254.2
Wholesale trade	188.8	206.1	212.5	220.6	232.5
Retail trade	187.2	204.8	210.1	218.0	230.5
Transport and storage	184.3	200.2	206.2	214.1	223.0
Communication	190.2	206.5	212.5	220.6	231.4
Finance, property and business services	180.6	196.1	201.2	208.8	218.8
Public administration and defence(b)	176.1	196.9	202.7	212.0	221.6
Community services	180.2	202.6	207.8	215.7	223.4
Recreation, personal and other services	172.3	187.0	191.7	199.0	209.0
All industries(c)	187.0	204.8	210.3	218.6	229.8
ADULT FEMALES					
Manufacturing:	186.7	203.4	209.2	217.2	229.4
Metal products, machinery and equipment	188.9	205.1	210.4	218.4	231.3
Retail trade	179.9	197.6	202.9	210.6	225.0
Finance, property and business services	180.8	196.3	201.3	208.8	219.4
Public administration and defence(b)	170.7	202.2	208.4	216.3	228.2
Community services	182.7	204.7	211.5	219.5	232.4
Recreation, personal and other services	182.9	198.6	203.8	212.2	223.9
All industries(c)	182.6	202.3	208.4	216.3	229.0

(a) Includes wood, wood products and furniture, non-metallic mineral products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

(b) Excludes members of the permanent defence forces.

(c) Excludes employees in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and in private households.

Further details may be found in the bulletin *Award Rates of Pay Indexes — Australia* (6312.0).

LABOUR

EARNINGS

Various measures of earnings of employees are available, the principal of which is the quarterly average weekly earnings series. A sample survey of employers collects information on earnings in respect of a specified pay week generally at or about the middle of each quarter. Data are sought at a finer level of disaggregation in each December quarter survey. Average weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions and includes over award and penalty pay, shift and other allowances, commissions and retainers and other payments such as bonuses related to the reference period. Weekly total earnings is weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings. Changes in the average may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the composition of the labour force such as variations in the proportion of part-time or junior employees and in the occupational distribution.

Average Weekly Earnings of Employees, South Australia (Dollars)

Period	Males			Females		
	Full-time adults			Full-time adults		
	Ordinary time	Total	All males	Ordinary time	Total	All females
May 1986	417.50	441.20	396.80	350.20	356.40	256.90
August	429.20	450.50	411.70	360.20	365.60	269.10
November	429.90	456.40	415.50	360.50	367.80	266.60
February 1987	430.00	453.20	408.00	361.30	368.00	265.80
May	438.20	463.50	411.80	372.90	379.40	274.20
August	448.80	472.30	425.70	377.00	382.20	286.80

For more information, see *Average Weekly Earnings — Australia* (6302.0).

A second measure of average weekly earnings is obtained from the employer based survey of Employee Earnings and Hours which has been conducted in May of each year since 1974, except in 1982 and 1984.

Distribution of Average Weekly Earnings of Employees, South Australia

Weekly earnings	Males			Females		
	May 1985	May 1986	May 1987	May 1985	May 1986	May 1987
<i>per cent</i>						
Under \$60	2.9	3.2	3.2	7.0	9.7	7.2
\$60 and under \$140	4.2	3.2	4.5	15.1	14.2	12.0
\$140 and under \$220	6.6	6.2	4.6	18.8	14.9	17.1
\$220 and under \$300	15.9	12.5	9.2	27.1	22.0	18.4
\$300 and under \$380	25.8	25.8	28.0	17.2	22.4	24.3
\$380 and under \$460	19.0	18.7	18.9	7.5	8.2	10.5
\$460 and under \$540	11.8	12.8	12.8	4.8	5.2	7.2
\$540 and under \$620	6.4	6.9	8.6	1.5	1.9	2.4
\$620 and over	7.3	10.9	10.3	0.9	1.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>dollars</i>						
Median weekly earnings	359.80	377.90	n.y.a.	256.60	268.00	n.y.a.
Mean weekly earnings	379.50	399.00	n.y.a.	250.50	258.30	n.y.a.

For details of the standard errors involved and for more information on the survey, see *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition — Australia* (6306.0)

The survey provides a measure of the size of and movements in the various components of earnings (*i.e.* award and over award pay, overtime pay and payment by measured result) and in earnings by occupation. It also produces median earnings (the level where half of recipients receive less and half receive more) for many different groupings of employees as well as data on average hourly earnings and a distribution of employees by levels of earnings.

A third source of data on average weekly earnings of employed wage and salary earners is an annual household based survey conducted each August in conjunction with the labour force survey. It is also a second source of a distribution of earnings, distributions by variables such as age and industry being available. However, weekly earnings refer to the amount of 'last total pay' (or weekly equivalent) prior to the interview with no adjustment being made for any back pay or prepayment. For more information, see *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) — Australia* (6310.0).

HOURS OF WORK

Estimates of the weighted average standard weekly hours of work are calculated in the process of compiling the Award Rates of Pay Indexes. These estimates relate to the number of hours per week prescribed in awards etc. for full-time adult workers but exclude those salary earners where standard hours are not specified in awards etc. At June 1976 the weighted average for wage and salary earners combined was 39.57 hours for males and 39.40 for females. By June 1987, preliminary data show these figures had reduced to 38.50 for males and 38.83 for females.

The following table shows the relative distribution of employed civilian wage and salary earners in South Australia according to the number of hours worked in a specified week, as recorded in the August labour force surveys. The distribution is based on actual hours worked in all jobs, including overtime, rather than hours paid for, and is therefore affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism, temporary absence from work because of sickness, accident and industrial disputes, and work stoppages caused by plant breakdowns and weather.

Employed Wage and Salary Earners: Hours Worked, South Australia^(a)

August	Proportion who worked the following hours in the specified week							Total
	0	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over	
1983	4.6	18.2	7.4	20.8	26.9	12.6	9.7	100.0
1984	4.5	19.6	8.1	20.2	23.2	14.7	9.8	100.0
1985	4.9	21.0	7.7	21.6	21.5	13.6	9.7	100.0
1986 (b)	4.8	20.6	8.3	21.7	21.4	12.6	10.7	100.0
1987	4.7	21.6	7.0	22.7	19.7	13.3	11.1	100.0

(a) Employed civilian population, fifteen years of age and over.

(b) From April 1986 employed persons include those who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week as unpaid family helpers.

Overtime

Information about overtime hours worked is obtained from a quarterly sample survey of employers. For the purposes of the survey, 'overtime' is time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, *e.g.* unpaid overtime worked by managers, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid at penalty rates. Overtime hours represent the number of hours of overtime paid for.

Overtime, South Australia

<i>November</i>	<i>Average weekly overtime hours</i>					
	<i>Per employee in the survey</i>		<i>Per employee working overtime</i>		<i>Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime</i>	
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
1983	1.20	0.15	6.50	0.47	18.40	1.52
1984	1.31	0.16	7.04	0.62	18.57	1.04
1985	1.36	0.09	6.48	0.35	21.00	1.16
1986	1.27	0.14	6.46	0.15	19.74	2.05
1987	1.11	0.06	6.33	0.26	17.53	0.87

For further information see *Overtime — Australia* (6330.0).

LABOUR COSTS

A comprehensive Survey of Labour Costs is being conducted by the ABS for the first time in respect of 1986-87. The two-part survey of employers will measure costs incurred by employers in employing labour and amounts paid for time not worked as well as those paid for time worked.

The first part of the survey will measure the 'major labour costs' to employers of gross wages and salaries, payroll tax, workers' compensation payments, contributions for superannuation and fringe benefits tax. The second part will measure 'wage costs' dissected into payments for time worked and payments for time not worked, using the same sample of employers as for the first part. Included are details of annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, termination payments, infrequent bonuses, public holidays and total hours paid for. This will enable costs per hour worked to be calculated as well as costs per hour paid for.

For 1985-86, a Survey of Major Labour Costs which covered only the private sector and excluded the fringe benefits tax item was conducted. Summary results are shown below.

**Major Labour Costs : Private Sector
South Australia, 1985-86**

<i>Type of cost</i>	<i>Total costs</i>	<i>Costs per employee</i>	<i>Costs as a percentage of total labour costs</i>
	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>per cent</i>
<i>Earnings</i>	5,029	16,580	90.7
Gross wages and salaries	4,924	16,230	88.8
Severance termination and redundancy payments	105	350	1.9
<i>Other labour costs</i>	516	1,700	9.3
Payroll tax	171	560	3.1
Workers' compensation	182	600	3.3
Superannuation	163	540	3.0
Total labour costs	5,546	18,280	100.0

Only 31.5 per cent of employees were covered by superannuation, so that the average employer contribution for each employee in a superannuation scheme was \$1,730. Further details are contained in the bulletin *Major Labour Costs, Private Sector — Australia, 1985-86* (6348.0).

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

Public Holidays

A number of days are observed each year throughout the State as public holidays and additional days may be proclaimed either on a State-wide basis or applicable to particular localities. Authorised public holidays are:

New Year's Day (1 January or the following Monday if that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday),
Australia Day (first Monday after 25 January),
Good Friday,
Easter Saturday,
Easter Monday,
Anzac Day (25 April or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Sunday),
Adelaide Cup Day (third Monday in May),
Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June),
Labour Day (second Monday in October),
Christmas Day (25 December or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Saturday or Sunday), and
Proclamation Day (28 December or the following Monday if 28 falls on a Saturday or Sunday).

The Holidays Act, 1910 also makes provision for other days to be proclaimed in lieu of the authorised holidays. To celebrate the Bicentennial Year, the Proclamation Day holiday that would normally have been observed on 28 December 1987 was observed on Monday 25 January 1988 and the Australia Day holiday was observed on Tuesday 26 January 1988.

Annual Leave

Under Federal awards generally, four weeks paid annual leave is granted to employees who have completed twelve months continuous service. Under State awards the Commonwealth standard of four weeks annual leave has generally been adopted. Certain employees in special occupations or where regular shift work is involved *e.g.* police officers, nurses, etc. are entitled to annual leave in excess of four weeks. In 1973 the South Australian Industrial Commission handed down a decision which enabled part-time workers, when taking annual leave, to be paid the normal weekly wage that they would have received had they been at work.

Payment in lieu of annual leave or proportionate leave on termination of employment must be made to all employees, whether subject to an award or not, irrespective of the reason for, or manner of, termination of the employment.

Sick Leave

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1972 provides that all full-time employees whether bound by an award or not, shall be eligible to receive annually not less than ten days cumulative sick leave on full pay. The Act was amended from February 1982 to enable employees to take sick leave when ill for more than three consecutive days during annual leave. Most Federal awards provide for two weeks sick leave a year.

Long Service Leave

The South Australian Long Service Leave Act, 1967 entitles employees in respect of continuous service after 1 January 1972, to thirteen weeks leave for each ten years service. The obligation to grant leave is imposed on all employers in South Australia, except in regard to employees entitled to long service leave pursuant to an award of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Industrial Commission has the power to exempt an employer from the provisions of the Act where the employees involved have access to benefits not less favourable than those prescribed by the Act.

Entitlement to long service leave also applies to casual employees, provided that the service with the employer is continuous within the meaning of the Long Service Leave Act.

State and local government employees are in general entitled to ninety calendar days leave after ten years service which equates to nine days leave per year. However, from 1 July 1975, State public servants with over fifteen years continuous service accumulate long service leave benefits at the rate of fifteen days leave per year for each year of service after the fifteenth. Australian government employees are entitled to three months after ten years of service, while those covered by other Federal awards or agreements generally receive at least 13 weeks leave after 15 years of service.

The various long service leave arrangements provide for additional *pro rata* periods of leave for service in excess of the minimum, and for *pro rata* payments for employees who have completed a specified term of service but who, through the termination of their services or through death, do not complete the full entitlement period.

Maternity Leave

Maternity leave provisions are inserted in most South Australian awards. The South Australian provisions are based on those granted in March 1979 by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for Federal awards. The provisions allow women employed full-time or part-time and with not less than twelve months continuous service, to take a minimum of six weeks or a maximum of fifty-two weeks maternity leave without pay. Seasonal and casual workers are not eligible.

Chapter 8

LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 LAND TENURE

IDENTIFICATION OF LAND AND REGISTRATION OF TITLES

To facilitate the identification of land, the southern portion of the State encompassing all the arable land and certain pastoral areas has been subdivided into counties and these in turn have been generally subdivided into smaller units known as hundreds.

There are currently forty-nine counties (covering 23 per cent of the State), the last of these being declared in 1933. The counties have an average size of 463,000 hectares, varying from County Light, north of Adelaide, with 217,470 hectares to County Jervois on Eyre Peninsula with 959,000 hectares.

Counties are generally subdivided into hundreds, although four northern counties remain undivided and a number of others are only partly subdivided. There is considerable variation in the size of hundreds, while the number of hundreds in a completely subdivided county varies from eight in Counties Alfred and Kintore to thirty-four in County Jervois. New hundreds are created occasionally, the present total being 536. Hundreds are further subdivided into sections which in turn may be divided into allotments or occasionally blocks.

Land is therefore, for the purposes of title, identified by the county, hundred, and section, and, where appropriate, block or allotment within which it falls. Land in towns and in proclaimed irrigation areas may further be identified as falling within that town or area.

Torrens System of Land Registration

Land transactions in South Australia are conducted under the Torrens System of land registration as provided by the Real Property Act, 1886. This system, first introduced by the Real Property Act, 1858, was named after its author, Sir Robert Torrens, who was at that time Registrar-General of the Colony.

The Torrens System provides that the matter of title to land shall be a government responsibility. Each piece of land is represented by a certificate of title which, with very few (and in practice unimportant) exceptions, is guaranteed by the State. Retrospective examination which is necessary with general law title is eliminated and the costs and time involved in conveyancing can thus be kept to a minimum.

An amendment to the Real Property Act in 1967 provided for the creation of interests in land by a three-dimensional division of the land into strata units by means of strata plans. Under its provisions, a strata plan creates individual private rights (as well as common entitlements in the property depicted in the plan).

CURRENT TENURE

In the table below, land in South Australia is classified according to its present form of tenure. Land sold, dedicated and under agreement to purchase does not represent the accumulated total of all alienated lands as certain alienated lands repurchased by the Crown are currently held under leases.

Land and Reserves Tenure, South Australia, 30 June 1986

Particulars	Area	Proportion
	hectares	per cent
Land sold and dedicated	26,504,244	26.92
Land held under agreement to purchase	88,246	0.09
Land held under lease	48,502,148	49.27
Freshwater lakes	90,973	0.09
Salt water lakes and lagoons	3,107,986	3.16
National parks (incl. Flinders Chase)	5,977,968	6.08
Aboriginal reserves	778,995	0.79
Unleased, vacant land, etc.	13,387,118	13.60
<i>Total</i>	<i>98,437,678</i>	<i>100.00</i>

In 1901 the area sold, dedicated and held under lease and agreement to purchase, *i.e.* the area occupied, was 37,934,751 hectares, increasing to 57,472,548 in 1924, but falling to 52,370,744 in 1931 because of decreased areas under pastoral lease.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

Approximately 65 per cent of the occupied area of South Australia comprises Crown land held under lease and as such is controlled by the Department of Lands. Land available for leasing is allotted by the Land Board and, in the case of pastoral land, by the Pastoral Board, which interviews applicants and makes allotment on merit.

Leases and licences under the various mining Acts are issued and supervised by the Department of Mines, while the Woods and Forests Department and the Engineering and Water Supply Department are responsible for the issuing of leases over reserves and areas under their control.

There is provision for Crown land to be alienated through an agreement to purchase. The purchaser must comply with certain special conditions concerning the improvement and the development of the land, including the fencing of the property within the first five years.

Certain areas of Crown land may be sold at auction for cash. These include town land, suburban land exempt from the operations of the Land Board, and Crown land which has been offered for lease and not taken up within two years. Town land so sold is subject to limitations on resale and conveyance through mortgage during the first six years, and it is usually conditional that improvements, for an agreed function and of a certain minimum value, be erected within a stipulated period.

A free grant of Crown land may be made for any public purpose. Land may also be dedicated and reserved for a variety of purposes such as forest reserves, Aboriginal reserves, national parks, conservation parks, recreation parks, parklands and schools.

Pastoral land outside the counties and large areas in the northern counties is held under pastoral leases granted for terms of forty-two years (except in the case of previously unoccupied lands when the term is twenty-one years) or for shorter terms where the land may be required for other purposes. Under the conditions of these leases the lessee must expend in improvements a sum as recommended by the Pastoral Board and must comply with certain conditions on stocking. Rent is based on the carrying capacity of the land, the distance from markets and the proximity of transport facilities, and in the case of recent leases, is reviewed every seven years. Such land may be reallocated to the same lessees on expiry of the existing terms.

Leases in perpetuity may be offered over Crown land which has been surveyed or delineated on the public maps. The lessee is required to provide boundary fencing and may be required to clear and render available for cultivation a certain proportion of the land within a specified period.

Granting and administration of mining claims, leases and licences is included in Part 12.1 Mining.

8.2 LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES

ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNED SERVICE PERSONNEL

1914-18 WAR

Following the 1914-18 War, the State Minister for Repatriation was authorised to acquire land for the purpose of re-settling discharged servicemen. Such land could be purchased by agreement or acquired compulsorily, whether held in fee simple or under Crown lease. Crown land could also be set apart for this purpose. The land acquired was subdivided where appropriate and offered under agreement to purchase, perpetual lease or a term lease. Provision was also made for the discharging of existing mortgages on freehold properties already held by ex-servicemen, with fresh mortgages in favour of the Minister of Repatriation.

In all 3,801 ex-servicemen were settled, with 3,008 settling in 'dry lands' and 793 in irrigation areas.

1939-45 WAR AND KOREA-MALAYA OPERATIONS

War Service Land Settlement

Under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, provision was made for the settlement on rural holdings of certain ex-servicemen from the 1939-45 War and Korea and Malaya operations.

Suitable Crown land was made available and other land was acquired. This land was subdivided and developed to a stage where it could be brought into production by the individual settler within a reasonable time. Basic structural improvements were provided and it was then offered to eligible settlers on perpetual leases. Credit facilities are available to these settlers for working capital, the purchase of stock and equipment, and for the effecting of further improvements.

During the first year after allotment in the case of 'dry lands' settlers, and the first year after an irrigation holding became self-supporting the settler was granted a living allowance and was exempted from the payment of rent or interest in respect of the holding, and of payments on account of principal or interest in respect of advances, other than advances for working capital. Provisions exist for a settler on 'dry lands' to convert property to freehold after a period of ten years by the payment of a fixed purchase price and the repayment of all advances. There is no provision for freeholding in government irrigation areas.

The Department of Lands administers the War Service Land Settlement Scheme on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Government provides the funds and meets the costs of the scheme with the exception of administration costs and two-fifths of any losses, which are met by the South Australian Government.

All large scale development operations under the scheme have been completed. The principal areas settled are in the South East, on Kangaroo Island, Eyre Peninsula, and in irrigation areas along the River Murray.

8.3 TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

In South Australia, development is controlled under the Planning Act, 1982. This Act is designed to ensure that both private and government development meet the social and economic needs of the community, while at the same time, respecting the rights of individuals and protecting the environment.

Planning policies, which provide the basis for the control of development, are consolidated in one overall plan, known as the Development Plan. Local government authorities and the State Government use this plan, together with a common set of administrative procedures, known as the Development Control Regulations, to consider development applications.

In most instances local government authorities are responsible for preparing planning policies which define what sort of activities are allowed in different parts of their local area. Any changes to these policies are publicly exhibited to give people the opportunity to comment and determine the future of their area.

The majority of planning decisions are made by local government authorities, but where proposals affect areas or places of State significance, applications are sent to the South Australian Planning Commission for decision. Generally, a person wishing to undertake a development, including land division, should first approach the relevant local government authorities and if a project is highly controversial or likely to have a major social, economic or environmental significance, an Environmental Impact Statement may be required by the Minister for Environment and Planning. The Act ensures that environmental impact assessment is now integrated with planning controls. The Governor also has powers to intervene and make final decisions on major development proposals.

In addition to the role of councils, three bodies are established under the Act to administer the planning system.

The South Australian Planning Commission whose main functions are to:

- . make decisions on development proposals of State significance and in areas without local government;
- . co-ordinate State advice to local government authorities on certain development applications which are decided by them; and
- . advise the Minister for Environment and Planning on matters relating to development of land.

The Advisory Committee on Planning which advises the Minister for Environment and Planning on urban and regional planning, and in particular, on proposed amendments to planning policies in the Development Plan.

The Planning Appeal Tribunal which hears appeals against decisions made by local government authorities or by the South Australian Planning Commission.

Coast Protection

The Coast Protection Act, 1972 provides for the conservation and protection of the State's coastline, including its foreshore and beaches. A Coast Protection Board of six members has been established under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the South Australian Planning Commission. Its objectives are to protect and restore the coast, to develop any part of it for enjoyment by the public and to carry out research.

The Board makes grants to local government authorities to assist them with projects and to help carry out work within the boundaries of the appropriate coast protection districts. Work could include protective works, the provision of public facilities, conservation and rehabilitation works, and planning or engineering studies. Loss of sand from several metropolitan beaches is a major problem and the Board is devoting technical and financial resources to a sand replenishment program.

Coast protection districts are established, after which management plans are prepared setting out the measures needed to protect the coast and secure its most appropriate use.

8.4 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

WATER SUPPLY

The Waterworks Act, 1932 gives the Minister of Water Resources power to divert and impound the water from any streams or springs and take the water found in or under any lands for the purpose of constructing, completing, extending or maintaining any waterworks or for supplying water to or in any water district. The Act also gives the Minister power to declare any district, place or town a water district. The function of exploiting water resources is performed through the Engineering and Water Supply Department.

The Water Resources Act, 1976 provides for the assessment, conservation, development and management of the water resources of the State by the Minister of Water Resources and for the control and management of their utilisation, quality and other purposes.

Its provisions include the establishment of a South Australian Water Resources Council, Regional Water Resources Advisory Committees, the Water Resources Appeal Tribunal and Well Drillers' Examination Committees. Six Regional Water Resources Advisory Committees: River Murray, Padthaway, Northern Adelaide Plains, Arid Areas, North Para and Angas-Bremer have been established.

The Water Conservation Act, 1936 provides for the control of small reservoirs, bores, tanks, etc established in certain remote areas as emergency water supplies or to assist local development.

The following table gives details of water supplies in South Australia at 30 June for the three years to 1986.

**Water Supplies, South Australia
(Megalitres)**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Aggregate capacity at 30 June</i>		
	<i>1984</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1986</i>
Adelaide Metropolitan reservoirs	202,070	202,070	202,040
Country reservoirs	33,380	32,830	32,678

It should be noted that storage includes service reservoirs and that both natural intake and River Murray water are stored in Northern and Metropolitan reservoirs. The total length of water mains at 30 June 1986 was 23,347 kilometres.

Water Filtration

Adelaide's first water filtration plant at Hope Valley began supplying filtered water to the Metropolitan Distribution System in November 1977. Since then, plants have been commissioned at Anstey Hill, Barossa and Little Para and Morgan. Construction is underway on a plant at Happy Valley. This will be completed in two stages; in 1990 and 1991 respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER RESOURCES

Drainage Systems

In agreement with the States, the Australian Water Resources Council has divided Australia into twelve surface water drainage divisions. The divisions which constitute major surface water resources for South Australia are the South Australian Gulf Drainage Division, which lies wholly within the State and in which are located all important State reservoirs, and the Murray-Darling Division, of which only a part is located in South Australia, and the waters of which are allocated between this State, Victoria, and New South Wales in accordance with the terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement (*see* page 152).

Part of the large Lake Eyre Drainage Division covers the northern and eastern areas of the State, but, although streams in the area may flood extensively on occasions, they are generally unreliable and significant only to the local pastoral industry. The section of the South-East Coast Drainage Division which intrudes into the south-east corner of South Australia has no good dam sites but a high rainfall in the area provides a good underground water resource of considerable importance to the State. Underground resources on the seaward edge of the Western Plateau Division, which covers the south-western part of the State, are recharged also from local rainfall.

South Australian Gulf Drainage Division

The eastern boundary of this Division is formed partly by the Mount Lofty Ranges, which rise to a maximum of 727 metres east of Adelaide and to over 1,000 metres north of Burra, and further north it follows the Flinders Ranges which reach a height of 1,166 metres at St Mary Peak. The boundary then rounds Lake Torrens and, further south, the western boundary is formed by a discontinuous line of hills on Eyre Peninsula. Kangaroo Island is also included, so that in all, the Division covers the whole perimeter of the South Australian gulfs. The individual river basins in this Division are all very small. Most of the South Australian reservoirs are situated in this Division.

Major Reservoirs, South Australia, 30 June 1986

<i>Reservoir</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Area at full supply level</i>	<i>Catchment area</i>
	<i>megalitres</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>km²</i>
South Para	51,300	444	221
Mount Bold	45,900	308	388
Myponga	26,800	280	124
Little Para Dam	20,800	150	82
Kangaroo Creek	19,000	104	290
Millbrook	16,500	178	(a)
Happy Valley	12,700	188	(a)
Tod River	11,300	134	(a)
Bundaleer	6,370	80	(a)
Baroota	6,120	63	136
Warren	4,770	105	119

(a) Offstream reservoir. Water is largely diverted from other catchments.

Rainfall in excess of 750 millimetres a year occurs only on a very small area in the Mount Lofty Ranges, while in the north-west of the Division the annual average is less than 150 millimetres. In the southern parts of the Division, average precipitation generally exceeds potential evaporation only from May to August, and over most of the Division monthly evaporation rates exceed rainfall throughout the year.

After the major dam sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges had been developed because of the small size of the individual catchments in the Division, and the relatively low run-off and its high variability, it was found more economical to provide additional water to Adelaide and other high demand centres *via* pipelines from the River Murray. No further reservoirs or major pipelines for metropolitan Adelaide will need to be built this century. When augmentation of the water supply system is necessary in the first part of the next century it is likely that the supply source will be the River Murray, possibly by way of another pipeline plus a new reservoir in the Mount Lofty Ranges to act as a balancing storage for River Murray water.

The present average annual extraction of water by the Engineering and Water Supply Department from the Gulf Drainage Division is about 138,000 megalitres from surface and groundwater; private diversion may take a further 98,000 megalitres.

River Murray

The River Murray is the most important source of water supply for South Australia. Under the terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement (*see* page 152), South Australia is entitled to 1,850,000 megalitres of water annually, subject to the declaration of restriction by the River Murray Commission. Losses by evaporation and seepage account for about 800,000 megalitres per annum. In recent years, irrigation diversions have averaged 400,000 megalitres per annum and town, domestic, industrial and stock supplies have averaged 130,000 megalitres per annum. Town, domestic, industrial and stock supplies have been as high as 234,000 megalitres per annum.

Adelaide metropolitan water supplies are supplemented by River Murray water through the Mannum-Adelaide (67 kilometres) and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga (48 kilometres) pipelines. The Morgan-Whyalla (359 kilometres), Swan Reach-Stockwell (53 kilometres) and Tailem Bend-Keith (143 kilometres) pipelines provide the water supply for extensive country areas or augment local resources in these areas.

Metropolitan Water Supply

In the following table, details of metropolitan services as well as revenue and expenditure are given for the metropolitan water supply district for the last five years.

Adelaide Metropolitan Waterworks, South Australia

Particulars (a)	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Length of mains (kilometres)	7,710	7,740	7,766	7,832	7,893
Number of services	327,096	330,659	336,191	342,568	349,687
	\$'000				
Revenue:					
Rates and other services	61,194	70,778	79,527	93,765	99,805
Expenditure:					
Working expenses	34,672	43,551	40,927	42,044	46,677
Interest	23,601	25,535	27,530	32,832	35,174
Total	58,273	69,086	68,457	74,876	81,851
Surplus	2,921	1,692	11,070	18,889	17,954

(a) Includes particulars relating to near country areas supplied by extensions of the Metropolitan distribution system.

Water Consumption

The following table gives details of water used during the year and storage capacity of major reservoirs at the end of the year for metropolitan and country districts for the last three years. The quantity of water pumped from the River Murray through the major pipelines is also shown.

Water Storage and Consumption, South Australia (Megalitres)

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Capacity of major storages (at end of year):			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (a)	202,040	202,070	202,040
Country water supply	33,378	33,380	32,678
Water Consumption:			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (b)	163,830	169,420	172,000
Country water supply (c)	79,370	83,180	84,000
Pumped from River Murray:			
Mannum-Adelaide Pipeline	35,274	50,740	50,200
Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipeline	17,253	15,540	39,800
Morgan-Whyalla Pipeline	25,415	25,710	24,300
Other supply systems	12,924	15,150	22,700

(a) Includes storages on the Mannum-Adelaide and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipelines.

(b) Consumption within the Adelaide Statistical Division

(c) Includes consumption in various areas outside of the Adelaide Statistical Division supplied from the Metropolitan distribution system.

Other Water Resources

Underground basins, augmented to a small degree by water pumped from the River Tod, provide most of the water supply on Eyre Peninsula. In contrast, the South East is well endowed with natural spring waters. The Blue Lake provides about 4,000 megalitres annually to Mount Gambier. There are also considerable underground water resources in the region.

Many other areas of the State are dependent on underground supplies, particularly for stock drinking water. The aquifers of the Northern Adelaide Plains provide the major source of water for market gardens and related irrigation, but the demand level has been found to be beyond the permanent capability of the area and usage is subject to controls by a licensing system and metering of wells.

SEWERAGE

ADMINISTRATION

Sewerage of cities and towns in South Australia is undertaken by the State Government under the authority of the Sewerage Act, 1929. The Act is administered by the Engineering and Water Supply Department for the Minister of Water Resources and provides for water borne sanitary sewerage schemes within proclaimed drainage areas. As a general rule the Government sewerage schemes are provided only in densely populated cities and towns where they are essential for public health, or in areas where it is necessary to protect surface or underground water resources from pollution by domestic or industrial wastes.

Local government authorities are empowered under the Local Government Act, 1934 to provide sanitary drainage schemes and since 1962 these authorities have installed common effluent drainage schemes in 84 townships providing more than 40,000 connections throughout the State.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE

Sewerage for Adelaide was first authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1878. Construction began in 1879 and by 1881 sewage from the city and inner suburbs was admitted to a sewage farm at Islington. Since then continual expansion of sewerage systems has kept pace with development of the metropolitan area as far as physical and financial factors permit and Adelaide is now the most completely sewered of the Australian capital cities.

A large number of common effluent drainage systems have been installed in fringe areas by local government authorities and some of these have been, or are planned to be, connected to the sewerage systems. A charge for each house connected is levied against local government authorities whose common effluent drainage systems discharge to sewer mains. Property owners pay an annual rate for the service to the local government authority concerned.

Metropolitan Sewers, South Australia

Particulars	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Adelaide drainage area (km ²)	697	697	697	697	698	699
Length of sewers (km)	5,169	5,222	5,298	5,318	5,402	5,438
Number of connections	339,520	341,364	346,525	352,236	359,626	364,597
	\$'000					
Revenue:						
Rates and other services	36,583	41,234	47,640	55,293	62,894	65,905
Expenditure:						
Working expenses	20,392	22,273	23,894	25,562	24,949	27,672
Interest	15,405	17,957	19,789	21,417	27,309	27,210
Total	35,797	40,230	43,683	46,979	52,258	54,882
Surplus	786	1,004	3,957	8,314	10,636	11,023

COUNTRY SEWERAGE

At 30 June 1986 the drainage areas of country sewerage schemes constructed and operated by the Engineering and Water Supply Department totalled 140 square kilometres; the length of sewers laid was 895 kilometres and the number of connections totalled 42,396. Sewerage schemes are located at Angaston, Balhannah, Gumeracha, Hahndorf, Lobethal, Mannum, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Myponga, Naracoorte, Oakbank, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Stirling, Victor Harbor and Whyalla.

8.5 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

IRRIGATION

Since 1978 the administrative authority for irrigation areas has been the Engineering and Water Supply Department and the constructing authority was the Minister of Water Resources.

A more detailed historical discussion of irrigation in South Australia was included on pages 314-6 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1970.

Irrigation areas are confined almost exclusively to the Murray Valley and can be classified into two groups; highland areas requiring the pumping of water, and reclaimed lands watered by gravitation. During 1985-86, 422,000 megalitres of water were diverted from the River Murray in South Australia for irrigation purposes.

Highland Areas

With the major exception of the Mypolonga Irrigation Area, highland irrigation is located in the hot and dry zone along the River Murray between Morgan and the Victorian border.

These areas are largely devoted to vineyards and citrus and stone fruit orchards which are irrigated by water pumped and distributed *via* open concrete-lined channels or low pressure piped mains. The Government is currently engaged in a major program of rehabilitating those areas still using channels, which are being replaced by sealed pipe mains and metered connections to each property in the Government irrigation areas.

Landholders on Government controlled areas and on private lands constituted under special Parliamentary Acts, pay an annual rate for irrigation and a charge is made for additional water, either on a measurement basis where meters have been installed, or on an hourly basis where channels are still utilised. The Renmark Irrigation Trust also supplies water on a volume basis to landholders in its district.

Irrigation systems must also provide for the removal of surplus water which accumulates beneath the surface of the land. Holdings have internal drainage systems leading to comprehensive drainage systems which convey the water to evaporation basins.

Reclaimed Areas

On the lower Murray between Mannum and Wellington, a series of swamp and overflow areas have been reclaimed by Government and private agencies.

Approximately 526 hectares of highlands adjacent to reclaimed areas have also been developed for the production of fodder crops through the use of spray irrigation and there are 327 hectares at Mypolonga used for horticulture.

**Areas Irrigated, South Australia
(Hectares)**

<i>Areas irrigated</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Government controlled:			
Highland	13,000	13,000	13,000
Reclaimed swamp lands	4,000	4,000	4,000
Non-government:			
Highland	24,000	24,000	24,000
Reclaimed swamp lands	1,900	1,900	1,900

RIVER MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT

The *River Murray Waters Act 1915* ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the States of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The River Murray Agreement provides that the minimum quantity of water to be allowed to be passed for supply to South Australia in each year shall be sufficient to maintain certain specified monthly flows in the lower river. The flow at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each of these States has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject in each case to the fulfilment of the South Australian allocation.

Legislation ratifying a new River Murray Waters Agreement was introduced into State Parliament during 1982. The new agreement is the first significant amendment affecting the River Murray in almost seventy years. It will enable the River Murray Commission to take account of water quality in its operations and investigations and to formulate water quality objectives for selected sections of the river.

RURAL DRAINAGE

With the exception of the reclaimed areas along the lower Murray and certain works associated with metropolitan development, drainage schemes in South Australia are confined to the south-east corner of the State.

Approximately 1,855 kilometres of drains and 1,226 associated structures, *e.g.* bridges, weirs etc., have been constructed over the past 125 years. These drains vary considerably in size from only a few metres to over 90 metres bottom width.

The system is controlled by the South-Eastern Drainage Board under the South-Eastern Drainage Act, 1931.

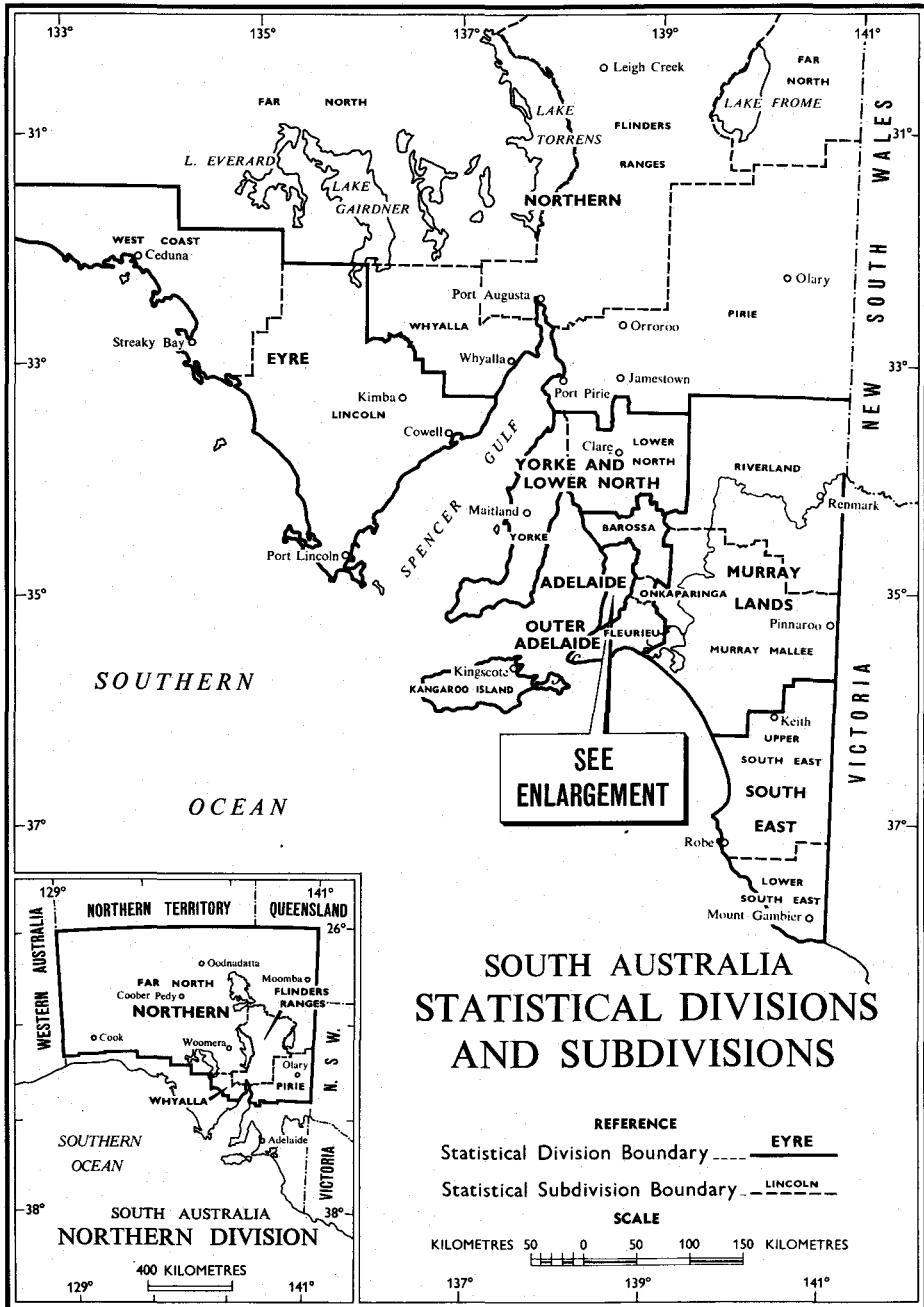
8.6 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

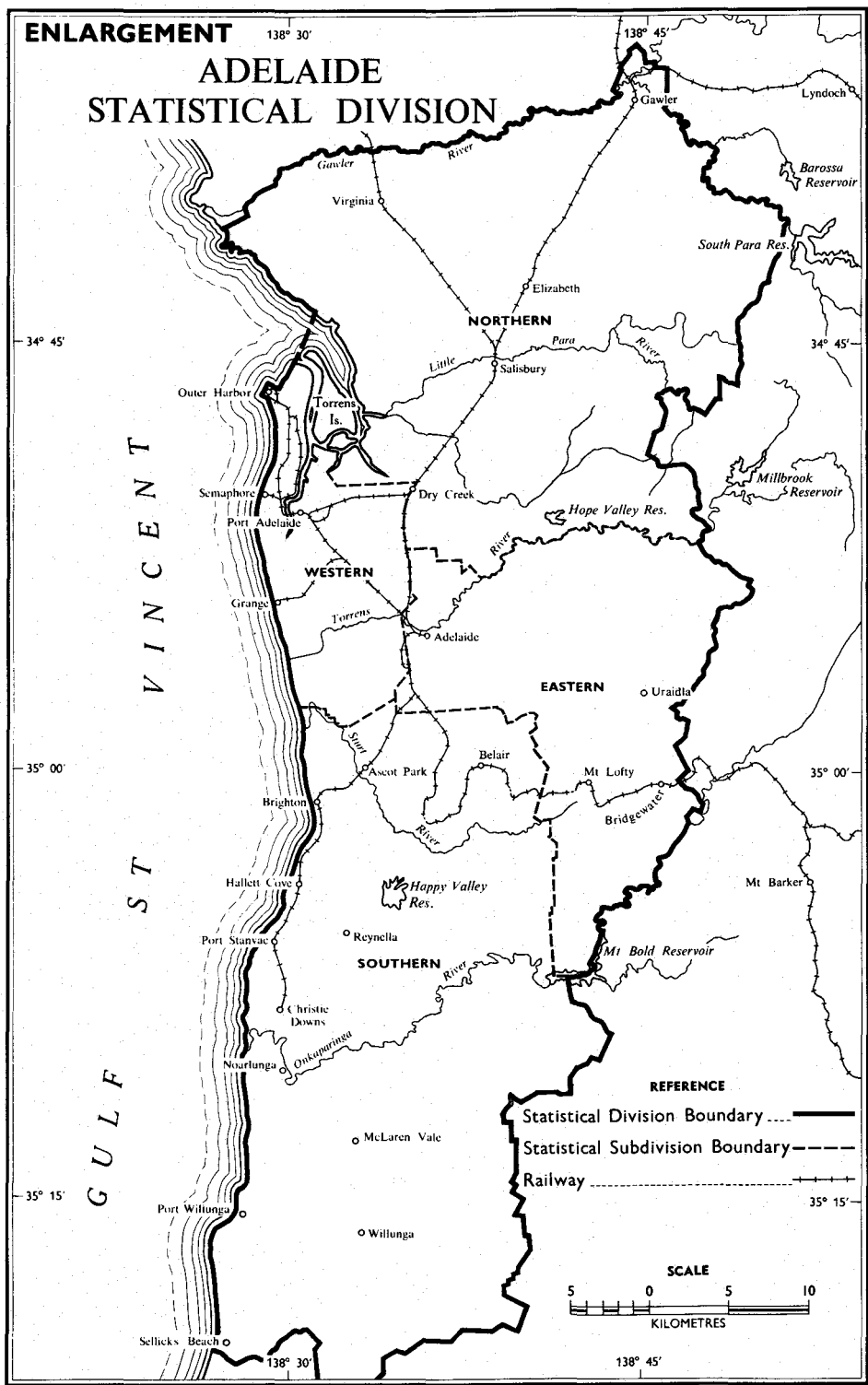
For the purpose of presenting the statistical series of South Australia, the State is divided into a number of areas which are entitled statistical divisions.

Although, ideally, statistical division boundaries should remain unchanged over time so as to enable comparisons to be made of constant areas, growth in certain statistical divisions, together with the adoption of the Adelaide Statistical Division for the 1966 Population Census, made it desirable to review the boundaries and to select a new group of statistical divisions.

The new divisions were designed to represent closely allied and meaningful areas of production and community interest and where areas smaller than divisions were considered to be important, subdivisions were introduced.

From 1 July 1976 new statistical divisions and subdivisions were adopted for the publication of official statistics. Maps showing statistical divisions and subdivisions are shown on pages 153 and 154. A more detailed article together with descriptions of the divisions and subdivisions was included on pages 135-43 of the *South Australian Year Book 1977*.





Chapter 9

HOUSING AND BUILDING

9.1 HOUSING

DWELLINGS: CENSUS DATA

Information on housing is obtained mainly from particulars of dwellings collected at each census. For Census purposes a dwelling equates to a household. A household is defined as either a person living alone or a group of people living together as a single domestic unit with common eating arrangements. This means that the total number of dwellings counted in the Census may be more than the total number of known structures in any given area. For the 1986 Census dwellings are classified into four basic groups: occupied private dwellings, occupied caravans etc in caravan parks, unoccupied private dwellings and non-private dwellings. Further details of the Census definitions can be obtained from the *Census Dictionary* (2174.0).

In the 1986 Census persons living in caravans etc. in caravan parks were treated as separate households in the same way as persons living in private dwellings whereas in previous Censuses they were treated as part of a non-private dwelling.

Dwelling counts from the ten censuses to 1986 are shown in the next table. Figures for censuses before 1966 exclude dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals and because of the revised treatment of caravans in caravan parks, data for 1986 are not directly comparable with those from previous Censuses.

Dwellings in South Australia, Censuses 1921 to 1986

Census	Occupied			Unoccupied	Total dwellings
	Private	Non-private	Total ¹		
1921	104,295	3,619	107,914	4,431	112,345
1933	136,611	2,663	139,274	5,353	144,627
1947	166,118	2,420	168,538	3,547	172,085
1954	212,095	3,206	215,301	8,524	223,825
1961	259,344	2,564	261,908	17,061	278,969
1966	299,933	2,693	302,626	25,110	327,736
1971	342,064	2,048	344,112	30,553	374,665
1976	390,514	1,749	392,253	39,768	432,021
1981	432,136	1,703	433,839	42,407	476,246
1986	(a)475,987	1,631	474,456	48,546	526,164

(a) Includes 3,162 caravans etc. in caravan parks.

Occupied Dwellings

The next table gives details from the 1986 Census of dwellings and their occupants, according to the class of dwelling.

**Dwellings and Number of Persons by Structure of Dwelling, South Australia
Census 1986**

Structure	Dwellings		Persons	
	Number	Proportion of total	Number	Proportion of total
Separate house	367,423	69.8	1,083,816	80.5
Semi-detached house	32,689	6.2	85,342	6.3
Row or terrace house	3,122	0.6	5,322	0.4
Other medium density	57,738	11.0	95,492	7.1
Flats over three storeys	2,106	0.4	3,534	0.3
Caravan, etc. in caravan park	3,162	0.6	5,881	0.4
Other caravan, houseboat, etc.	988	0.2	1,977	0.2
Improvised dwelling	606	0.1	1,656	0.1
House or flat attached to shop or office	2,520	0.5	7,137	0.5
Not stated	5,633	1.1	14,689	1.1
<i>Total occupied private dwellings</i>	<i>475,987</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>1,304,846</i>	<i>97.0</i>
<i>Non-private dwellings</i>	<i>1,631</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>41,099</i>	<i>3.0</i>
<i>Total occupied dwellings</i>	<i>477,618</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>1,345,945</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Unoccupied private dwellings</i>	<i>48,546</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Total dwellings and persons	526,164	100.0	1,345,945	100.0

The following table shows nature of occupancy for each of the last three Censuses.

**Occupied Private Dwellings^(a) Nature of Occupancy
South Australia, Censuses 1976, 1981 and 1986**

Nature of occupancy	Dwellings					
	1976		1981		1986	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Owned	114,710	29.4	140,051	32.4	179,564	38.0
Being purchased	148,352	38.0	152,957	35.4	147,911	31.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>(b)264,176</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>(b)299,258</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>327,475</i>	<i>69.3</i>
Rented:						
S.A. Housing Trust	36,224	9.3	41,487	9.6	52,299	11.1
Other government	(c)	(c)	7,599	1.8	6,874	1.5
Private and not stated	66,598	17.1	61,016	14.1	67,988	14.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>102,822</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>110,102</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>127,161</i>	<i>26.9</i>
Other (d)	23,516	6.0	22,780	5.3	18,189	3.8
Grand total	390,514	100.0	432,140	100.0	472,825	100.0

(a) Excluding caravans etc. in caravan parks. (b) Includes owner/purchaser undefined. (c) Included in private and not stated.
(d) Includes nature of occupancy not stated.

The data show that while the proportion of dwellings owned or being purchased has remained similar over the last three Censuses there have been significant changes in the components of this total. In 1976 and 1981 there were more dwellings being purchased than were owned. In 1986 that situation has reversed.

For rented occupancies there has been a change in the number and proportion of dwellings being rented from different sources. The number and proportion of dwellings rented from the South Australian Housing Trust increased by 26.1 per cent over the 1981 level to reach 52,299 in 1986. This represents 41.1 per cent of all households renting accommodation.

**Occupied Private Dwellings: Number of Bedrooms by Structure of Dwelling
South Australia, Censuses 1981 and 1986**

	1981	1986						
Number of bedrooms per dwelling	Total	Separate house	Semi- detached house	Row or terrace house	Other medium density	Flats over three storeys	Other including not stated	Total
Nil	90	29	4	3	27	0	17	80
One	26,962	7,520	2,043	985	13,793	407	1,421	26,169
Two	113,971	72,770	8,665	1,552	35,428	1,455	2,413	122,283
Three	243,923	237,198	20,141	428	6,069	155	3,524	267,515
Four or more	43,203	46,775	1,403	56	297	11	911	49,453
Not stated	3,985	3,131	433	98	2,124	78	1,461	7,325
Total	432,134	367,423	32,689	3,122	57,738	2,106	9,747	472,825

During the five year period from 1981 to 1986 there was a greater rate of increase in the number of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms (14.4 per cent) compared with the increase in the number of all dwellings (9.4 per cent).

At each census since 1966 each householder was asked to state the number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles, scooters and tractors) used by members of that household which were garaged or parked at or near that dwelling on Census night. Data were obtained only for occupied private dwellings.

**Occupied Private Dwellings by Number of Motor Vehicles, South Australia
Censuses 1976, 1981 and 1986**

Number of vehicles	1976		1981		1986(a)	
	Dwellings	Proportion of total	Dwellings	Proportion of total	Dwellings	Proportion of total
		per cent		per cent		per cent
Nil	52,306	13.4	55,431	12.8	56,315	11.8
One	184,214	47.2	196,862	45.6	202,001	42.4
Two	108,262	27.7	125,806	29.1	151,848	31.9
Three or more vehicles	36,528	9.4	44,754	10.4	54,150	11.4
Not stated	9,204	2.4	9,283	2.1	11,673	2.5
Total	390,514	100.0	432,136	100.0	475,987	100.0

(a) Includes caravans etc. in caravan parks.

The trends apparent from these data are that fewer households lack a motor vehicle, and that multiple vehicle ownership is increasing.

9.2 BUILDING

BUILDING CONTROL

The Building Act, 1971 gives local government authorities power to control building operations within their municipality or district. Persons wishing to erect or alter buildings on land within an area to which the Building Act applies are required to submit to the local government authority technical details, plans, drawings and specifications of the work proposed and to receive written approval before commencing operations. Authorities are concerned with such things as the

materials used, the height of ceilings and the provision of ventilation and drainage. Following approval, local government building inspectors normally visit the construction site to inspect footings and foundations and may visit the site at other times to check that the requirements of the regulations are being complied with.

The Builders Licensing Board of South Australia was established under the Builders Licensing Act, 1967 to issue general builders licences, provisional general builders licences and restricted builders licences.

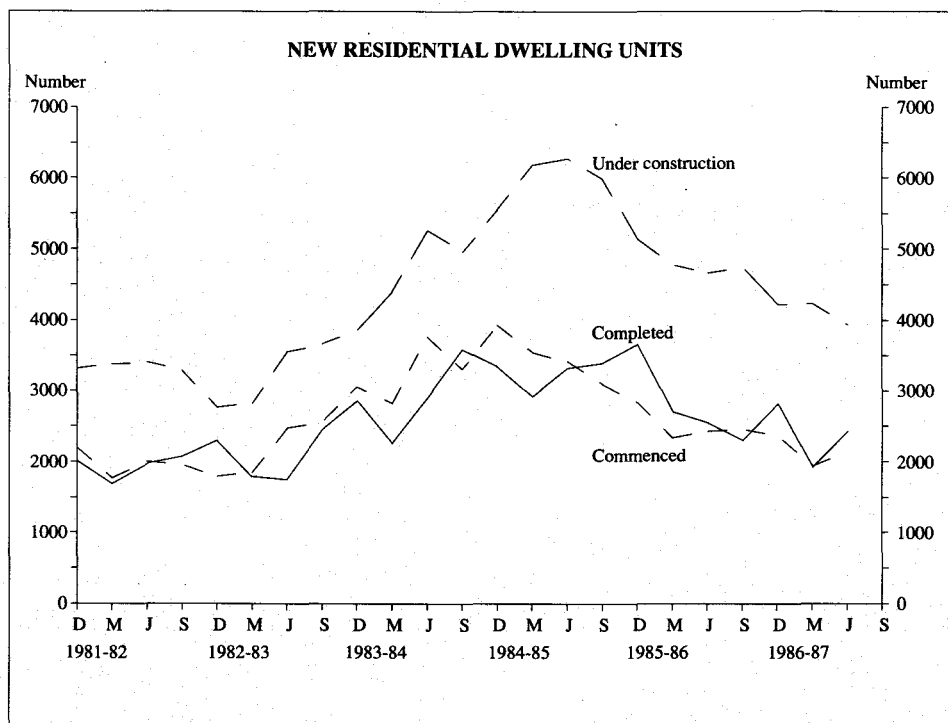
BUILDING STATISTICS

These statistics relate to building activity which includes construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (eg construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks, etc) is excluded.

In relation to work carried out on existing buildings, the statistics include details of non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and the installation of integral building fixtures for which building approval was obtained.

The statistics were compiled from information supplied by local and other government authorities, builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity.

The *ownership of a building* is classified as either *Public Sector or Private Sector* according to the sector of the intended owner of the completed building as evident at the time of approval. Residential buildings being constructed by private sector builders under government housing authority schemes whereby the authority has contracted, or intends to contract, to purchase the buildings on or before completion, are classified as public sector.



Building Approvals

Statistics of building work approved were compiled from: (a) permits issued by local or other government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; and (b) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities. Major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (eg buildings on remote mine sites) is also included.

The statistics cover all approved new residential buildings irrespective of value and all other building projects valued at \$10,000 or more.

In using approvals as an indicator of building activity it should be noted that certain projects may be cancelled, delayed or altered and resubmitted for approval, that large projects may be spread over a number of years, and that building costs may vary over the period of construction.

The value of new building projects, including alterations and additions, for which approval was given during the last two years are shown in the following table.

Building Approvals, South Australia
(\$'000)

Type of Building	1985-86			1986-87		
	Private	Public	Total	Private	Public	Total
New houses	343,752	44,998	388,750	341,092	39,983	381,075
New other residential buildings	113,388	42,847	156,235	58,214	47,530	105,744
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	78,009	1,768	79,777	77,160	4,411	81,571
Hotels, etc	12,082	933	13,015	22,981	401	23,382
Shops	68,298	165	68,463	65,407	15,339	80,746
Factories	53,472	5,017	58,489	38,682	1,766	40,449
Offices	113,276	124,694	237,970	150,184	53,398	203,582
Other business premises	66,161	23,991	90,152	50,943	11,835	62,778
Educational	8,621	38,479	47,100	16,714	29,929	46,643
Religious	4,802	—	4,802	5,623	—	5,623
Health	11,586	14,122	25,708	36,028	39,698	75,725
Entertainment and recreational	21,057	7,310	28,367	17,823	3,546	21,369
Miscellaneous	24,796	20,588	45,384	14,354	9,323	23,677
<i>Total value of building</i>	<i>919,298</i>	<i>324,912</i>	<i>1,244,211</i>	<i>895,205</i>	<i>257,159</i>	<i>1,152,364</i>

In recent years the greatest residential building development in the Adelaide Statistical Division has occurred in the statistical local areas of Salisbury, Noarlunga and Tea Tree Gully. In the rest of the State, the statistical local areas of Mount Barker, Port Elliot and Goolwa and Victor Harbor provided the highest level of residential building activity. The number of new dwelling units approved in these areas and other selected statistical local areas during the last five years are included in the following table.

Location of New Dwelling Units Approved, South Australia

Statistical local area	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Adelaide(C) (a)	160	145	191	114	51
Burnside(C)	103	108	258	127	129
Campbelltown(C)	257	379	317	309	159
Enfield(C) Pt A & Pt B	225	201	186	195	140
Gawler(M) (b)	55	121	230	138	150
Happy Valley(C)	444	686	800	629	445
Hindmarsh(M)	159	59	189	103	115

Location of New Dwelling Units Approved, South Australia (continued)

Statistical local area	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION (continued)					
Marion(C)	535	843	670	551	564
Mitcham(C)	174	331	383	159	204
Munno Para(C) (b)	261	799	594	383	319
Noarlunga(C)	800	1,298	1,212	827	955
Port Adelaide(C)	196	419	490	265	237
Salisbury(C)	574	1,145	2,038	1,389	925
Stirling(DC)	139	237	211	104	87
Tea Tree Gully(C)	560	930	694	616	791
Unley(C)	190	205	147	78	67
West Torrens(C)	170	167	169	171	78
Willunga(DC)	167	383	371	279	176
Woodville(C)	431	673	577	353	208
Other	519	742	769	519	350
Total	6,119	9,871	10,496	7,309	6,150
REST OF STATE					
Mallala(DC)	32	72	115	78	100
Mount Barker(DC) (c)	181	356	351	256	165
Mount Gambier(C)	154	165	169	136	104
Murray Bridge(DC)	98	152	252	241	169
Northern Yorke Peninsula(DC) (d)	67	85	155	106	57
Port Augusta(C)	52	106	109	86	109
Port Elliot and Goolwa(DC)	153	313	291	210	161
Port Lincoln(C)	147	165	196	163	85
Port Pirie(C)	24	80	108	160	100
Roxby Downs(M)	—	—	—	—	294
Strathalbyn(DC) (c)	53	82	156	102	92
Victor Harbor(DC)	107	190	292	188	81
Other	1,602	1,853	2,363	1,905	1,452
Total	2,670	3,619	4,557	3,631	2,969
South Australia	8,789	13,490	15,053	10,940	9,119

(a) Adelaide(C), ie the City of Adelaide, consists of the three ASGC statistical local areas: Inner Adelaide Pt A, Inner Adelaide Pt B and Adelaide Remainder.

(b) On 13 March 1985, Gawler(M) annexed portions of Munno Para(C), Barossa(DC) and Light(DC).

(c) On 1 July 1983, annexed portion of Meadows(DC).

(d) Formed by the merger of Kadina(DC) and Moonta(DC) on 1 July 1984.

(C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality

Note: On 1 July 1985, there were several changes to South Australia's statistical area boundaries (including the boundary of the Adelaide Statistical Division). For comparability, the statistics in this table are presented using the new boundary.

Building Activity Survey

Building activity data is collected quarterly from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. It consists of two components:

- a sample survey of private sector house building activity involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$30,000 or more.

From the data collected in the survey, a considerable amount of information about the building industry in South Australia can be derived. This includes statistics about building work commenced, work done and completed in each period as outlined in the following paragraphs.

All values shown exclude the value of land and unless otherwise stated represent the anticipated or actual value of buildings upon completion.

A building is regarded as having been commenced when expenditure on building work is first reported. Commencement data for the last five years are shown in the following table.

Buildings Commenced, South Australia ^(a)

Type of Building	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
New houses:					
Number (b)	5,520	8,640	9,640	7,270	6,460
Value \$m	226.9	378.7	463.9	393.6	370.8
New other residential buildings:					
Number	2,559	3,557	4,564	3,438	2,455
Value \$m	83.4	127.8	196.4	164.9	104.9
\$ million					
Alterations and additions to					
residential buildings	37.8	49.5	66.0	80.9	75.6
Hotels etc	16.2	10.7	15.3	67.8	18.5
Shops	48.7	27.5	56.5	62.6	84.4
Factories	27.1	27.6	47.4	43.7	41.3
Offices	61.9	73.9	184.6	182.3	284.5
Other business premises	34.0	52.9	45.5	89.7	68.5
Educational	43.7	61.5	42.1	46.6	43.5
Religious	4.7	2.6	5.2	5.9	5.7
Health	12.6	25.0	34.7	25.4	82.1
Entertainment and recreational	14.8	29.8	25.4	33.3	21.2
Miscellaneous	37.2	30.0	52.9	45.1	25.0
Total non-residential buildings	301.1	341.5	509.6	602.4	674.8
Total building	649.1	897.5	1,235.9	1,241.8	1,226.1

(a) Anticipated completion value.

(b) Rounded to the nearest ten units.

Another measure of building activity is that of value of work done, ie of work actually carried out on buildings during the period. Details of value of work done for the last five years are given in the following table.

Buildings: Value of Work Done South Australia (\$ million)

Type of Building	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
New houses	225.9	347.9	456.3	411.5	364.9
New other residential buildings	86.5	116.6	170.3	173.5	127.4
Alterations and additions to					
residential buildings	38.1	48.4	65.6	78.7	78.5
Hotels etc	14.0	15.2	13.2	30.0	35.8
Shops	23.9	43.9	53.9	66.1	77.8
Factories	37.3	28.0	36.3	52.8	41.7
Offices	69.5	76.3	121.5	183.1	226.7
Other business premises	44.0	35.7	59.6	87.4	69.6
Educational	40.7	51.5	55.2	37.8	45.5
Religious	5.4	2.8	3.6	6.9	6.2
Health	17.1	16.9	27.5	32.6	58.8
Entertainment and recreational	14.5	21.6	24.9	41.4	36.2
Miscellaneous	46.5	35.0	37.8	51.7	46.9
Total non-residential buildings	312.9	327.0	433.4	589.7	645.2
Total building	663.4	839.9	1,125.7	1,253.4	1,215.9

Details of buildings completed in the last five years are given in the next table.

Buildings Completed, South Australia

Type of Building	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
New houses:					
Number (a)	5,510	7,500	9,510	8,120	6,310
Value \$m	227.7	319.6	441.6	424.9	352.6
New other residential buildings:					
Number	2,394	2,959	3,670	4,191	3,164
Value \$m	89.3	96.5	145.1	185.0	149.9
\$ million					
Alterations and additions to					
residential buildings	38.5	46.9	62.9	76.4	76.4
Hotels etc	46.1	11.7	16.4	22.8	15.7
Shops	30.5	35.0	35.1	57.3	64.6
Factories	48.0	44.8	25.0	54.4	45.4
Offices	34.8	101.8	95.2	135.2	147.4
Other business premises	44.1	35.6	39.3	89.6	62.4
Educational	42.6	44.1	49.3	55.1	36.8
Religious	6.2	2.4	3.0	4.2	8.0
Health	21.2	17.8	19.7	29.1	34.3
Entertainment and recreational	18.3	19.7	18.6	36.5	27.4
Miscellaneous	28.9	60.8	29.3	44.8	38.9
Total non-residential buildings	320.6	373.7	330.7	529.0	481.0
Total building	676.1	836.6	980.4	1,215.3	1,059.9

(a) Rounded to the nearest ten units.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST

The South Australian Housing Trust was established under the South Australian Housing Trust Act, 1936. In 1940, when the Housing Improvement Act was assented to, the Trust became the housing authority to administer the Act and the Trust's powers were extended.

Founded to provide housing for those in need, at a price within their capacity to pay and near to places of employment, the Trust has developed and changed its policies to meet changing needs. In the late 1940s the Trust's prime concern was the alleviation of the housing shortage. In the 1950s and early 1960s the Trust was a total development authority, fostering both industrial development and new areas of residential settlement. More recently, the Trust has adopted the following objectives:

- meet as much housing need as possible through rental housing, cooperative housing, rent and mortgage relief, home purchase assistance, emergency housing and other services including housing for Aborigines, youth and the aged;
- ensure that the limited resources available are allocated to programs on a basis which reflects priorities of need;
- ensure that the quality of housing and housing services is appropriate to the needs of applicants, tenants and the general community;
- facilitate industrial development and support the growth of employment in the State, for example, through its dwelling and industrial building construction programs.

The Trust's funds come from loans and grants by the Commonwealth and State Governments, funds raised on the capital market, rents and other payments by tenants, repayments under mortgage and the proceeds from the sale of its houses and other assets.

Rental Dwellings

At 30 June 1987 the Trust rental stock comprised 58,884 rental dwellings, an increase from 56,028 in the previous year.

During 1986-87, the Trust received 17,371 applications for rental housing, a decrease of 0.7 per cent compared with the previous year. In the same period, 8,376 households were allocated public housing.

The total waiting list at 30 June 1987 was 44,430. The majority of these applicants are people experiencing a combination of financial hardship and social disadvantages. They include single parents, the elderly, the disabled and the unemployed.

To assist those who have difficulty in meeting the rent required, the Trust has developed a rent reduction scheme. At 30 June 1987, 64 per cent of the Trust's tenants were paying reduced rents related to their income.

Relief and Assistance Programs

In addition to the rent reduction scheme offered by the Trust to some of its tenants, the Trust provides assistance to other disadvantaged members of the community in several ways:

Mortgage Relief

The scheme began in August 1982 for the purpose of helping low income earners experiencing difficulty in meeting their mortgage commitments.

Assistance is provided in weekly amounts in the form of a secured interest-free loan and is paid direct to the lender. Once relief is discontinued, repayment terms are negotiated.

Rental Purchase Scheme

In conjunction with the State Bank of South Australia, the Housing Trust introduced a scheme in October 1983 to assist low income households who would not otherwise be able to buy a home. The Trust buys a property of the household's choice, then receives rent payments equivalent to home loan repayments. Ownership is transferred on completion of the repayment period.

Rent Relief Scheme

The Rent Relief Scheme, commenced in September 1982 with funds made available by both the Commonwealth and State Governments, provides assistance to persons or families on low incomes who face genuine hardship in meeting private rental commitments.

Emergency Housing Office

The Emergency Housing Office provides counselling, advice and advocacy in locating and negotiating private sector tenancies, and can offer financial assistance in the form of bonds, rent-in-advance and removal expenses. It also provides short-term tenancies for low-income households in emergency dwellings.

Dwelling Construction Program

All Trust dwellings are built by private building contractors. In the majority of cases the Trust designs the dwellings, tenders the work out and then provides architectural supervision to the successful tenderer until completion. However, in recent years the concept of 'design and construct' has been used in the Trust's building program. Under this scheme private builders offer dwellings of their own design to be constructed on their own land. On acceptance in principle, the construction is completed with no architectural supervision by the Trust. When the dwellings are satisfactorily completed, the Trust pays the total agreed sum (*ie* no progress payments are made) and the houses are offered to waiting applicants.

Details of dwellings completed by the Trust, both for rental and sale, are given in the following table.

South Australian Housing Trust, Number of Dwellings Completed

<i>Period</i>	<i>Single units</i>	<i>Attached houses</i>	<i>Cottage flats</i>	<i>Flats</i>	<i>Total</i>
1982-83	854	413	568	109	1,944
1983-84	962	549	785	15	2,311
1984-85	993	561	521	25	2,100
1985-86	1,011	801	605	46	2,463
1986-87	1,225	893	530	32	2,680

Industrial and Commercial Properties

In conjunction with the Department of State Development, the Trust provides a substantial contribution to the Government's program for the establishment of new industry and the expansion of existing industry within South Australia. This support takes the form of developing and making available industrial land for sale and lease and the provision of resources for the establishment of factory premises through the Trust's Factory Construction Scheme.

Sub-standard Housing

To regulate the rents for sub-standard housing the Housing Improvement Act, 1940 vests in the South Australian Housing Trust power to declare a house sub-standard, and fix a maximum rent on it for such time as the declaration remains in force.

During 1986-87 the Trust issued 260 notices of intention for sub-standard housing under the Act; 183 houses were declared to be sub-standard; rents were fixed or revised in respect of 157 houses, and 258 houses were released from control of the Act as a result of repairs and renovations.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

8731.0 *Building Approvals — Australia*

8731.4 *Building Approvals — South Australia*

8733.4 *Building Approvals Reported by Approving Authorities — South Australia*

8740.4 *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, Preliminary — South Australia*

8741.4 *Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities — South Australia*

8745.0 *Building Activity — Australia*

8750.0 *Building Activity: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary — Australia*

8752.4 *Building Activity — South Australia*

9.3 HOUSING FINANCE

Information on secured finance commitments to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation is provided by major lenders. These lenders include banks, permanent building societies, credit unions, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and general government enterprises. During the calendar year 1985 these lenders accounted for 97.9 per cent of the total housing finance commitments for owner occupation in South Australia.

In the following tables, values shown for 'construction of dwellings' represent commitments made to individuals to fund, by way of progress payments, the erection of dwellings which they will occupy. Values for 'purchase of newly erected dwellings' represent the purchase of dwellings which have been completed within a period of twelve months preceding lodgment of the loan application where the applicant is, or will be, the first occupant. 'Purchase of established dwellings' refers to those completed for a period greater than twelve months preceding the lodgment of the loan application or, if purchased within twelve months, the applicant is not the original occupant.

**Number of Dwelling Units for which Loans were Approved to Individuals by
Type of Lender, South Australia**

Period	Banks		Building societies	Finance companies	Government	Other	Total
	Savings	Trading					
1984-85	21,023	1,503	4,491	403	573	491	28,484
1985-86	16,376	1,301	2,667	315	673	379	21,711
1986-87	16,437	713	2,972	104	1,152	280	21,658

**Value of Lending Commitments to Individuals for Construction or Purchase of Dwellings
by Type of Lender, South Australia^(a)
(\$'000)**

Period	Banks		Building societies	Finance companies	Government	Other	Total
	Savings	Trading					
1984-85	815,584	61,916	189,781	27,561	14,351	18,433	1,127,626
1985-86	676,468	65,892	116,656	24,941	19,218	16,104	919,279
1986-87	723,856	40,344	141,903	7,013	37,101	15,284	965,501

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

**Lending Commitments to Individuals for Construction or Purchase of Dwellings
All Lenders, South Australia^(a)**

Period	For construction of dwellings		For purchase of newly erected dwellings		For purchase of established dwellings		Total	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
1984-85	5,988	233,575	1,501	58,748	20,995	835,303	28,484	1,127,626
1985-86	4,114	175,636	1,024	43,819	16,573	699,824	21,711	919,279
1986-87	3,956	171,536	802	37,187	16,900	756,778	21,658	965,501

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

Chapter 10

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

10.1 RURAL INDUSTRIES

Most rural statistics are prepared from the annual Agricultural Census in which returns are collected from establishments with agricultural activity, regardless of the main activity of the establishment. Particulars relate to rural operations for one complete year ended 31 March, but where harvesting of some crops (mainly fruit) has not been completed by that date, growers are asked to estimate production or provide details at a later date *via* supplementary collections (*e.g.* main crop potatoes and grapes). An owner or occupier who works more than one rural establishment is normally required to report details for each. However, where they are near to one another and are in effect worked as one, a composite return is obtained, and is treated as covering a single rural establishment in the district in which the main farm is situated.

In recent years, in order to minimise informant load and reduce processing costs, the ABS has been gradually excluding from the census those establishments which make only a small contribution to total agricultural production. From 1986-87 the scope of the Census includes establishments with agricultural activity having an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. The scope of Censuses since 1981-82 has been \$2,500 or more. This change in scope will mean that the current Census results for production of commodities are not directly comparable to previous Census results. In those cases where tables show more than 3 years Agricultural Census data, 1985-86 Census data has been incorporated on both the \$2,500 and \$20,000 bases to assist users in making comparisons. Tables with only 1985-86 and 1986-87 data show 1985-86 data retabulated to the \$20,000 base, to make it more comparable with the 1986-87 data. All 1986-87 data is based on the \$20,000 cut-off. However tables showing the value of agricultural production are still based on a \$2,500 EVAO cut-off.

While these changes have resulted in a reduction in the numbers of establishments, the effect on the statistics published of production of major commodities is small. Statistics of minor commodities normally associated with small scale operations may be affected to a greater extent.

Rural Establishments: Statistical Divisions, South Australia

Statistical Division	Establishments (a)		Area of establishments	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
	number		'000 hectares	
Adelaide	694	820	41	41
Outer Adelaide	2,463	2,760	791	797
Yorke and Lower North	2,298	2,372	1,772	1,709
Murray Lands	3,578	3,770	3,505	3,677
South East	2,405	2,516	1,714	1,689
Eyre	1,737	1,779	5,538	5,826
Northern	1,313	1,352	44,494	45,730
Total	14,488	15,369	57,854	59,471

(a) Beekeepers without a fixed land-base are included in statistical divisions.

The establishment is the smallest economic unit in the system and an agricultural establishment is an establishment which is engaged mainly in agricultural activities. The estimated value of operations of these establishments includes the estimated value of non-agricultural operations.

**Agricultural Establishments: Industry and Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
South Australia, 1986-87**

Industry of establishment	Estimated value of operations (\$'000)						200 and over	Total estab- lish- ments
	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-149	150-199		
Poultry for meat	6	4	9	7	16	9	14	65
Poultry for eggs	1	2	4	4	11	5	33	60
Grapes	364	316	124	64	42	10	32	952
Orchard fruit	288	251	168	90	112	55	90	1,054
Potatoes	12	6	4	7	11	6	34	80
Vegetables	113	69	36	29	41	42	95	425
Cereals	178	205	237	229	509	416	655	2,429
Sheep-cereal grain	440	635	622	625	963	449	433	4,167
Meat Cattle-cereal grain	5	7	12	9	10	5	6	54
Sheep-meat cattle	101	101	88	60	126	67	107	650
Sheep	344	364	307	246	362	154	200	1,977
Meat cattle	57	40	25	16	27	8	35	208
Milk cattle	188	247	217	166	146	38	39	1,041
Pigs	24	40	32	38	65	41	117	35
Nurseries	20	28	14	20	18	11	33	144
Agriculture n.e.c.	110	53	24	15	24	12	23	261
Total agriculture	2,253	2,368	1,923	1,625	2,483	1,328	1,946	13,926
Other industries	35	16	11	11	8	2	4	87
Total all industries	2,288	2,384	1,934	1,636	2,491	1,330	1,950	14,013

Agricultural Finance Survey

Estimates of the financial performance of the rural sector of the economy are derived from information obtained in the Agricultural Finance Survey.

Since 1976-77, this has been an occasional collection which sampled a representative cross-section of all agricultural enterprises in Australia. From 1987, this survey will be conducted annually.

Financial Estimates of Agricultural Enterprises, South Australia

Items	1977-78		1980-81	
	\$m	SE%	\$m	SE%
Sale of crops	187.0	5	559.3	4
Sales of livestock	156.0	5	278.1	5
Sales of livestock products	170.4	4	281.9	4
Turnover	530.3	3	1,143.5	2
Purchases and selected expenses	266.9	3	515.2	3
Value added	234.7	6	651.8	3
Adjusted value added	198.8	6	594.6	4
Gross operating surplus	142.6	9	508.7	4
Cash operating surplus	149.0	8	448.7	5
Total net capital expenditure	69.0	9	184.4	6
Gross indebtedness	323.5	8	571.0	8

LAND UTILISATION

As shown in the following table the area under crop in recent years has varied between 2.9 and 3.1 million hectares. Most of this is planted to cereals for the production of grain, hay and forage and about 23,000 hectares are used for the production of fruit and vegetables.

Land Utilisation of Rural Establishments, South Australia
(⁰000 hectares)

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1985-86(a)	1986-87(b)
Area used for:					
Crops (c).....	3,108	2,902	3,039	3,000	3,066
Sown pastures;					
Lucerne	51	76	98	94	103
Other	3,477	3,515	3,399	3,301	3,483
Total area of holdings	62,063	62,741	60,662	57,854	59,471

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

(b) Includes all establishments with an expected EVAO of greater than \$20,000.

(c) Excludes pastures harvested for hay and seed which have been included in 'Area used for sown pastures'.

The cereals — wheat, barley and oats — sown for grain account for about 91 per cent of the total area cropped in South Australia. In addition to hay and green forage the remainder of the area is devoted mainly to orchards, vineyards and vegetable production. Climatic conditions, particularly the relatively low winter rainfall and the dry hot summer, favour cereal growing, one advantage being the low incidence of stem rust, a serious disease in the moist areas of the Australian wheat belt.

The area sown to the more important crops during the last four seasons is given in the following table.

Area Sown to Principal Crops, South Australia
(⁰000 hectares)

Crop	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1985-86(a)	1986-87
Cereals for grain:					
Wheat	1,564.0	1,377.6	1,442.5	1,432.3	1,616.3
Barley	1,103.8	1,121.9	1,169.1	1,153.3	955.4
Oats	153.4	127.8	108.5	106.7	112.6
Rye	35.0	20.3	32.1	32.0	41.2
Crops for hay:					
Oaten	51.2	37.2	35.4	33.2	46.1
Crops for green forage	40.2	50.0	49.4	47.9	50.5
Vegetables:					
Potatoes	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.4
Tomatoes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Fruit:					
Orchards	15.8	16.3	16.6	15.2	15.7
Vineyards	27.9	27.0	26.9	24.5	23.1
Total area of principal crops	2,995.8	2,782.0	2,884.5	2,849.0	2,864.5

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

The following table shows the area of all irrigated culture in South Australia for selected seasons from 1975-76 to 1986-87. Of the areas shown below, about 47 per cent of orchards and about 31 per cent of vineyards are in the River Murray irrigation areas.

Area Under Irrigated Culture, South Australia^(a)
(Hectares)

Season	Orchards	Vineyards	Vegetables	Other crops	Pasture	Total
1975-76	13,132	18,387	5,601	2,205	38,569	77,894
1978-79	12,338	18,892	6,409	4,571	36,176	78,386
1980-81	12,627	20,253	5,676	2,028	38,890	79,474
1983-84	12,807	16,512	6,413	4,644	46,578	86,954
1986-87	11,865	16,417	6,244	5,666	51,573	91,765

(a) Irrigation details collected on an irregular basis.

The most important irrigation areas are those located in the Murray Valley. A description of the development and types of irrigation schemes along the River Murray is given in Part 8.2.

The main crops in the Upper Murray irrigation areas are grapes, citrus fruit and stone fruit while the reclaimed swamp areas of the Lower Murray irrigation areas are used mainly for pastures.

River Murray Irrigation Areas: Area of Sown Pasture, and Area and Production of Vineyards and Orchards, 1986-87^(a)

Irrigation area	Production						
	Area			Vineyards		Orchards	
	Sown pasture	Vineyards	Orchards	Total grapes produced	Grapes used for wine	Oranges	Peaches
	hectares				tonnes		
Upper Murray:							
Berri	20.8	1,573	935	29,214	22,596	10,945	1,070
Cadell	5.0	83	197	1,084	737	1,792	100
Cobdogla	12.3	543	31	12,030	10,458	289	1
Cooltong	25.8	127	345	2,743	2,575	7,237	17
Holder	—	110	75	2,642	2,569	1,540	4
Loveday	26.0	700	144	15,436	12,708	2,620	6
Loxton	626.0	1,240	1,041	24,102	19,759	28,743	130
Moorook	19.6	147	166	2,537	2,172	2,347	22
Nookamka	—	525	52	11,998	10,008	541	11
Ral Ral	38.4	234	154	3,638	2,594	460	514
Renmark	262.7	1,183	1,642	18,579	13,380	20,201	3,976
Sunlands	—	30	510	1,014	997	20,503	—
Waikerie	—	396	887	8,274	7,615	18,716	353
Other	20.0	300	916	6,278	5,329	22,236	294
Total Upper Murray	1,056.6	7,191	7,095	139,568	113,497	138,169	6,496
Lower Murray:							
Cowirra	173.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jervois	2,543.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monteith	611.7	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mypolonga	1,327.9	—	307	—	—	5,744	62
Neeta	481.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pompoota	393.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	668.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Lower Murray	6,200.0	—	510	—	—	5,744	62
Total	7,256.6	7,191	7,405	139,568	113,497	143,913	6,558

(a) Excludes areas and yields of crops grown by irrigation on the River Murray and elsewhere not in the above irrigation areas.

FERTILISERS

Nearly all soils in the agricultural areas of South Australia are deficient in phosphorus, and superphosphate is used on both crops and pastures in large quantities to overcome this deficiency. In some areas trace elements (manganese, copper, zinc and molybdenum) are added to the superphosphate to rectify the chronic shortage of these elements.

Principal Crops and Pasture Fertilised, South Australia, 1987

Type of crop	Fertiliser used				Per hectare
	Area fertilised	Super-phosphate	Other	Total	
	'000 ha	tonnes			
Wheat	1,471	6,240	44,619	140,858	95.76
Pasture	1,522	167,116	13,846	180,961	118.90
All other crops (a)	1,192	93,382	56,588	149,970	125.81
Total	4,185	356,737	115,052	471,789	112.73

(a) Includes other cereals (barley, oats, rye), vegetables, fruit trees and vines and unspecified crops.

Use of Artificial Fertilisers: Statistical Divisions, South Australia, 1987

Statistical division	Wheat			Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Proportion of area sown for wheat	Fertiliser used	Area fertilised	Fertiliser used
	'000 ha	per cent	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes
Adelaide	1	85.7	159	7	1,108
Outer Adelaide	36	88.0	4,740	261	35,831
Yorke and Lower North	248	91.2	29,053	129	13,080
Murray Lands	233	89.5	20,122	201	22,839
South East	32	86.2	4,277	788	94,910
Eyre	765	90.8	66,415	95	8,971
Northern	156	89.6	16,093	41	4,223
Total	1,471	90.3	140,858	1,522	180,961

Use of Artificial Fertilisers, South Australia

Statistical division	Wheat			Pastures	
	Area fertilised	Proportion of area sown for wheat	Fertiliser used	Area fertilised	Fertiliser used
1983	1,415	89.8	169,920	1,631	202,202
1984	1,304	94.0	147,603	1,754	212,073
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986	1,270	88.0	133,710	1,603	192,705
1986 (a)	1,261	87.5	132,603	1,551	185,219
1987	1,471	90.3	140,858	1,522	180,961

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

CEREALS

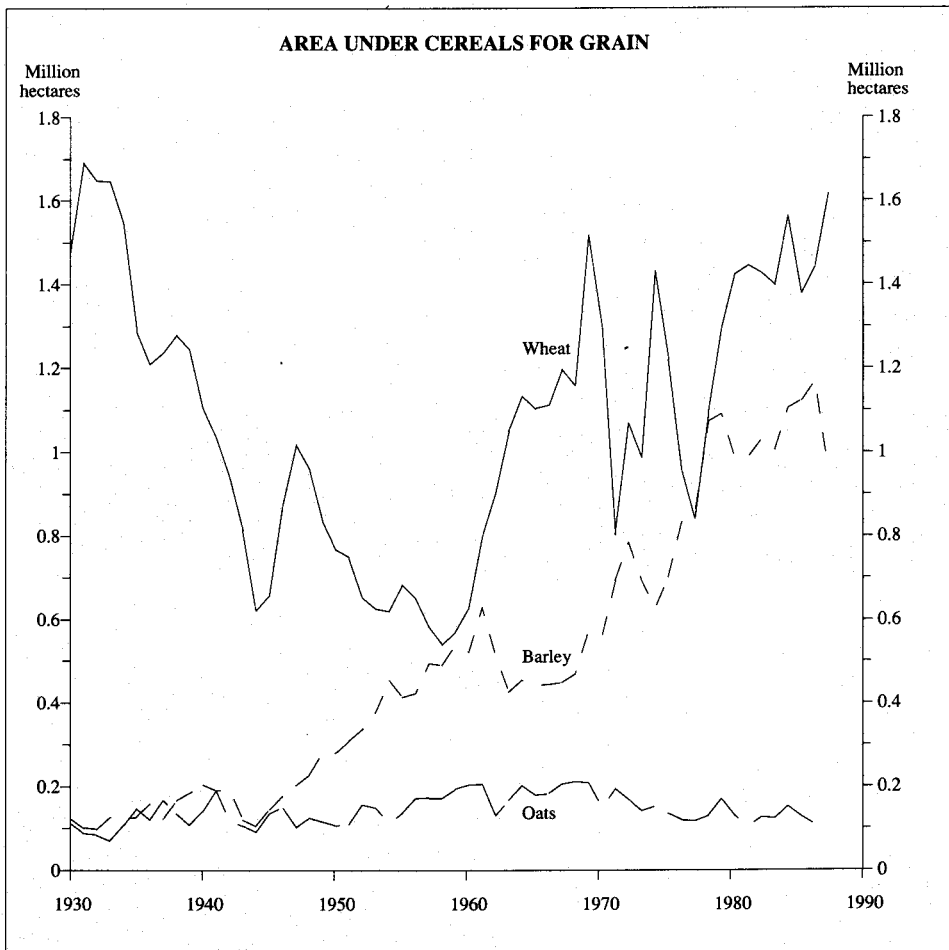
WHEAT

Wheat has always been a crop of major importance to the economy of South Australia which provided 14 per cent of the Australian wheat production in 1986-87.

In the past twenty years a feature of the industry has been that average yields have fluctuated about a higher level mainly because of improved farming practices, including the adoption of nitrogen-building legumes in the rotation. The average yield per hectare for the 1986-87 season was 1.40 tonnes up from 1.24 tonnes in 1985-86. Production of wheat for grain in 1986-87 was 2,254,863 tonnes.

Wheatgrowing Districts

Wheatgrowing in South Australia is virtually restricted to the belt between the 200 millimetre and 450 millimetre rainfall isohyets for the period April-November inclusive. The principal wheat producing districts are in the Eyre, Yorke and Lower North, Murray Lands and Northern Statistical Divisions. These districts accounted for about 95 per cent of the area sown in 1986-87.



Wheat Sown for Grain: Area and Production, Statistical Division, South Australia

Statistical Division	Area		Production	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
	hectares		tonnes	
Adelaide	1,975	1,360	3,683	2,627
Outer Adelaide	35,588	38,302	65,781	75,947
Yorke and Lower North	239,947	267,724	407,370	495,941
Murray Lands	264,649	258,600	271,002	319,405
South East	44,119	36,885	90,396	73,372
Eyre	673,658	841,115	644,759	975,299
Northern	172,399	172,331	298,486	312,273
Total	1,432,334	1,616,318	1,781,475	2,254,863

Varieties of Wheat

In each of the Australian States a committee examines and recommends the wheat varieties which should be grown by farmers for marketing through the Australian Wheat Board. The South Australian Advisory Committee on Wheat Quality was established in 1962. Recommendation or approval of wheat varieties is decided each year by the Committee which brings together relevant available information on breeding, testing, commercial production, handling and end usage of wheat and more particularly of specific varieties.

The Department of Agriculture and the Australian Wheat Board encourage growers to produce wheat with uniform characteristics in both the Hard class and Australian Standard White (ASW) class and this can be done more successfully if only a few of the best varieties are grown by the farmers.

The Advisory Committee has divided the State into eight wheat growing zones and each year recommends to farmers those wheat varieties which are likely to give the best protein content and yield.

Marketing

Australian Wheat Board

Under the *Wheat Marketing Act 1984* the Board has legislative powers over the receipt and disposal of all wheat and wheat products in Australia. All sales for export, human consumption and industrial purposes are handled by the AWB with stockfeed buyers having the option of obtaining their requirements direct from growers under a permit obtained from the AWB.

Deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board
(⁰⁰⁰ tonnes)

Season	South Australia	Australia	Season	South Australia	Australia
1977-78	417	8,540	1982-83	588	7,927
1978-79	1,976	17,457	1983-84	2,715	21,059
1979-80	2,232	15,328	1984-85	1,921	17,544
1980-81	1,533	10,059	1985-86	1,773	14,953
1981-82	1,581	15,545	1986-87	2,377	15,288

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

Bulk Handling

South Australian Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd is the sole bulk grain handling authority in this State, and is owned, financed and controlled by the growers.

Bulk Handling Capacity, South Australia, 30 September 1987

<i>Division</i>	<i>Number of sites</i>	<i>Total permanent storage tonnes</i>
Ardrossan	1	283,400
Port Adelaide	54	1,290,450
Port Giles	1	239,100
Port Lincoln	25	1,107,300
Port Pirie	14	522,200
Thevenard	11	483,430
Walleroo	9	429,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>4,355,480</i>

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

Prices

The following table shows the trend in export and domestic prices of Australian wheat for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87. The export prices shown in the table are the basic selling prices for ASW bulk wheat f.o.b. terminal ports. The average quoted price for export has been in US Dollars from 12 December 1983 but are shown in \$A values.

Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat (Dollars)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export price per tonne (a)</i>	<i>Home price per tonne</i>
1982-83	179.92	203.46
1983-84	152.50	219.41
1984-85	145.32	210.73
1985-86	187.19	213.89
1986-87	161.78	188.92

(a) Based on the average daily quoted price for each year ended September 30.

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

BARLEY

Production

Barley is grown in all States of Australia, but the major producing areas are located in South Australia where coastal climatic conditions particularly suit growth of this grain. It is grown principally as a grain crop, although in some areas it is used as a fodder crop for grazing with grain being subsequently harvested if conditions are suitable.

In 1986-87 the area sown to barley for grain in South Australia represented 43 per cent of the Australian total, and the production was 46 per cent of the total grain produced. Of the area sown for grain, 34 per cent was two-row barley reflecting the suitability of certain areas of the State for its production. Much of the barley is used for malting, but this is declining due to the increased planting of higher-yielding feed grain types. The ideal malting barley has a dry, plump undamaged

grain with a thin skin; it should be starchy but with a rather low protein content. Production of this type requires an area of dependable and moderate rainfall, and with a ripening period somewhat prolonged by cool conditions without high temperature or drying winds.

Yorke Peninsula is the major barley-producing district in South Australia. In the 1986-87 season this area contributed approximately 46 per cent of the total crop. It has an ideal climate for barley growing as the moisture-laden breezes off the gulfs on either side retard ripening.

Area and production of Barley for Grain: Statistical Division, South Australia

Statistical Division	Area		Production	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
	'000 hectares		'000 tonnes	
Adelaide	3	2	5	3
Outer Adelaide	58	45	110	88
Yorke and Lower North	397	341	697	727
Murray Lands	261	211	284	258
South East	34	22	51	34
Eyre	303	260	362	344
Northern	97	75	177	138
Total	1,153	955	1,686	1,592

Varieties

A number of new barley varieties have been released to farmers in recent years. Several of these are feed grain types and, as the table shows, the expanded sowings of these varieties are mainly at the expense of Clipper and Weeah, which have been the main malting varieties for a number of years.

Percentage of Area Planted to Each Variety, South Australia

Variety	Type	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Schooner	Malting	—	0.1	3.6	18.1	22.1
Clipper	Malting	45.5	31.0	18.5	6.8	4.0
Weeah	Malting	23.4	22.3	11.8	5.9	3.0
Galleon	Feed	15.3	29.2	38.6	40.0	46.0
Forrest	Feed	0.5	5.5	22.2	26.5	23.2
Other	Feed	15.3	11.9	5.3	2.7	1.7

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Uses

Barley usage can be categorised into the following:

(1) Stockfeed

Barley is used independently or mixed with other grains and substances in a range of stockfeeds.

(2) Production of Malt

The quality of barley grain for malting is related to the ease with which grain can be converted to malt (known as modification) and the total amount of sugars and other soluble materials which can be obtained from the malt (known as extract).

Barley is converted to malt using the following steps — steeping, germination and kilning. Malting is the only commercial process employing germination of grain under artificial conditions on a massive scale.

(3) Human Consumption

Relative small amounts of barley are prepared as a food for human consumption. The grain is generally pearled and may be given additional treatment including steaming and depressing and mixing with other grains depending on the end use.

Marketing

The Australian Barley Board, which commenced operations in 1939, is the statutory marketing authority for barley and oats grown in South Australia and for barley grown in Victoria.

For marketing purposes all barley is classified on sample at the time of delivery. Classification is firstly by variety and secondly by quality. The Board normally receives three grades of barley; Malting, and No. 3 and No. 4 grades for stockfeed.

Australian Barley Board Receipts, South Australia
(^{'000 tonnes})

Season	Two row				Total
	No. 1 grade	No. 2 grade	No. 3 grade	No. 4 grade	
1983-84	214	328	1,185	45	1,772
1984-85	(a)	282	1,482	47	1,811
1985-86	(a)	334	1,269	32	1,635

(a) Grades 1 and 2 are handled as one malting grade and named No. 2 in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Source: Australian Barley Board

The price of malting barley is determined on the basis of an agreed formula in consultation with the malting and brewing industry. The prices for feed purposes are determined monthly. The home consumption prices determined by the Board for barley for the seasons 1983-84 to 1985-86 are shown below.

Price per Tonne of Barley for Home Consumption
(Dollars)

Season	No. 1 grade	No. 2 grade	No. 3 grade	No. 4 grade
1983-84:				
High	198.00	192.00	158.00	156.00
Low	198.00	192.00	150.00	148.00
1984-85:				
High	(a)	170.00	150.00	148.00
Low	(a)	170.00	143.00	143.00
1985-86:				
High	(a)	170.00	125.00	123.00
Low	(a)	170.00	120.00	118.00

(a) Grades 1 and 2 are handled as one malting grade named No. 2 in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Source: Australian Barley Board

OATS

Only a small proportion of the harvest is exported; most of the crop is used as animal fodder. As is the case with barley, some of the area sown for grain and hay is grazed until June or July then closed to sheep to allow re-growth to a crop. Part of the area sown for forage is left to stand until it is used as dry grazing in autumn, when other fodder is not plentiful.

Oats, South Australia

Season	Area				Production	
	Grain	Hay	Forage	Total	Grain	Hay
	'000 hectares				'000 tonnes	
1984-85	128	37	34	199	132	118
1985-86	108	35	33	176	110	108
1985-86 (a)	107	33	32	172	108	101
1986-87	113	46	32	191	149	147

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

RYE

Rye is a minor crop, but it has been used to control sand drift and particularly to stabilise the light soils of the Murray Mallee. Because the sands are deficient in two main nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), a mixed superphosphate-ammonia fertiliser is sown with the rye seed early in the season. The rapid early growth of the rye while the ground is still warm and before the strong winds of winter cause sandblast, is at present the most effective form of controlling drifting sand.

Rye provides early greenfeed while some grain is produced on a number of farms. Although most grain is used for stockfeed, varying quantities are exported in different years for milling. Rye hay is of poor nutritional quality and only a few hundred tonnes are produced each year.

In 1986-87, 41,211 hectares of rye for grain yielded 21,747 tonnes.

HAY

The quantity of hay produced varies considerably from year to year according to seasonal conditions and the need to replace stocks used during the previous season. The main crops cut for hay in recent years have been oats, lucerne, clover and grass hay.

Hay: Area and Production, South Australia

Season	Oaten	Wheaten	Pure lucerne	Barley and rye	Other pasture hay (a)	Total
AREA ('000 hectares)						
1985-86	33	8	16	8	77	142
1986-87	46	10	19	11	110	196
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)						
1985-86	101	23	82	18	228	452
1986-87	147	30	89	28	337	631

(a) Includes lucerne based pasture.

Between 20,000 and 50,000 tonnes of silage are produced in most years and in certain areas this is an important supplementary stock food.

PASTURES

The Murray Mallee and Eyre Peninsula have been transformed from unstable farming districts to highly productive areas through the sowing of more and improved pastures. There has been a significant increase in the area of sown pastures over the past twenty years.

Area Under Pasture: Statistical Division, South Australia ^(a) (^{'000 hectares})

Statistical Division	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1985-86 (b)	1986-87
Adelaide	12	13	12	15	10	12
Outer Adelaide	365	378	395	387	357	365
Yorke and Lower North	268	275	298	304	299	303
Murray Lands	772	781	783	752	738	819
South East	1,279	1,281	1,280	1,279	1,243	1,281
Eyre	668	696	724	653	642	698
Northern	90	103	100	107	106	109
Total	3,455	3,527	3,591	3,497	3,395	3,586

(a) Lucerne, clovers (all kinds), rye grasses (all kinds), cocksfoot, paspalum, phalaris, primrose, sudan and veldt. Excludes native pastures.

(b) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

PASTURE SEEDS

Sown pastures form the basis for efficient farming in the cereal and high rainfall zones of the State. Legumes (clovers and medics) maintain or increase soil fertility by harbouring rhizobial bacteria which convert nitrogen from the atmosphere. Legumes generally have high nutritive value as livestock feed, and by decaying, or returned as manure, increase soil nitrogen which can be utilised by cereals or other pasture grasses. The seed industry has pioneered many overseas markets for legumes. While many crops are grown each year the industry quickly adapts to fill special demands; this accounts for some of the fluctuation shown in the table below. Lucerne is the most important perennial legume in South Australia and growers in this State supplied approximately 90 per cent of national production in 1986-87.

Pasture and Grass Harvested for Seed: Area and Production, South Australia

Crop	Area		Production	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
	hectares		tonnes	
Lucerne	10,920	12,201	2,694	2,822
Clovers:				
Rose, Shaftal	799	1,145	269	437
Strawberry	383	436	93	81
Subterranean	3,365	3,056	1,829	1,790
White	1,138	1,694	295	513
Cocksfoot	91	62	24	10
Fescue	32	28	3	25
Medics:				
Barrel	4,419	4,703	1,462	1,986
Harbinger	147	—	10	—
Snail	309	238	143	131
Other	116	84	45	30
Phalaris tuberosa	995	898	250	242
Other n.e.i.	1,017	2,266	147	549
Total	23,731	26,812	7,265	8,616

OILSEEDS

In recent years there has been a significant increase in the area sown to oilseeds. These have proved an alternative to wheat, wool and meat production and are mainly grown under contract to processors and stockfeed manufacturers. The seed is crushed to yield oils which have domestic and industrial applications and the high protein meal by-product is used for the manufacture of stockfeeds. Details of area and production of selected oilseeds are shown in the following table.

Selected Oilseed Crops: Area and Production, South Australia

Season	Linseed	Rapeseed	Safflower	Sunflower
AREA (Hectares)				
1985-86	1,680	8,841	3,165	2,532
1986-87	1,203	5,085	1,720	1,469
PRODUCTION (Tonnes)				
1985-86	2,461	13,351	3,502	2,821
1986-87	1,426	8,341	1,386	1,740

VEGETABLES

The market garden industry in South Australia is characterised by a large number of growers, most of whom cultivate only a few hectares. Many of the gardens form part of a larger holding. Much of the production of the industry comes from properties with easy access to the Adelaide market.

Principal Vegetables for Human Consumption, South Australia

Crop	Area		Production	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
	hectares		tonnes	
Broccoli	57	143	416	958
Brussels sprouts	118	125	3,445	2,607
Cabbages (incl. Chinese cabbages) ...	182	181	7,905	7,860
Carrots	448	374	12,761	12,121
Cauliflowers	249	251	12,538	13,013
Celery	87	129	5,443	6,748
Cucumbers	48	55	1,834	2,343
Lettuce	305	289	5,724	6,372
Melons, rock and cantaloupe	180	213	4,796	5,838
Melons, water	57	66	1,929	1,708
Mushrooms	4	4	986	1,189
Onions	1,040	1,083	46,941	48,378
Peas	38	42	95	92
Potatoes	3,724	3,402	112,507	105,438
Pumpkins	414	436	7,436	8,085
Sweet corn	106	92	1,202	816
Tomatoes	220	203	7,096	6,795
Turnips	21	25	334	504
Total	7,298	7,113	..	..

Of the total area of approximately 7,600 hectares devoted to market gardens, districts adjacent to Adelaide account for 3,600 hectares producing all types of vegetables, including large quantities of celery and early tomatoes for export. Over 1,600 hectares are cultivated in the South East Division, with approximately 1,100 hectares being potatoes. An area of some 50 hectares in Northern Division (mainly on the coastal plains near Port Pirie) is used for the production of peas, potatoes and early tomatoes for Adelaide and Melbourne market. A substantial area along the River Murray is devoted to production of potatoes, pumpkin and melons for the Adelaide market, tomatoes for local markets and small areas of most other vegetables.

The bulk of the potato production comes from the central and southern Adelaide Hills and from the Mount Gambier area. The 1986-87 average yield was 31 tonnes per hectare.

The Adelaide plains produce most of the South Australian tomatoes which are grown in glasshouses. Significant quantities, mostly for canning and juice production in local factories, are now grown in the Upper Murray irrigation areas.

GRAPES

Approximately 40 per cent of Australia's vineyard area is located in South Australia where the bulk of the grapes are used for winemaking. In 1986-87 South Australia produced 197 million litres of wine and 5,910 tonnes of dried vine fruit representing 53 per cent and 10 per cent respectively of total Australian production.

Area and Production of Vineyards, South Australia

Season	Vines		Production of grapes for		
	Bearing	Not yet bearing	Wine	Table	Drying
	hectares			tonnes	
1982-83	26,927	2,179	254,439	2,819	14,800
1983-84	25,876	1,988	287,647	2,970	20,533
1984-85	25,335	1,620	321,225	3,517	14,809
1985-86	25,570	1,335	295,266	3,138	34,040
1985-86 (a)	23,310	1,213	280,420	3,046	32,870
1986-87	22,024	1,079	283,721	2,860	24,901

(a) 1986-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

The area planted to vines at harvest 1987 was 23,103 hectares and total production 311,482 tonnes. Grubbings in 1986-87 totalled 938 hectares.

Area, Production and Utilisation of Grapes, South Australia

Season	Area of vines	Total grape production (fresh)	Wine production (a)	Dried fruit production		
				Currants	Sultanas	Raisins
	hectares	tonnes	'000 litres		tonnes	
1982-83	29,106	272,058	200,283	1,408	2,161	174
1983-84	27,863	311,149	233,307	1,667	3,328	119
1984-85	26,955	339,550	259,094	1,914	1,899	132
1985-86	26,905	332,444	280,420	2,010	5,204	799
1985-86 (b)	24,523	316,336	280,420	1,910	5,058	775
1986-87	23,103	311,482	283,721	1,671	3,596	642

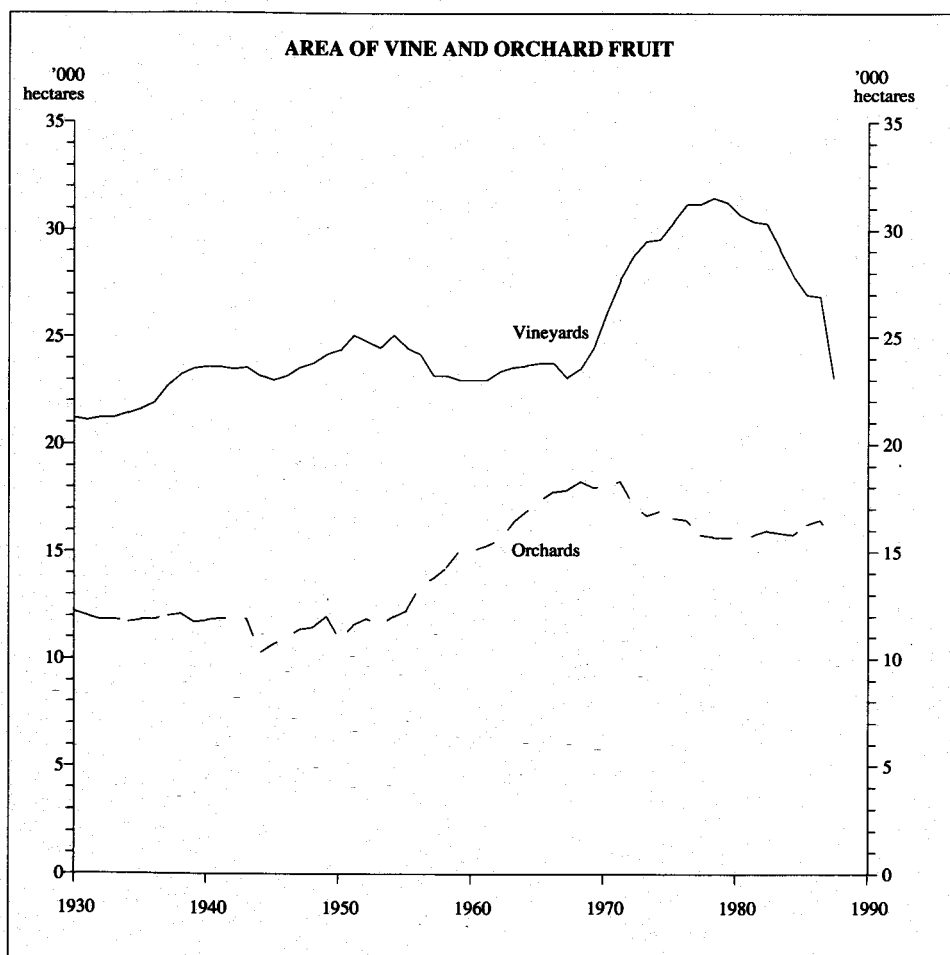
(a) Excludes grape spirit added.

(b) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

Grape Growing Districts

The grape growing districts of South Australia are subject to substantial variety in geographical location, climatic variations and soil conditions and can be divided into six easily recognisable regions ranging from the Clare-Watervale district in the north to the southern limit of the grape growing area at Coonawarra in the south-east of the State and bounded by the irrigated areas of the River Murray to the east.

Supplementary irrigation is carried out in some grape growing districts which have not been officially designated as irrigation areas, especially Langhorne Creek and Coonawarra where approximately 50 to 60 per cent of all vines are under irrigation. The other areas are mainly dependent on winter rainfall stored in the sub-soil by careful dry-farming methods, to be used during the summer growing season of the vine — the yields in the non-irrigated districts are more variable than the Upper Murray irrigation areas.



Grape Varieties

There has been a sustained interest in the premium wine varieties, with significant new plantings of Cabernet Sauvignon, Rhine Riesling, Chardonnay and Pinot Noir. This has been at the expense of the bulk wine varieties, large areas of Grenache and Shiraz having been grubbed.

**Principal Varieties of Vine, South Australia
(Hectares)**

Variety	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1985-86(b)	1986-87
Cabernet Sauvignon	2,220	2,303	2,337	2,174	2,113
Chardonnay	818	947	1,063	984	1,123
Crouchen (a)	895	801	735	663	541
Doradillo	1,097	1,016	998	923	844
Grenache	3,075	2,855	2,724	2,294	2,019
Mataro	841	766	723	658	539
Muscat Gordo Blanco	2,126	2,020	2,099	2,009	1,974
Palomino and Pedro Ximenez	1,835	1,668	1,665	1,422	1,250
Rhine Riesling	3,679	3,587	3,442	3,153	2,910
Shiraz	3,819	3,645	3,526	3,137	2,856
Sultana	2,402	2,253	2,277	2,172	2,053
Traminer	361	364	383	371	350
Other	4,695	4,730	4,933	4,563	4,531
Total	27,863	26,955	26,905	24,523	23,103

(a) Previously called Clare Riesling.

(b) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

ORCHARD FRUIT

A wide variety of fruit crops is grown in South Australia. The main types are oranges, peaches and apricots (predominantly grown in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland) and apples (nearly all grown in the Adelaide Hills).

The following table showing citrus trees six years and over and production during recent seasons shows the predominance of navel and valencia oranges.

Citrus Fruit: Trees and Production, South Australia

Season	Oranges			Lemons and limes	Mandarins	Grape- fruit	Total
	Navel	Valencia	Other				
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)							
1983-84	472	911	4	112	70	80	(a) 1,651
1984-85	474	917	4	108	65	78	1,648
1985-86	493	942	3	107	65	77	1,687
1985-86 (b)	475	921	3	104	63	74	1,640
1986-87	504	975	3	101	66	72	1,723
PRODUCTION (Tonnes)							
1983-84	48,977	97,702	357	7,226	5,192	11,264	170,718
1984-85	54,542	107,138	339	15,455	5,709	10,783	193,966
1985-86	62,720	124,597	309	15,226	5,653	12,516	221,021
1985-86 (b)	61,348	122,600	299	15,003	5,575	12,292	217,117
1986-87	68,158	133,390	307	16,241	6,529	11,180	235,805

(a) 'Other citrus' included in total number of trees.

(b) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

Citrus growing is concentrated in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland. Approximately 70 per cent of the total orange crop is produced in the River Murray Irrigation Areas. The industry has shown great expansion in the last decade.

Apple growing is the principal non-citrus fruit industry and is concentrated in the Adelaide Hills where 14,878 tonnes were produced in 1986-87.

Pears are grown in the Adelaide Hills, in the Barossa Valley and on the Murray irrigation settlements. In 1986-87, 6,398 tonnes were produced from 103,791 trees.

The stone fruits industry became important following development of the irrigation schemes. South Australia is the major apricot-producing State, with the greater part of the crop being dried and much of the remainder being canned.

A large proportion of Australia's almonds are produced in South Australia, mainly in the Willunga and Riverland areas. In 1986-87, 1,270 tonnes were produced from 382,351 trees of bearing age.

Cherries, plums and prunes, and strawberries are the most important of the remaining crops.

The Upper Murray irrigation areas and the Barossa Valley of South Australia account for almost the entire Australian production of dried apricots, peaches, pears and nectarines. A small proportion of the Australian production of dried prunes is produced in the Barossa Valley and in the Noarlunga district.

Non-citrus Orchard Fruit: Trees and Production, South Australia

Season	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)						
1983-84	380	298	37	141	90	60
1984-85	357	284	35	135	84	57
1985-86	358	280	35	126	83	54
1985-86 (a)	344	255	30	120	78	48
1986-87	344	255	29	116	75	45
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
1983-84	19,119	14,195	549	6,618	6,695	1,636
1984-85	22,600	15,583	588	8,668	7,656	1,768
1985-86	18,244	17,567	489	8,592	7,007	1,979
1985-86 (a)	17,803	16,553	455	8,388	6,752	1,856
1986-87	20,687	17,402	375	8,607	6,398	1,981

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

OTHER CROPS

Of the other crops cultivated in South Australia such as field peas, canary seed, triticale, lupins, vegetable seeds and coriander, the field peas and lupins are the most important.

In 1986-87, 86,818 hectares of field peas were grown for grain yielding 142,512 tonnes; virtually all of this area is located in the cereal growing districts north of Adelaide. Field peas are grown mainly as a livestock fodder or for processing into split peas.

Lupin grain is used mainly in stock feed, as a protein source for poultry and pigs and also to some extent as a protein supplement for ruminants. In 1986-87, 40,409 tonnes of lupins were grown for grain from 28,902 hectares — approximately 85 per cent being produced in the Murray Lands and South East.

A considerable portion of the area devoted to nurseries is found in the vicinity of Adelaide and there are several fruit tree nurseries in the horticultural districts of the River Murray.

Establishments which undertake propagation, cultivation or growing-on of nursery produce for sale provide information about their operations triennially. Latest figures for the 1986-87 season show that the area used for nurseries (including flower growing) and cultivated turf production was 444 hectares for those nurseries within the scope of the 1986-87 Census.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The value of agricultural production may be expressed in terms of gross value and local value. Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in principal markets. Where products are absorbed at a local point or become raw material for a secondary industry the value in each case is presumed to be the value of the principal market. Local value equals the gross value of production less marketing costs.

VALUE AND PRICES OF CROPS

The gross value of crops (including pastures) for South Australia in the 1986-87 season was estimated at \$1,011.3 million.

In the following table gross values of principal crops for the seasons 1983-84 to 1986-87 are shown.

Gross Value of Principal Crops, South Australia
(\$'000)

Commodity	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87p
Cereals:				
Wheat	466,138	374,040	327,881	385,779
Barley	273,466	249,179	207,314	180,688
Oats	21,536	14,433	11,550	14,692
Rye	1,794	967	2,529	3,412
Crops for hay	16,487	12,204	11,684	18,910
Lupins for grain	3,810	3,181	4,482	6,949
Rapeseed	1,113	1,843	3,449	1,914
Sunflower	912	1,425	693	410
Field peas	11,605	11,437	16,669	26,967
Orchard and berry fruit:				
Citrus	38,612	45,672	51,460	52,453
Apples	14,063	20,143	15,541	22,608
Apricots	12,498	14,590	17,354	17,754
Peaches	2,476	4,248	4,018	3,719
Other	13,043	16,087	17,902	20,531
Vine fruit:				
Wine grapes	65,768	76,545	62,579	66,436
Table grapes	2,331	2,491	2,877	2,361
Dried currants, raisins, etc	5,244	4,746	11,346	10,167
Vegetables:				
Potatoes	39,632	19,568	20,763	21,826
Tomatoes	6,843	8,430	7,334	7,351
Onions	15,513	11,084	12,343	19,403
Other	30,079	32,731	39,668	46,954
Other crops	19,018	23,413	31,663	35,378
Total crops (excluding pastures)	1,061,982	948,459	881,099	966,662
Pastures:				
Pasture seed	12,262	11,730	12,327	14,858
Pastures cut for hay	44,260	22,086	23,035	29,814
Total pastures	56,522	33,816	35,362	44,672
Gross value of crops	1,118,504	982,275	916,462	1,011,334

Market prices of principal crops grown in South Australia for the years 1982-83 to 1986-87 are set out in the following table.

Prices of Principal Crops, South Australia
(Dollars per tonne)

Commodity	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 ^p
Cereals:					
Wheat (a).....	177.54	164.86	173.72	170.63	152.79
Barley (a).....	155.35	153.95	136.06	122.58	114.11
Oats	161.85	130.55	116.66	118.85	118.41
Rye	186.12	131.73	147.65	188.65	156.24
Fruit:					
Apples	702.67	759.33	910.67	848.00	1,187.33
Apricots	750.00	1,018.00	900.00	1,010.00	1,200.00
Peaches	608.00	1,229.00	1,170.00	910.00	1,030.00
Pears	665.00	692.77	674.44	730.00	880.00
Oranges;					
Navel (a)	195.11	272.75	272.93	281.57	262.44
Other (a)	201.92	212.03	233.55	217.59	205.32
Grapes;					
Table	664.00	961.00	821.00	1,013.00	1,165.00
Wine (b)	205.06	228.64	238.29	212.31	223.50
Vegetables:					
Potatoes (a)	227.35	328.77	174.39	183.75	198.45
Onions	219.79	465.30	275.72	268.14	404.0
Tomatoes;					
Glasshouse	1,051.00	1,080.00	1,549.00	1,311.00	1,438.98
Other	809.00	582.00	732.00	798.00	731.00

(a) Average price realised.

(b) Weighted averaged price at winery.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING

Pastoral activities, with sheep grazing predominant, are widespread in South Australia under widely varying climatic conditions from the arid saltbush plains in the Far North through to the lush, well-watered pastures of the South East.

South Australia has approximately 12 per cent of the nation's sheep and 4 per cent of cattle.

The Dog Fence

This fence is an unbroken barrier of wire netting about two metres high extending for more than 8,000 kilometres through South Australia, along the South Australia-New South Wales and the New South Wales-Queensland borders and through part of Queensland. It has been erected to protect the sheep lands of these States from dingoes.

SHEEP

Numbers and Distribution

At March 1987 sheep in South Australia numbered 17,234,000.

The next table shows the total number of sheep in statistical divisions at 31 March for the years 1983 to 1987.

Sheep Numbers: Statistical Divisions, South Australia, At 31 March ('000)

Statistical Division	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987
Adelaide	65	59	66	61	49	41
Outer Adelaide	1,975	2,104	2,196	2,304	2,153	2,152
Yorke and Lower North	2,161	2,276	2,304	2,325	2,275	2,160
Murray Lands	2,027	2,244	2,307	2,505	2,457	2,443
South East	4,579	4,765	5,233	5,358	5,255	5,184
Eyre	2,382	2,545	2,410	2,502	2,472	2,417
Northern	2,259	2,374	2,747	2,884	2,846	2,836
Total	15,448	16,368	17,263	17,938	17,506	17,234

Breeds of Sheep

The predominant breed in South Australia is the Merino which accounts for over 84 per cent of the total sheep numbers. The South Australian Merino, having a robust constitution and a capacity to travel long distances to water, has adapted well to the hot, dry conditions of the interior.

Of the remaining recognised breeds, the Australasian breeds, Corriedale and Polwarth, are most important, with Poll Dorset numbers having shown a considerable increase. The Corriedale and Polwarth are dual purpose sheep breeds used for meat but at the same time producing wool of good quality. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes while the Polwarth is a fixed comeback breed from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

Breeds of Sheep, South Australia, At 31 March ('000)

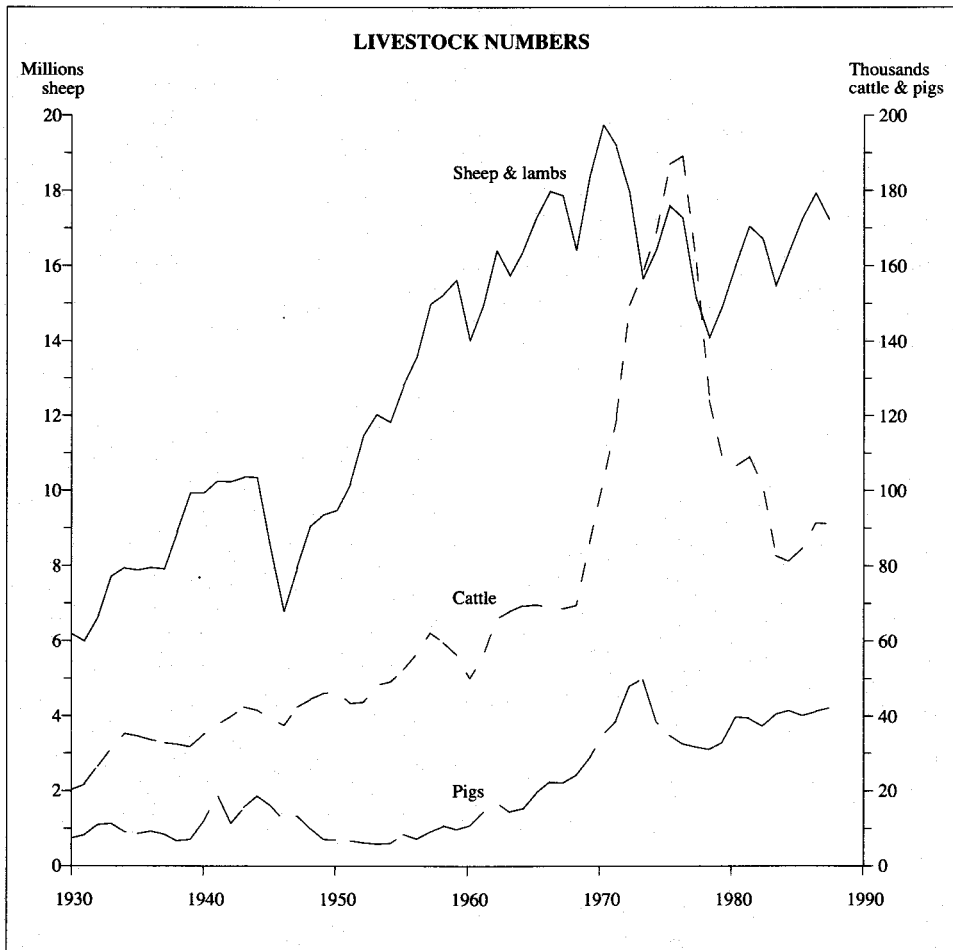
Breed	1974	1977	1980	1983	1986
Merino	14,212.0	13,174.3	13,590.9	12,873.4	15,089.0
Corriedale	646.2	557.1	607.2	560.3	438.8
Dorset Horn	46.5	45.6	95.4	40.7	30.2
Poll Dorset	35.0	58.3	132.7	95.0	100.5
Border Leicester	25.8	108.8	119.0	115.0	128.5
Polwarth	137.3	120.0	131.3	103.8	111.0
Romney Marsh	11.4	18.4	31.4	28.8	21.4
Ryeland	4.0	6.2	4.2	6.0	5.3
Southdown	3.1	2.3	1.9	4.6	3.8
Suffolk	19.0	23.9	41.0	37.1	33.0
Other	7.7	9.6	17.0	12.9	28.1
Merino-Comeback	133.6	73.5	156.9	285.2	813.5
Crossbred	1,149.3	934.2	1,117.3	1,285.2	1,135.3
Total	16,430.9	15,132.3	16,046.3	15,448.0	17,938.4

British longwools (Border Leicester, Cheviot and Romney Marsh) are used for mating with the Merino or crossbred ewes to produce fat lambs, but useful types of comeback and crossbred wools are also yielded. British shortwools (Dorset Horn, Ryeland, Suffolk, Southdown and Shropshire) are used principally for production of export lambs.

The following table shows the composition of the sheep flock in South Australia at 31 March from 1974 to 1986.

**Composition of the Sheep Flock, South Australia, At 31 March
(^{'000})**

Year	Rams	Breeding ewes	Maiden ewes	Other ewes	Wethers	Lambs and hoggets (under one year)	Total sheep
1984	223	8,597	—	578	3,192	3,778	16,368
1985	231	8,494	—	701	3,530	4,307	17,263
1986	238	8,366	—	889	4,123	4,324	17,938
1986	232	8,168	—	857	4,002	4,248	17,506
1987	228	7,655	1,011	417	4,095	3,829	17,234



Lambing

In 1987, 7,512,873 ewes were mated and the number of lambs marked totalled 6,022,068. Details of lambs marked and the lambing percentage in each statistical division in 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in the next table.

Lambing: Statistical Divisions, South Australia

Statistical Division	Lambs marked		Lambing percentage (a)	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
	'000		per cent	
Adelaide	22	19	90.78	90.09
Outer Adelaide	774	735	84.87	83.64
Yorke and Lower North	842	757	81.34	78.46
Murray Lands	1,014	1,011	82.06	81.05
South East	2,099	1,936	92.01	88.39
Eyre	742	671	75.16	70.96
Northern	948	892	75.13	70.59
Total	6,441	6,022	83.24	80.16

(a) Percentage of lambs marked to ewes mated.

Sheep Shearing and Wool-clip

In the agricultural areas of the State most shearing takes place during the late winter and spring months, August to November. Shearing in the South East Division occurs somewhat later, with most of the wool-clip being obtained in the period October to November, February-March and August-September. The next table gives details of sheep and lambs shorn, wool-clip and average fleeceweight in South Australia for the years 1983-84 to 1986-87.

Sheep and Lambs Shorn: Wool-clip and Average Fleeceweight, South Australia

Classification	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1985-86(a)	1986-87
NUMBER SHORN ('000)					
Sheep	14,295	15,214	15,720	15,232	15,649
Lambs	4,013	4,905	4,674	4,571	4,375
Total	18,308	20,119	20,394	19,803	20,024
WOOL-CLIP ('000 kg)					
Sheep	89,339	88,998	91,242	84,098	85,591
Lambs	7,887	9,267	8,857	8,238	7,756
Crutchings	4,287	4,476	4,604	4,251	4,255
Total	101,513	102,741	104,704	96,587	97,601
AVERAGE FLEECEWEIGHT (kg)(b)					
Sheep	6.55	6.14	6.10	5.80	5.74
Sheep and lambs	5.54	5.11	5.13	4.88	4.87

(a) 1985-86 Census figures adjusted to \$20,000 EVAO cut-off.

(b) Includes crutchings

Approximately 92 per cent of the total wool is obtained from adult sheep. The average fleeceweight in South Australia is approximately 6.14 kg a head for adult sheep, with a record 6.55 kg a head being achieved in 1983-84. This is significantly higher than the yield obtained in other States, and is primarily because of the larger size of the South Australian Merino, its broader wool quality and longer thicker-stapled fleece.

A breakdown of the State figures for 1986-87 by statistical divisions is given in the next table. This shows the high average fleeceweight obtained in the northern pastoral areas. The relatively light average fleece obtained in the South East Division is explained partly by the lower proportion of Merino sheep, but more importantly by the lighter wool quality of the smaller framed sheep in this area.

**Sheep and Lambs Shorn: Wool-clip and Average Fleeceweight, Statistical Divisions
South Australia, 1986-87**

Statistical Division	Number shorn			Wool-clip			Average fleeceweight(a)	
	Sheep	Lambs	Total	Sheep (a)	Lambs	Total (a)	Sheep	Sheep and lambs
	'000			'000 kg			kg	
Adelaide	36	5	41	181	9	190	5.03	4.63
Outer Adelaide	1,997	473	2,471	10,903	814	11,716	5.46	4.74
Yorke and Lower North	2,045	541	2,586	11,805	917	12,722	5.77	4.92
Murray Lands	2,219	695	2,913	13,571	1,198	14,769	6.12	5.07
South East	4,706	1,386	6,092	26,433	2,537	28,970	5.62	4.76
Eyre	2,210	536	2,746	12,502	792	13,294	5.66	4.84
Northern	2,436	740	3,176	14,451	1,489	15,940	5.93	5.02
Total	15,649	4,375	20,024	89,846	7,756	97,601	5.74	4.87

(a) Includes crutchings.

WOOL INDUSTRY

Production of Wool

Total wool production consists of shorn wool (including crutchings) plus dead wool and wool exported on skins. Dead wool is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep. The next table shows wool production and value from 1984-85 to 1986-87. The gross value of production has risen strongly to \$378.2 million due largely to the current high wool prices.

Wool Production and Value, South Australia

Season (a)	Production			Value of wool production
	Shorn wool	Other(b)	Total	
	'000 kg			
1984-85	102,741	5,722	108,463	297,183
1985-86	104,704	6,860	111,564	330,150
1986-87	107,354	5,454	112,807	378,174

(a) Source: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia and ABS Dealers Collection.

(b) Includes fellmongered wool, dead wool, and wool exported on skin.

Wool Quality and Marketing

For many years approximately 9 per cent of the wool grown in South Australia was sold outside the auction system. This percentage reached 19 per cent in 1972-73, fell to 14 per cent in 1973-74, recovered to 22 per cent in 1976-77 and is now approximately 15 per cent. Of the South Australian wool passing through the auction system approximately 80 per cent is received by the Adelaide selling centre with the remainder, predominantly of South Eastern origin, going to Victorian selling centres. A similar inflow of wool occurs from western New South Wales, and to a lesser extent from western Victoria.

Adelaide Wool Sales

Year ended 30 June	Wool sold (scoured and greasy)		Amount realised	Average price per kg (greasy)	In store at 30 June
	Bales	Weight			
	number	'000 kg	\$'000	cents	bales
1985	480,535	81,940	230,931	281.83	13,362
1986	517,949	89,336	272,405	304.92	17,314
1987	513,708	89,111	306,047	343.44	13,618

Source: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia.

Wool Prices

Prices paid for wool sold in South Australia tend to be on average less than prices realised in other States, this being partly attributable to the large proportion of medium to broad quality wools grown in South Australia and in western New South Wales.

CATTLE

In comparison with other States, cattle grazing is not a major industry in South Australia. Of the cattle in Australia at 31 March 1987 almost 4 per cent of those used mainly for meat production and about 6 per cent of those for milk production were in South Australia. At 31 March 1987 the total number of cattle was 911,702.

Cattle Numbers: Statistical Divisions, South Australia, At 31 March 1987
(^{'000})

Classification	Statistical Division							Total
	Adelaide	Outer Adelaide	Yorke and Lower North	Murray Lands	South East	Eyre	Northern	
Cattle for milk production:								
Bulls (a).....	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	—	1.7
Cows	4.7	46.2	2.9	25.4	19.0	0.7	0.9	99.7
Heifers	1.5	13.5	0.8	8.8	5.0	0.3	0.2	30.1
Calves under one year	1.0	10.7	0.7	6.4	4.0	0.3	0.2	23.2
House cows	—	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.1
Total	7.3	71.4	4.9	41.1	28.8	1.8	1.5	156.8
Cattle for meat production:								
Bulls (a).....	0.1	1.8	0.9	1.5	9.9	0.6	3.6	18.4
Cows and heifers	2.6	32.8	13.9	39.0	206.2	11.9	100.3	406.8
Calves under one year	1.6	18.5	8.8	25.2	97.4	8.2	39.9	199.5
Other Cattle	1.4	9.0	3.6	6.9	72.1	2.3	34.9	130.2
Total	5.7	62.1	27.2	72.6	385.7	23.0	178.6	754.9
Total cattle	13.0	133.4	32.1	113.8	414.5	24.7	180.1	911.7

(a) Used or intended for service.

Cattle for Meat Production

Numbers of cattle for meat production have increased steadily in South Australia and at 31 March 1987 there were 754,900 cattle for meat production recorded. At 31 March 1986 there were 695,500 cattle for meat production.

In the northern pastoral areas, Shorthorns are the predominant breed and there are lesser numbers of Herefords; in the South East, Herefords and Shorthorns are the main breeds and there are substantial numbers of Aberdeen Angus while near Adelaide, where a number of studs are located, several breeds are well represented. In recent years several European breeds have been introduced, most notably the Charolais.

Cattle for Milk Production

There has been a steady decline in the total number of cattle for milk production over the last decade or so. The total number at March 1987 was 156,800.

Properties in South Australia on which dairying is the main activity are situated mainly in the areas where high rainfall or irrigation permits the growing of sown pastures, but many of the mixed farms in the better cereal growing areas carry herds used mainly for milk production. Dairy production on these farms is almost entirely in the form of cream for butter making, whereas the properties in the sown pasture areas mainly market whole milk, either for consumption in the Adelaide area or for cheese making.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Milk

Total milk production in any one year is not known precisely. However, as details are known of two major components of total milk utilisation in South Australia, namely the amount consumed by factories in the production of milk, cheese, butter and other milk products and home consumption in the Metropolitan Milk Board area, an estimate can be made.

The following table shows the estimated production of whole milk and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes in 1986-87 and earlier seasons.

Production and Utilisation of Milk, South Australia
(⁰⁰⁰ litres)

Year	Total milk produced	Factory cheese (b)	Milk used for	
			Home Consumption (a)	
			Milk Board area	Outside Milk Board area
1984-85	371,942	181,147	108,381	32,024
1985-86	364,480	194,220	112,564	29,766
1986-87	373,817	211,069	115,546	26,999

(a) Revised since last published to include flavoured and UHT milks, as well as fresh white milk and cream.

(b) Factory production accounts for virtually all cheese produced. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

PIGS

In South Australia pigs have been kept as a sideline on mixed farms or in conjunction with dairy cattle, but now there is a trend towards specialising in pigs.

There have been substantial fluctuations in the pig population from year to year induced by the exceptional variability of prices. At 31 March 1987, there were 422,385 pigs, of which approximately 49 per cent were in Outer Adelaide, and Yorke and Lower North Divisions. The principal breeds in South Australia are Large White, Berkshire, Landrace and Tamworth.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

South Australia is a relatively small meat producer, providing approximately eight per cent of total Australian production. The following table shows the number of livestock slaughtered for human consumption (including exports) and the production of meat during the last five years. Slaughtering and meat production on rural establishments are included in these figures.

Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Produced, South Australia

Season	Livestock slaughtered for human consumption			Meat production (carcass weight)			
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total
	'000			tonnes			
1982-83	628	4,072	540	105,763	75,947	34,302	216,012
1983-84	446	2,845	550	83,227	54,872	34,740	172,839
1984-85	433	3,428	589	80,672	65,936	36,508	183,116
1985-86	428	3,856	588	79,312	72,992	37,432	189,736
1986-87	428	4,009	643	82,173	76,341	40,761	199,276

The table below shows average market prices of some of the principal classes of livestock, for the years 1982 to 1987.

Livestock, Average Prices at Adelaide Market
(Dollars)

Class of Stock	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Fat cattle:						
Bullocks and steers;						
Young, 120-160 kg medium	197.96	273.67	302.85	297.40	291.29	291.16
Steers, 250-300 kg medium	327.59	438.27	464.25	511.08	517.92	535.98
Bullocks, 300-350 kg medium	365.10	408.04	525.37	560.85	579.93	608.61
Cows;						
160-250 kg medium	228.71	277.86	342.50	334.50	352.84	388.31
Calves;						
Prime vealers	133.91	166.99	222.02	212.68	231.84	256.10
Good	84.80	124.60	155.55	142.37	143.53	158.97
Fat sheep:						
Wethers;						
Over 22 kg medium	16.84	21.15	23.34	13.39	16.36	21.63
Ewes;						
Under 22 kg medium	10.80	13.04	13.24	10.41	12.00	17.15
Lambs;						
16-19 kg medium	18.65	22.72	22.07	20.33	25.68	31.49
Young						
16-19 kg medium	20.49	22.61	24.20	21.49	26.60	33.39
Pigs:						
Choppers	195.75	171.94	170.71	192.34	193.21	190.66
Baconers	121.96	101.84	104.94	107.08	112.86	117.54
Porkers	82.22	68.86	69.64	75.52	76.69	76.71

GROSS VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND SLAUGHTERINGS

Gross value is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in principal markets. The following table shows for the past four years the gross value of livestock products, and livestock slaughterings and disposals.

**Gross Value of Livestock Products and Livestock Slaughtering and Disposals
South Australia**

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (\$'000)				
Wool	289,266	297,183	330,150	378,174
Whole milk intake by factories:				
Manufactured	36,510	32,405	32,364	31,966
Market sales (a)	37,486	37,968	42,165	45,177
Eggs	24,417	23,405	21,287	22,298
Honey and beeswax	2,636	3,210	3,966	3,762
Total livestock products	390,315	394,171	429,932	481,378
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS (\$'000)				
Cattle and calves	101,577	89,353	76,406	106,152
Sheep and lambs	74,745	84,651	73,867	116,798
Pigs	49,595	53,238	53,166	63,097
Poultry	49,251	54,135	48,158	49,357
Total livestock slaughterings and disposals	275,168	281,377	251,596	335,404

(a) Market sales include white, flavoured, high and low fat milk, UHT milk.

OTHER RURAL INDUSTRIES

Poultry Farming

Poultry farming is a specialised and distinct industry and it is from the specialised hatcheries and chicken-raising establishments that the bulk of commercial production is obtained. The industry can be divided into two categories; the production of eggs, and the raising of poultry for meat. Chickens, scientifically bred for rapid weight gain and known as 'broilers', account for over 97 per cent of total poultry slaughtered.

The main production centres for both categories of this industry are located within an 80 kilometre radius of Adelaide, near the processing works and main consumption outlets. Particular concentrations of growers are at Murray Bridge and Gawler, with some broiler growers established in the Adelaide Hills.

The trend in the egg industry in South Australia is towards a reduction in the total number of poultry farms, but an increase in average flock size. Housing of birds for commercial purposes is largely planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or single and multiple bird cage units. Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbreed between the White Leghorn and Australian breeds.

Poultry Numbers and Egg Production: South Australia, At 31 March ^(a)
(^{'000})

Particulars	1984	1985	1986	1986	1987
Hens and pullets	1,315	1,148	1,150	1,141	1,124
Other fowls and chickens	3,372	3,911	3,245	3,236	3,234
Ducks	6	5	3	3	2
Turkeys	16	18	29	29	29
Egg production (b)	178,959	164,946	156,558	156,558	155,805

(a) Excludes poultry kept in backyards.

(b) Recorded by the South Australian Egg Board. Year ended 30 June.

Egg production in 1986-87, as reported by the South Australian Egg Board, totalled 13 million dozen. However, these figures do not take into account movement of eggs interstate independently of the Egg Board, which may represent a significant proportion of total egg production.

Broiler Industry

The following table shows details of poultry slaughtered for human consumption for the last five years.

Poultry Slaughtered for Human Consumption
South Australia^(a)

Period	Chickens (broilers, fryers or roasters)	Hens and stags	Other	Total
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED ('000)				
1982-83	27,696	387	61	28,144
1983-84	28,542	399	73	29,014
1984-85	30,952	359	72	31,383
1985-86	29,159	298	76	29,533
1986-87	28,524	242	104	28,870
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (tonnes)(b)				
1982-83	31,214	688	276	32,177
1983-84	33,549	665	341	34,555
1984-85	35,882	584	332	36,799
1985-86	34,235	444	405	35,084
1986-87	33,776	396	527	34,699

(a) Excludes geese slaughtered.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets as reported by producers.

The broiler industry in South Australia has grown rapidly during the past 25 years. Broilers are specially bred meat strain birds of either sex, that are slaughtered between eight and ten weeks of age at a live weight of approximately 1.5 kg. This rapid growth and efficient conversion of feed to meat has been achieved by extensive breeding programs; the use of specially prepared high protein and energy value poultry feeds; growth promotion and disease control drugs; and broiler houses, with controlled temperature, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

Beekeeping

Beekeeping in South Australia is a small industry — in 1986-87 there were 115 beekeepers with forty or more hives. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, following the flowering of the various species of honey flora. The production of honey and beeswax fluctuates considerably from year to year, depending upon seasonal conditions.

10.2 FORESTRY

There are an estimated six million hectares of land classified as wooded in South Australia, but much of this is too small or scattered to be of current economic value for wood production or is better retained in its present form for environmental protection. Some 780,000 hectares carry forest or forest woodland, a decreasing part of which is still exploited for minor quantities of

timber and fencing or firewood materials. Many of the forested or wooded areas are of considerable value for soil conservation, watershed protection, shelter, shade and conservation of indigenous plants and animals.

The plantation forest estate is of particular economic significance in South Australia, which because of climatic factors is very deficient in natural timber resources.

Of the State's forest reserve totalling 133 669 hectares, 65 569 hectares is currently under pine plantation (mainly *Pinus radiata*). It is estimated an additional 22 000 hectares are under plantation by private forestry organisations and individuals.

Indigenous Forests

The natural forests of South Australia consist of eucalypt hardwoods restricted principally to the Mount Lofty Ranges, the lower Flinders Ranges, the southern portion of Eyre Peninsula, and the South East. A few species are of commercial value and these are used to a limited extent for the production of poles, posts, rails and sleepers.

Extensive damage from bushfires in South Australia in February 1983 had a significant effect on the South Eastern and Central areas. Overall, 23 per cent of South Australian plantations were lost in the bushfires. Salvage efforts recovered over two million cubic metres of burnt log. Half of this total was placed in water storage to supply the conversion industry for a five year period. All above ground under-sprinkler storage sites have been emptied and only about 150 000 cubic metres of salvaged log remains in Lake Bonney. Tests have shown that timber milled from logs retrieved from water storage has experienced no significant deterioration in strength or durability. Re-establishment of the burnt plantation areas by the South Australian Woods and Forests Department has been proceeding at a rate of around 2 000 hectares per year.

The majority of the planted forest is in the Lower South East. The 625 mm rainfall line roughly divides the South East in two; the Lower South East, with an annual rainfall in excess of 625 mm is quite suitable for commercial forestry, but the Upper South East is not.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

State Forests

State forests are administered by the Woods and Forests Department which is responsible for the establishment, maintenance and exploitation of State Forests, including the management of forest reserves and operation of mills for processing timber produced by those forests. The Forest Reserves are organised into Districts and are under the charge of professional foresters. The Department is also the major timber producer in South Australia and operates three sawmills, two wood preservation plants and a timber engineering plant through its Commercial Division.

State Forests, South Australia^(a)
(Hectares)

Location	Planted during 1986			Plantations at 30 June 1987		
	Softwoods			Softwoods		
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Other <i>Pinus</i>	Hard-woods	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Other <i>Pinus</i>	Hard-woods
Northern Region:						
Bundaleer	—	—	—	1,337.8	22.7	353.0
Wirrabara	46.2	—	—	1,915.4	55.6	44.0
Other Forests	—	—	—	—	—	146.6
Total Northern	46.2	—	—	3,253.2	78.3	543.6

State Forests, South Australia^(a) (continued)
(Hectares)

Location	Planted during 1986			Plantations at 30 June 1987		
	Softwoods		Hard-woods	Softwoods		Hard-woods
	Pinus radiata	Other Pinus		Pinus radiata	Other Pinus	
Central Region:						
Mount Crawford	106.5	—	4.7	4,718.4	260.2	39.2
Kuitpo	142.8	0.1	—	1,515.3	251.6	113.5
Second Valley	54.9	—	—	2,142.5	165.8	11.6
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>304.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>8,376.2</i>	<i>677.6</i>	<i>164.3</i>
South Eastern Region:						
Penola	1,256.9	—	—	7,557.0	503.4	1.2
Comaum	—	—	—	2,949.5	298.5	6.4
Mount Burr	1,144.1	—	7.8	11,841.6	1,044.8	88.1
Noolook	112.3	—	—	4,276.1	4.0	—
Mount Gambier	30.1	—	—	8,085.5	501.3	13.4
Kongorong	—	—	—	1,296.8	6.3	—
Myora	33.6	—	—	13,012.6	433.2	—
Cave Range	—	—	—	206.9	105.2	—
<i>Total South Eastern</i>	<i>2,577.0</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>49,226.0</i>	<i>2,896.7</i>	<i>109.1</i>
Western Region:						
Wanilla	—	—	7.9	47.9	29.2	377.9
Waterworks reserves	—	—	—	857.4	126.7	3.6
<i>Total State forests</i>	<i>2,927.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>61,760.7</i>	<i>3,808.5</i>	<i>1,198.5</i>

PRODUCTION

Log production is met from final felling and thinning operations, and planned forest management ensures that the amount of timber cut each year does not exceed new growth.

The logging system used is from stump direct to mill. The Woods and Forests Department also supplies logs to private processing plants in South Australia.

Softwood Holdings Limited and Southern Australia Perpetual Forests Limited (SAPFOR) are major wood processors based in the south east of the State.

Softwood Holdings operates the only particle board plants in South Australia and its four sawmills have been progressively updated. SAPFOR operates a mill at Tarpeena near Mount Gambier.

Log production includes volumes for Departmental sawmills and private industry deliveries. Total volumes include logs for sawlog, preservation, peeler log and pulpwood. Figures for 1982-83 and 1983-84 include 349,843 cubic metres and 942,838 cubic metres respectively placed into water storage.

The following table gives the quantity of forest logs produced from State Forest Reserves during the years 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Forest Log Production, South Australia^(a)
(Cubic metres)

Year	Softwood
1982-83	1,245,259
1983-84	1,650,530
1984-85	581,648
1985-86	531,755
1986-87	521,854

(a) Source: South Australian Woods and Forests Department.

Production of Sawn Wood, South Australia^(a)

Year	Cubic metres	Proportion of Australian total (Per cent)
1982-83	329,861	12.6
1983-84	284,038	10.1
1984-85	239,036	7.9
1985-86	226,094	7.5
1986-87	222,807	7.7

(a) Includes sawn equivalent of plywood and veneer, but excludes railway sleepers.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

EMPLOYMENT

The number of employees directly employed by the Woods and Forests Department was 1,353 at 30 June 1987, and included approximately 950 people employed directly in milling activities.

RESEARCH AND ADVISORY SERVICES

The virtual dependence of the South Australian forestry industry on a single species necessitates continued research into the maintenance and improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources, as well as into forestry in general.

The Woods and Forests Department maintains its own research facilities and works very closely with the South Australian Regional Station of the Division of Forest Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) at Mount Gambier. Certain aspects of forestry research are also undertaken by the Soils Division of CSIRO, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University and the Department of Forestry of the Australian National University.

Joint research is being carried out into tree breeding through the Southern Tree Breeding Association.

Members of the Association are the Woods and Forests Department, SAPFOR, Softwood Holdings Ltd and the CSIRO Division of Forest Research.

The Association is producing seed of improved quality to grow seedlings for planting in South East forest areas.

Research activities aimed at an expansion of forestry production include the development of fertiliser use, both to stimulate growth and to bring into production land previously considered unsuitable, and the improvement of planting stock through selective breeding. Silvicultural research is concerned with the maintenance of soil fertility and with combating various diseases and pests. Permanent sample plots are maintained in departmental forests for research into various aspects of forest yield and management.

The Woods and Forests Department provides an advisory service in arboriculture and distributes, through its nurseries at Murray Bridge, Belair, Cavan, Berri and Bundaleer, a wide variety of Australian trees and shrubs suitable for planting in various climatic and soil conditions.

FOREST PROTECTION

The Woods and Forests Department has developed an extensive forest protection network, including the development of specialised off-road 4 wheel drive fire fighting and support vehicles.

The clearing of undergrowth, the maintenance of fire-breaks, the staffing of observation towers and the constant readiness of fire fighting units are all an integral part of forestry practice.

Other protective measures include spraying to prevent plant disorders, measures to control insect pests in the forest, and the eradication of the various weeds and pests which threaten young plants.

A large outbreak of the *Sirex* wood wasp occurred in forest regions throughout the South East following the summer of 1986-87. The Woods and Forests Department undertook the world's biggest inoculation program to combat the destructive *Sirex*. More than 120,000 trees were inoculated with a nematode which sterilises *Sirex* eggs. It is expected that *Sirex* numbers will be reduced to insignificant levels by 1990-91.

10.3 FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is undertaken along the entire South Australian coastline. In the sheltered waters of the Gulfs and the West Coast bays, operators take prawns or various marine scale fish species, while in offshore waters Southern Bluefin tuna and shark are sought. Rock lobster is taken along the more exposed parts of the coast, while abalone is dived for in most areas. A smaller quantity of freshwater fish is caught in the River Murray and associated lakes.

The most commercially valuable species are rock lobster and prawns, with tuna, abalone, shark and whiting also making significant contributions. The general marine scale fishery supports the greatest number of fishermen, both amateur and professional. The total value of fisheries produce landed commercially in South Australia in 1986-87 was \$90.4 million.

There were 1,212 licensed fishermen operating in South Australian waters at 30 June 1987. The number of licence holders in each of the fisheries was; general marine 678, rock lobster 329, prawn 53, Lakes and Coorong 42, Reach (River Murray) 44, abalone 35, and miscellaneous 31. There are approximately 22 Commonwealth licensed fishermen fishing for tuna in South Australia. In addition, there is an average of one employee fisherman engaged in the industry for each licensed fishing operation, although the number of employees on each vessel varies according to the fishing operation.

ADMINISTRATION

The exploitation of fish resources adjacent to South Australia is controlled by three Acts, the South Australian Fisheries Act, 1982, the Commonwealth *Fisheries Act 1952* and the *Continental Shelf (Living and Natural Resources) Act 1968*. The Fisheries Act, 1982 was proclaimed and regulations gazetted in June 1984.

Under the State Act, which is administered by the Department of Fisheries, provision is made for the licensing of fishermen and the registration of boats and gear. Control of fishing activity is maintained by licensing, zoning and seasonal closures, the establishment of size limits, bag limits

and closed areas, the regulation of amount and type of gear, the prohibition of the use of explosive or noxious substances in any waters and the establishment of aquatic reserves. Controls of this nature are considered necessary for the orderly and efficient use of fish resources, which are in effect 'common property' resources.

Finfish

The major marine species of finfish taken in South Australian waters are tuna, shark, Australian salmon, whiting, garfish and snapper. The catches of these and other significant commercial species are given in the following table.

Finfish: Production by Major Species, South Australia
Estimated Live Weight
(^{'000} kg)

<i>Species</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Marine:				
Australian salmon	486	622	650	606
Garfish	436	429	439	389
Leatherjacket	53	104	180	332
Mullet	111	94	(a)390	(a)406
Mulloway	46	65	40	44
Ruff	414	274	306	440
Shark	1,502	1,661	1,977	2,123
Short finned pike	109	101	71	76
Snapper	466	471	455	405
Tuna	10,619	11,315	12,075	10,040
Whiting	838	665	654	656
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>15,176</i>	<i>15,889</i>	<i>17,370</i>	<i>15,877</i>
Freshwater:				
Golden perch (callop)	174	91	63	64
Murray cod	8	6	6	8
Bony bream	714	507	706	855
European carp	586	456	366	346
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>1,727</i>	<i>1,366</i>	<i>1,232</i>	<i>1,462</i>
Total finfish production	16,903	17,255	18,602	17,339

(a) Previously shown as mainly freshwater variety.

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries

Tuna are taken in the waters west and south of Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. Occasional catches are taken beyond the continental shelf. The use of spotting aircraft has increased the efficiency of fishing operations. Traditionally most tuna have been landed at Port Lincoln or Streaky Bay although in recent years a significant proportion of the catch has been off-loaded onto Japanese 'carrier' freezer vessels for direct shipment to the Japanese markets. For 1986-87 the tuna fishery operated with an Australian quota of 14,500 tonnes.

Shark fishing extends from the Victorian border in the east to Fowlers Bay in the far west. The main ports of landing are Port Lincoln, Robe, Thevenard/Ceduna, Victor Harbor, Port Adelaide and the south east rock lobster ports. The two most important species, namely school and gummy sharks, are mainly taken with large mesh gill nets and, to a lesser extent, with long-lines. The Commonwealth Government is presently preparing a management plan for the southern shark fishery to control the total effort in the fishery.

Operators using purse-seine nets take Australian salmon in waters adjacent to the moderately exposed coastline of southern Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, Kangaroo Island and the West Coast. A total catch quota of 1,100 tonnes for South Australia has been imposed as emigrants from the South Australian stock are an important component of the Western Australian fishery. The main species of whiting taken is King George whiting which is captured commercially in Spencer and St Vincent Gulfs, Investigator Strait and the West Coast bays. Of the other species garfish, mullet, black bream and snapper are regarded highly as table fish. Mullet and black bream are netted mainly in the Coorong and waters adjacent to the River Murray Mouth area.

Snapper are mainly taken by hand-line throughout State waters. In recent years the catches being made by long-lines have increased along with netting in the northern waters of both gulfs.

The River Murray, Lakes area and Coorong are the only commercial sources of freshwater fish in the State because of the general lack of permanent streams and lakes. The River Murray has been sectioned into 'reaches' and 'reserves' for fishing purposes and each commercial river fisherman is issued with a permit to fish a separate reach.

Gross value of production of the major marine species is shown in the following table.

Finfish: Production by Major Marine Species, South Australia
Gross Value of Production
(\$'000)

Species	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Tuna	8,972	8,177	12,550	11,736	15,509
Whiting	4,169	3,919	3,348	4,245	3,591
Snapper	797	1,010	1,141	1,208	1,321
Garfish	1,040	1,205	1,090	1,157	1,136
Australian Salmon	432	354	371	516	621
Shark	1,411	2,104	2,637	3,395	4,327
<i>Total (incl. other)</i>	<i>17,791</i>	<i>17,367</i>	<i>21,642</i>	<i>24,558</i>	<i>29,548</i>

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries

Crustaceans

Prawn trawling is undertaken in Spencer and St Vincent Gulfs, Investigator Strait and on the West Coast of the State. Management of the prawn fisheries has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of permanent and seasonal closures designed to protect small and reproducing prawns. This in turn, maximises the value of the catch by directing fishing to periods when prawns are larger and of higher quality.

Prawn Production, South Australia

Particulars		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	3,029	2,799	2,007	1,908	1,393
Value	\$'000	20,890	17,459	16,083	17,925	16,077

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries

Pots by which southern rock lobster are taken are positioned from the shore to the edge of the continental shelf. The south-east coast between Kingston and the Victorian border is the main fishing area. Good catches are also taken from grounds around Kangaroo Island, near Althorpe Islands and Port Lincoln, and along the West Coast.

To prevent over exploitation, almost all South Australian fisheries are 'limited entry' fisheries with constraints being placed on the number and size of vessels that may fish and the type or number of units of gear that may be used.

Rock Lobster Production, South Australia

Particulars		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	2,572	2,412	2,216	2,206	2,208
Value	\$'000	17,291	17,029	23,549	24,298	32,049

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries

Although prawns and rock lobsters are the principal species of crustaceans fished in South Australia, there has been a recent increase in commercial fishing for crabs. This has been due to the granting of twelve developmental fishing licences to enable a two-year assessment of the potential of the blue crab resources for recreational and commercial exploitation. The other main species taken is sand crabs.

Molluscs

Abalone is by far the most important mollusc taken in South Australia and is found in greatest numbers at depths of 12 to 30 metres on the extensive reef substrata off the shores of western Eyre Peninsula. Smaller numbers are taken in Spencer Gulf, around Kangaroo Island and off the South East Coast. The two species exploited are greenlip and blacklip.

The abalone fishery is also subject to licence limitation with each diver required to have an authority to take abalone on his commercial fishing licence.

Abalone Production, South Australia

Particulars		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Gross (in shell) weight	'000 kg	997	1,136	1,007	877	911
Value	\$'000	3,538	4,419	4,399	7,507	10,953

Source: South Australian Department of Fisheries

Other molluscs taken in South Australian waters include squid (valued at \$638,000 in 1986-87), cockles (\$200,000) and octopus (\$217,000) and 31,000 kg of oysters valued at \$74,000.

MARKETING AND PROCESSING

Marketing and processing arrangements vary according to the species. Traditionally, most of the tuna landed in South Australia is canned (not necessarily in South Australia) for domestic consumption. With the introduction of Inland Transferable Quotas and subsequent restructuring of the industry, the higher valued *sashimi* (raw fish) market in Japan is being examined. Southern rock lobster are tailed and frozen for export at most of the main ports, but some are cooked for local consumption. Some prawns are cooked and sold locally but most are frozen and exported. Abalone are either canned or frozen for export. Shark are gutted and headed at sea and are frozen at the port of landing for interstate markets. Other fish are generally iced for dispatch to the Adelaide market or are scaled, filleted and frozen for general distribution. A proportion of the prime species landed in South Australia are sold for Australian east coast markets.

RESEARCH

Continuing research is important for effective fisheries management. The State Fisheries Department conducts rock lobster, prawn, yabbie, blue crab, Australian salmon, abalone, freshwater fish, squid, whiting, snapper and oyster research programs including tagging, stock sampling, and market measuring. The Department also undertakes research into aspects of its fisheries management programs.

Conservation

The State Department of Fisheries has pioneered, in Australia, the concept of marine national parks and has created twelve aquatic reserves with a total area of 14,790 hectares. Seal colonies, mangrove communities and areas of scientific and educational interest have been protected. Mangrove communities and allied samphire flats have received particular attention because of their recognised contribution to the productivity of the near-shore marine environment. All mangroves in South Australia are fully protected.

Chapter 11

MANUFACTURING

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

For the year ended June 1969, the Censuses of Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas Establishments were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Retail Trade and Selected Services, and Wholesale Trade. As well as this change in the method of obtaining information on economic activities, different criteria were used to define manufacturing and this resulted in a significant fall in the number of establishments. In particular, service establishments such as dry cleaners and motor repair workshops were no longer classified as manufacturing. In addition to the changes in industry classification, information is now collected for all activities (including such things as installation work or wholesaling) undertaken by manufacturing establishments.

Thus, manufacturing industry statistics collected for the 1968-69 Census and subsequent censuses are not comparable with figures obtained from previous censuses. A more detailed explanation of these changes was included on pages 440-4 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1972.

Also, from 1974-75, detailed statistics have not been collected from single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons as their contribution to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments is only marginal. In 1984-85 there were 1,080 establishments employing fewer than four persons.

STRUCTURE AND LOCATION OF SECONDARY INDUSTRY

To a considerable extent, industrialisation since the 1939-45 War, has evolved around three major industrial groups. The motor vehicle, the electrical goods and the household appliance industries together with their peripheral suppliers of components and services, have accounted for much of the post-war expansion. These industries are located in, or near Adelaide. In fact the tendency for manufacturing industries, particularly those supplying consumer goods, to congregate near their market, has resulted in a heavy concentration of South Australian secondary industries in or near Adelaide.

The following tables show this concentration of manufacturing activity in the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD).

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, Adelaide Statistical Division and South Australia, 1984-85

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Item	Unit	Adelaide Statistical Division	South Australia	ASD as percentage of SA
Establishments at 30 June	number	1,750	2,196	80
Average employment:				
Males	number	55,971	70,911	79
Females	number	17,523	21,294	82
Wages and salaries	\$'000	1,267,666	1,604,036	79
Turnover	\$'000	5,929,340	7,846,749	76
Value added	\$'000	2,424,491	3,095,002	78

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Manufacturing Operations by Statistical Division, South Australia, 1984-85

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Statistical Division	Establishments at 30 June	Average employ- ment	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Adelaide	1,750	73,494	1,267,666	5,929,340	2,424,491
Outer Adelaide	134	3,770	57,590	385,975	134,450
Yorke and Lower North	50	738	9,724	62,919	27,702
Murray Lands	80	2,802	47,524	352,375	108,182
South East	87	4,475	78,899	406,667	144,719
Eyre	37	467	6,067	57,618	15,999
Northern	58	6,459	136,566	651,857	239,458
Total State	2,196	92,205	1,604,036	7,846,749	3,095,002

Generally, industrial plants outside the Adelaide Statistical Division are located near the sources of supply of raw materials. These include the sawmills and paper pulp industries of the South East, the fruit processing plants of the Riverland, the wineries and distilleries of the Barossa Valley and the Riverland and various dairy produce, meat slaughtering, fish processing and cement manufacturing plants. The two most important manufacturing undertakings beyond the vicinity of Adelaide are the iron and steel complex at Whyalla and the silver-lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie. The sites of these undertakings together with the power station at Port Augusta are related to the location of mineral resources.

There are exceptions, where industrial plants are not located near their sources of raw materials. These include an agricultural machinery plant at Mannum, a woollen mill at Lobethal, clothing production at Mount Gambier and heavy engineering at Whyalla. Wallaroo and Port Lincoln, being central to their markets, are the sites of chemical fertiliser production.

The Cooper Basin in the north east corner of the State is of immense significance for South Australia, with its natural gas, crude oil and condensate production. Natural gas is piped to Adelaide and some rural areas, and the Sydney-Newcastle-Canberra regions. Crude oil and condensate have been piped to Port Bonython (Stony Point) for storage and shipment from February 1983, and liquid petroleum gases have been shipped since late 1984.

A summary of manufacturing operations by industry subdivision within the Adelaide Statistical Division is detailed below and the distribution of activity between this Division and the rest of the State can be seen by comparing this and the subsequent table.

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision Adelaide Statistical Division, 1984-85

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Statistical Division	Establishments at 30 June	Average employ- ment	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	173	8,983	150,209	931,863	316,287
Textiles	37	2,268	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clothing and footwear	78	4,051	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Wood, wood products and furniture	280	4,988	69,916	312,813	135,431
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	173	5,948	99,845	409,057	231,071
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	39	2,248	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Non-metallic mineral products	92	2,901	59,100	356,368	158,679
Basic metal products	35	2,271	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Fabricated metal products	287	6,402	97,980	457,937	199,903
Transport equipment	110	15,383	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other machinery and equipment	278	11,709	203,092	760,951	369,054
Miscellaneous manufacturing	168	6,342	103,293	445,035	190,174
Total manufacturing	1,750	73,494	1,267,666	5,929,340	2,424,491

The number of manufacturing establishments in South Australia employing four or more persons increased from 2,110 in 1983-84, to 2,196 in 1984-85, an increase of 4.1 per cent. Average employment increased from 90,658 in 1983-84 to 92,205 in 1984-85, a rise of 1.7 per cent with industry groups transport equipment, wood, wood products and furniture, and miscellaneous manufacturing recording the largest increases.

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision South Australia, 1984-85

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Statistical Division	Establishments at 30 June	Average employ- ment	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Value added
	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Food, beverages and tobacco	349	15,284	247,955	1,695,119	528,946
Textiles	43	2,725	40,792	199,126	64,294
Clothing and footwear	81	4,286	58,431	183,850	98,398
Wood, wood products and furniture	329	7,519	116,483	526,933	224,107
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	213	7,311	125,334	522,360	279,018
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	47	2,499	54,534	346,071	139,153
Non-metallic mineral products	139	3,254	65,968	406,775	182,084
Basic metal products	38	7,270	159,519	809,226	286,669
Fabricated metal products	336	6,942	105,599	494,370	214,208
Transport equipment	125	16,162	309,754	1,395,194	490,129
Other machinery and equipment	317	12,538	215,432	817,186	395,925
Miscellaneous manufacturing	179	6,415	104,235	450,540	192,071
Total manufacturing	2,196	92,205	1,604,036	7,846,749	3,095,002

The importance of manufacturing industry in South Australia relative to Australia as a whole can be gauged from the following comparison.

Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, South Australia and Australia, 1984-85

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Item	Unit	South Australia	Australia	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
Establishments at 30 June	number	2,196	27,611	8.0
Average employment:				
Males	number	70,911	753,665	9.4
Females	number	21,294	264,783	8.0
Wages and salaries	\$m	1,604.0	18,780.3	8.5
Turnover	\$m	7,846.7	98,208.7	8.0
Stocks, closing	\$m	1,269.0	14,473.8	8.8
Value added	\$m	3,095.0	38,387.1	8.1
Fixed capital expenditure	\$m	231.3	3,133.7	7.4

Although there were 2,196 establishments operating at 30 June 1985 only 174 or 7.9 per cent had an employment in excess of 100 persons while 1,020 establishments, or 46.4 per cent of the total, employed less than 10 persons. The 23 largest establishments employed 27,240 persons or 29.8 per cent of the total.

In the following table manufacturing establishments are grouped according to the number of persons employed.

**Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Variables by Size of Establishment
South Australia, 30 June 1985**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Size of establishment (average employment)</i>	<i>Establish- ments</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Value added</i>
	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Fewer than 10	1,020	5,868	391,987	145,123
10 but fewer than 20	450	6,158	407,098	169,195
20 but fewer than 50	392	11,990	980,068	383,484
50 but fewer than 100	160	11,111	1,024,341	419,899
100 but fewer than 200	96	13,071	1,165,647	447,802
200 but fewer than 500	55	16,043	1,472,640	597,543
500 or more	23	27,240	2,344,740	921,864

Details of persons employed and distribution of employment in manufacturing establishments for 1984-85 are given in the following tables. Females constituted 23.1 per cent of the total employment, but industries traditionally associated with female employment had a much higher component; textiles, clothing and footwear industries, in particular, employ a high proportion of females.

Manufacturing Establishments: Average Employment, South Australia, 1984-85

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage of total employment</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	10,534	4,750	15,284	16.6
Textiles	1,519	1,206	2,725	3.0
Clothing and footwear	1,181	3,105	4,286	4.6
Wood, wood products and furniture	6,453	1,066	7,519	8.2
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	5,202	2,109	7,311	7.9
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2,051	448	2,499	2.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2,971	283	3,254	3.5
Basic metal products	6,811	459	7,270	7.9
Fabricated metal products	5,705	1,237	6,942	7.5
Transport equipment	14,674	1,488	16,162	17.5
Other machinery and equipment	9,518	3,020	12,538	13.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,292	2,123	6,415	7.0
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>70,911</i>	<i>21,294</i>	<i>92,205</i>	<i>100.0</i>

**Manufacturing Establishments: Average Employment by Type of Employment
South Australia, 1984-85**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Working proprietors</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco	181	15,103	15,284
Textiles	16	2,709	2,725
Clothing and footwear	25	4,261	4,286
Wood, wood products and furniture	225	7,294	7,519
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	87	7,224	7,311
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	2,499	2,499
Non-metallic mineral products	23	3,231	3,254

**Manufacturing Establishments: Average Employment by Type of Employment
South Australia, 1984-85 (continued)**

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Industry Subdivision</i>	<i>Working proprietors</i>	<i>Employees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Basic metal products	9	7,261	7,270
Fabricated metal products	133	6,809	6,942
Transport equipment	38	16,124	16,162
Other machinery and equipment	109	12,429	12,538
Miscellaneous manufacturing	53	6,362	6,415
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>899</i>	<i>91,306</i>	<i>92,205</i>

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES

In this section details are given of major South Australian secondary industries. However, in order to maintain confidentiality of details for individual businesses, statistics relating to a number of important industries are not published. The classification used is based on the 1983 edition of ASIC.

Meat and Abattoir By-products

Most of the abattoirs in South Australia are located in country areas. Details of country butchers who slaughter livestock mainly for sale in their own retail shops are not included in the following table.

Meat and Abattoir By-products, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establishments</i>		<i>Average employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Purchases, etc.</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Value added</i>
	<i>Adelaide Statistical Division</i>	<i>Other</i>					
	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
1982-83	15	21	3,164	51,385	189,177	272,456	81,009
1983-84	12	28	2,789	40,785	179,490	233,333	58,663
1984-85	13	29	2,481	42,156	238,178	302,776	64,998

Wine and Brandy

South Australia is the leading State in wine and brandy production. For 1984-85, 40 per cent of Australian establishments classified to this industry were located in this State and their contribution to national totals was 52 per cent of average employment, 55 per cent of wages and salaries, 55 per cent of purchases, etc., 52 per cent of turnover and 51 per cent of value added.

Wine and Brandy, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establishments</i>		<i>Average employment</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Purchases, etc.</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Value added</i>
	<i>Adelaide Statistical Division</i>	<i>Other</i>					
	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
1982-83	21	45	2,537	34,931	164,750	259,243	105,017
1983-84	22	45	2,439	37,288	187,614	303,729	132,081
1984-85	24	43	2,465	39,306	195,026	281,129	119,491

Wood and Wood Products

The major activities in this sector of manufacturing are log sawmilling, resawn and dressed timber and joinery and wooden structural fittings industries.

Wood and Wood Products, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Average employment	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1982-83	137	35	4,451	63,290	180,146	282,219	100,663
1983-84	130	34	4,325	68,039	192,830	322,972	135,108
1984-85	126	39	4,665	79,586	221,720	373,266	154,460

Printing and Allied Industries

There are two large establishments producing daily newspapers in Adelaide. Newspaper printing offices are also located in most large towns, and a number of these produce newspapers for more than one locality. Particulars of general printing establishments, including the activities of the Government Printing Division of the Department of Services and Supply, are also incorporated in the following table.

Printing and Allied Industries, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Average employment	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1982-83	147	34	5,814	85,246	117,351	274,293	150,740
1983-84	146	33	5,519	86,145	128,471	296,206	170,021
1984-85	161	37	5,689	94,099	142,885	356,291	219,276

Cement and Concrete Products

Only one firm produces cement in South Australia, its two manufacturing plants being at Birkenhead and Angaston. The Angaston plant, based on the limestone deposits, is an example of a manufacturing location being established near the source of the raw material. Half of the sixty plants producing ready-mixed concrete in 1984-85 were located in the Adelaide Statistical Division. Concrete pipes are produced at three separate locations including one in the country.

Cement and Concrete Products, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Average employment	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1982-83	51	34	1,594	28,694	116,126	183,152	72,477
1983-84	49	37	1,523	30,720	129,267	215,176	83,856
1984-85	54	40	1,731	35,724	156,286	251,917	96,966

Basic Iron and Steel

In 1941 a blast furnace was installed at Whyalla to utilise iron ore from the Middleback Ranges. This ore is transported by rail a distance of fifty-five kilometres to Whyalla. Before 1965 Whyalla was the major source of Australia's foundry iron but this changed in 1965 when the Basic Oxygen Steelmaking plant began producing steel. The main items of production are structural steel sections (such as girders and beams) and rails. In 1984-85, the 19 establishments in South Australia, classified to this industry group, reported total average employment of 5,117, wages and salaries \$110,205,000, purchases, etc. \$329,111,000, turnover \$511,230,000 and value added \$187,961,000.

Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Parts)

The largest single industry in South Australia and a major contributor to industrial growth since 1945 is the motor vehicle industry. However, as there are only a few firms engaged in motor vehicle production, confidentiality reasons prevent publication of detailed figures.

In 1984-85 establishments mainly engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles and parts contributed 15.1 per cent of South Australia's total manufacturing employment. It should be noted that this figure understates the importance of the motor vehicle industry to South Australia as some firms involved in the manufacture of components and accessories are classified to other industries. (For example, firms making rubber components for the motor industry are considered to be in the rubber industry).

Transport Equipment (Motor Vehicles and Parts), South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Average employment	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1982-83	76	5	14,936	278,695	652,214	1,102,694	509,766
1983-84	81	5	13,099	227,339	640,754	1,086,543	396,455
1984-85	86	6	13,931	272,341	894,531	1,321,531	439,513

Appliances and Electrical Equipment

For many years South Australia has been one of the leading States in the production of the larger household appliances, including refrigerators, washing machines, cooking stoves and ranges. These items constitute a significant part of the total activity shown in the next table. Also represented are manufacturers of radio and television components, water-heating systems, batteries and other electrical machinery and equipment.

This group of industries is the second most important in the State and in 1984-85 accounted for 8.0 per cent of total manufacturing employment in South Australia.

Appliances and Electrical Equipment, South Australia

(Note: Excludes single establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed.)

Year	Establishments		Average employment	Wages and salaries	Purchases, etc.	Turnover	Value added
	Adelaide Statistical Division	Other					
	number	number	number	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1982-83	82	4	7,653	120,452	266,635	466,723	177,863
1983-84	79	3	7,458	119,580	260,139	487,738	230,245
1984-85	83	3	7,387	126,305	253,604	486,571	231,223

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 8202.0 *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class — Australia*
- 8202.4 *Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry — South Australia*
- 8203.0 *Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class — Australia*
- 8203.4 *Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics — South Australia*
- 8204.0 *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size — Australia*
- 8204.4 *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size — South Australia*
- 8303.0 *Manufacturing Commodities: Principal Articles Produced — Australia*

Chapter 12

MINING AND ENERGY

12.1 MINING

South Australia has a well developed mineral industry and in recent years crude oil and natural gas have surpassed coal and iron ore as the major products. The State also has important resources of industrial minerals which make up a significant proportion of the total annual value of mineral production.

MINING ADMINISTRATION

The Mining Act, 1971 reserves all minerals to the Crown and regulates and controls all mining operations in South Australia.

The state and conditions of the mine, machinery, ventilation, and all other matters relating to the safety, health and well-being of the employees and general public are regulated by the Mines and Works Inspection Act, 1920. The Petroleum Act, 1940 and the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967 provide for the control of petroleum exploration and the production, conservation and distribution of petroleum by pipeline. The administration of these Acts is the responsibility of the Minister of Mines and Energy and the Director-General, Department of Mines and Energy.

MINING CLAIMS, LEASES AND LICENCES

Legislation

The granting of leases and licences and the pegging of new claims is governed by the Mining Act, 1971. A total of 289 private mines was current at 30 June 1987. Mineral royalties received by the Department of Mines and Energy during 1986-87 amounted to \$32,642,000.

The following table shows tenements held under the Mining Act, 1971 and the Petroleum Act, 1940 for the last six years.

Tenements Held Under Mining and Petroleum Acts, South Australia

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Mineral claims	154	189	105	122	91	163
Precious stones claims	1,512	1,759	964	927	1,130	1,771
Leases	1,601	1,656	1,612	1,606	1,657	1,607
Exploration licences	372	326	203	175	163	150
Petroleum licences and permits	35	35	28	39	49	50

Minerals Resumed

The mineral rights on private land were resumed by the Crown in July 1972 so that all minerals are the property of the Crown.

A royalty of 2.5 per cent (5 per cent for extractive minerals) of the value of the minerals, realised upon their sale, is payable to the Minister of Mines and Energy on all minerals (except precious stones) recovered and sold or used for commercial purposes. No royalty is payable on precious stones.

Extractive Minerals

Extractive minerals are defined as sand, gravel, stone, shell, shale or clay but this does not include any such minerals that are mined for a prescribed purpose, nor fire-clay, bentonite or kaolin.

The royalties collected from the mining of extractive minerals are paid into the Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund to be used in rehabilitating land disturbed by mining operations. The Fund may also be used for research into methods of mining engineering and practice with a view to reducing environmental damage or impairment.

General Conditions

A current miners right or, in the case of precious stones, a precious stones prospecting permit must be held by every prospector to authorise the pegging of the appropriate class of claim.

At least three weeks notice of entry for prospecting or mining purposes must be given to the landholder if the land is freehold or held on perpetual lease. Three weeks notice must also be given to any landholder before 'declared equipment' can be used on his land. In either case the landholder may lodge an objection with the Warden's Court.

A claim (other than a precious stones claim) has a maximum term of twelve months, is not transferable and must be converted to a lease before minerals can be removed for sale or used for commercial purposes.

Exploration licences have a maximum term of five years and a maximum area of 2,500 square kilometres and are subject to the terms agreed. Twenty-eight days notice must be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette* before an exploration licence is granted.

MINERAL INDUSTRY STATISTICS

A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in an activity specified in Division B of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The ASIC defines 'mining' as including the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas.

Statistics on the operations of establishments in Division B are collected each year in the mining census, which since 1968-69 has been conducted on an integrated basis with other economic censuses.

Mining Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Subdivision South Australia, 1985-86

Industry Subdivision	ASIC (a)	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1986	Persons employed (b)			Wages and salaries \$ million
			Males	Females	Total	
Metallic minerals	11	5)				
Coal	12	1)				
Crude petroleum including natural gas	13	2)	3,010	143	3,153	99.6
Construction materials	14	59)				
Other non-metallic minerals	15	37)				
Total mining, excluding services to mining .....	..	104	3,010	143	3,153	99.6

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 edition. (b) At 30 June 1986; includes working proprietors.

During 1985-86 the turnover of the mining establishments, excluding services to mining, in South Australia was \$1,271.8 million, purchases, transfers in and selected expenses were \$266.9 million and value added was \$1,018.8 million.

MINERAL COMMODITY STATISTICS

Mineral commodity statistics published in the *South Australian Year Book* are those recorded by the Director-General of Mines and Energy.

Mining and Quarrying Production, South Australia ^(a)

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value(b)	
		1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
				\$'000	\$'000
Metallic:					
Copper	'000 tonnes	7	11	9,261	14,468
Iron ore(c)	'000 tonnes	1,676	1,876	15,085	16,885
Other .....	..	..	..	5,345	5,570
Non-metallic:					
Barite	'000 tonnes	16	14	604	499
Coal(d)	'000 tonnes	1,757	2,182	59,752	69,658
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	588	604	2,215	2,560
Gypsum	'000 tonnes	951	1,055	2,713	3,046
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	6	6	310	407
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,718	1,898	6,232	6,988
Opal (e) .....	..	..	..	31,675	34,710
Salt	'000 tonnes	775	704	3,187	2,982
Talc	'000 tonnes	17	20	889	1,212
Other .....	..	..	..	2,999	1,708
Construction material, quarrying	'000 tonnes	12,199	15,208	50,787	58,063
Natural sand products	'000 tonnes	2,646	2,807	14,123	14,562
Natural clay products	'000 tonnes	750	746	1,921	1,850
Natural gas	millions of m ³	3,733	4,864	(f) 230,233	(f) 237,698
Condensates	kilolitres	741,081	843,508	165,474	161,159
Crude oil	kilolitres	1,105,438	1,440,954	262,143	322,596
Liquified petroleum gas	'000 tonnes	366	525	106,724	142,605
Total .....	..	..	..	971,671	1,099,824

(a) Quantities disposed of as recorded by the Department of Mines and Energy. (b) Ex-mine site.

(c) Includes jaspilite. (d) Value of coal production was estimated by the Department of Mines and Energy.

(e) Estimated. (f) Value at Moomba plant outlet.

Iron Ore

Iron ore is mined in the Middleback Ranges on upper Eyre Peninsula. These Ranges lie to the west of Whyalla, a coastal port with a steelworks, and extend discontinuously from Iron Knob in the north to Iron Duke nearly 65 kilometres to the south. In excess of 160 million tonnes of ore have been mined since 1900. Production for 1986 was approximately 1.98 million tonnes.

Copper

Copper mining was very important in the early days of the settlement of South Australia. The rich discoveries at Kapunda in 1842, Burra in 1845, and Wallaroo-Moonta in 1859-60 came at a time when the colony's development was stagnating and severe financial difficulties were being encountered.

Copper production fluctuated over the years but renewed interest in copper during the 1960s led to the discovery of new, but lower grade, ore bodies at the old copper fields of Kanmantoo and Mount Gunson, and to the working of remnant low-grade ore at Burra.

The Olympic Dam deposit at Roxby Downs, which has an area of twenty square kilometres, has been tested by 550 surface drillholes and 350 underground drillholes to indicate ore reserves of at least 2,000 million tonnes averaging 1.6 per cent copper, 0.6 kg/tonne uranium oxide, 0.6 gm/tonne gold and 4gm/tonne silver. Detailed infill drilling has indicated a higher grade zone of ore reserves. Production will commence during 1988-89 and by 1992, the yield per year is expected to be 55,000 tonnes of copper, 1,900 tonnes of uranium oxide and 90,000 ounces of gold.

Gypsum

The largest part of Australian reserves of gypsum are located in South Australia. The deposits have in general formed in coastal basins, the largest of these occurring at Lake MacDonnell. Other deposits are found at Streaky Bay, Lake Fowler, Cooke Plains and the Morgan-Blanchetown area.

These deposits have been worked extensively over the past fifty years to provide the bulk of Australasian requirements for the plaster industry and for Portland cement manufacture.

Salt

Conditions in South Australia are ideal for the production of salt from sea water by solar evaporation. Large solar salt works are located at Dry Creek (near Adelaide), Port Price (Gulf St Vincent), and Whyalla. Salt is also harvested from several saline lakes, in particular Lake Bumbunga and Lake MacDonnell.

Opal

The opal fields at Coober Pedy, Mintabie and Andamooka supply most of the world's precious opal. The estimated value of raw opal production in South Australia was \$38.81 million in 1986. Most of this is exported to Hong Kong, Japan, USA and Germany.

Coal

Several large coalfields have been discovered in South Australia but only the Leigh Creek coalfield operated by the Electricity Trust of South Australia is being mined. To date more than 40 million tonnes of coal has been delivered to the power stations at Port Augusta. Production was approximately 2.4 million tonnes during 1986.

Oil and Natural Gas

The \$1.5 billion Cooper Basin Liquids Project, completed in September 1984, is the largest onshore petroleum development in Australia.

Production during 1986 consisted of approximately 4,800 million cubic metres of natural gas, 781,000 kilolitres of condensates, 1.49 million kilolitres of crude oil and 505,000 tonnes of liquified petroleum gas.

Limestone and Dolomite

Principal deposits include dolomite at Ardrossan for the steel industry; limestone at Penrice, near Angaston, for the chemical and cement industries; and limestone at Klein Point and Rapid Bay for the cement industry. During 1986 approximate production of limestone was 2.0 million tonnes and of dolomite 679,000 tonnes.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS

In the Cooper Basin a total of thirty-five oil and gas fields were in production by mid-1985. Most fields have preliminary treatment facilities plus a gathering system to bring all production into Moomba for central processing.

At Moomba a liquids recovery plant permits the extraction of condensate from the sales gas stream and its transfer into the pipeline to the fractionation plant at Port Bonython.

At Stony Point, the liquids terminal includes an LPG fractionation plant, four crude oil/condensate storage tanks each of 250,000 barrels capacity, two refrigerated butane storage tanks each of 175,000 barrels capacity, two refrigerated propane storage tanks each of 250,000 barrels capacity, skim oil, ballast water and fire water storage tanks. Tankers berthed at the 2.4 kilometre jetty can be loaded at almost 5,000 tonnes per hour.

Feasibility studies and evaluation of the Olympic Dam copper-uranium-gold-silver deposit at Roxby Downs have been undertaken by the joint venturers. These studies confirmed that

adequate tonnages of ore can be developed in conformity with commitments undertaken in the Environmental Impact Statement and in the Indenture Agreement with the South Australian Government. Expansion beyond the initial project levels of approximately 1,900 tonnes per annum of uranium oxide, 55,000 tonnes per annum of copper and 90,000 ounces per annum of gold will depend on future market growth.

Future power generation in South Australia will require an increase in the use of coal. The Lochiel and Sedan coal fields have been selected as contenders for the next baseload power station following evaluation of commercial proposals from the licensees of the Lochiel, Sedan, Kingston and Wintinna deposits. It is proposed that detailed mining, engineering design and environmental assessments be undertaken during 1987-89.

The Department of Mines and Energy spent approximately \$19.1 million in 1985-86 on geological and other investigations, drilling and mineral research work to assist the State's mineral industry.

**Private Mineral Exploration (Other than Petroleum)
South Australia^(a)**

Particulars	Unit	On current producing leases		On other areas		Total private exploration	
		1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
Depth drilled:							
Core	'000m	2	-	72	49	74	49
Non-core	'000m	2	2	102	68	105	69
Total	'000m	4	2	174	117	178	118
Expenditure:							
Drilling:							
Core	\$'000	146	7	3,730	3,183	3,876	3,190
Non-core	\$'000	33	27	1,876	1,325	1,909	1,352
Total	\$'000	179	34	5,606	4,508	5,785	4,542
Other	\$'000	202	16	51,566	44,305	51,768	44,321
Total	\$'000	381	50	57,172	48,813	57,554	48,863

(a) Excludes exploration for water and all development work. Excludes details of exploration by business undertakings operated by State and local government authorities.

Details of private petroleum exploration and development for South Australia are shown in the following table for the years 1982-1985.

Private Petroleum Exploration and Development, South Australia^(a)

Particulars	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985
Wells drilled (b):					
Exploration	No.	28	25	54	51
Development	No.	47	25	42	33
Depth drilled:					
Exploration	'000m	65.2	65.5	138.9	117.4
Development	'000m	110.9	58.4	105.6	78.4
Expenditure:					
Private sources (c):					
Exploration	\$'000	72,947	54,153	88,197	108,690
Development	\$'000	123,269	120,567	72,994	106,136

(a) Source: Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics. (b) Number of wells reaching total depth during year.

(c) Includes payments under the *Petroleum Search Subsidy Act 1959*.

12.2 ENERGY

A more detailed segment on energy in the State was included on pages 374-88 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1983.

South Australia's Energy Resources

Although South Australia has a reasonably varied energy resource base, the State depends almost entirely on non-renewable fossil fuels for its energy needs. Details of these resources, namely coal, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas (LPG), crude oil and condensate and some others, are given below.

Coal

South Australia, by comparison with the eastern mainland States, is not well endowed with deposits of readily exploitable coal. However, near surface deposits of coal occur widely throughout the State. These low rank non-coking coals are of comparatively poor quality because of their generally high moisture, sodium, chlorine sulphur and ash content.

At Leigh Creek, the only operational coal mine in South Australia, quantities of about 2.3 million tonnes of sub-bituminous coal are currently being removed annually for steam raising at the Thomas Playford (Port Augusta) Power Station and the nearby Northern Power Station.

South Australian coals generally have a low calorific value and are difficult to burn efficiently in conventional pulverised-coal burners. Appropriately designed, operated and maintained boilers which will satisfactorily operate on these coals are therefore required. High-grade bituminous coal is imported from the eastern States for the production of coke in the iron and steel industry at Whyalla. Quantities of coal and coke are also imported for use in the silver-lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie.

Natural Gas

Over the last twenty years natural gas (largely methane) has become a vital part of South Australia's energy consumption pattern. In 1986-87, natural gas supplied 40 per cent of the State's primary energy and was utilised as follows; electricity generation 52 per cent, industrial 39 per cent, domestic 5 per cent, commercial 2 per cent.

This State was one of the earliest users of natural gas in Australia with first supplies arriving in Adelaide from the Cooper Basin in November 1969. More than half this gas is presently consumed in electric power generation at the Electricity Trust of South Australia power stations at Torrens Island, Dry Creek and Mintaro. The Trust's use of natural gas provided the economic justification for the construction of the 790 kilometre pipeline needed to deliver the gas to Adelaide. The remainder is reticulated to homes, industry and commercial premises for use directly in heating and drying applications.

Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Recoverable LPG reserves in the Cooper Basin are about 6.6 million tonnes. LPG (propane and butane) is recognised as an important substitute for petrol in South Australia. LPG is used in the production of synthetic natural gas, which is reticulated as town gas in Whyalla and Mount Gambier.

The Cooper Basin producers have constructed an LPG storage and loading terminal at Port Bonython, near Whyalla, which is connected to the Moomba processing facilities by a liquids pipeline. The bulk of South Australia's LPG requirements are now supplied from this facility, although the Port Stanvac refinery will continue to supply small amounts to the local market. Sales of commercial LPG commenced in June 1984 with the first overseas exports taking place in August 1984.

Crude Oil and Condensate

Oil is an extremely convenient energy source because of its ease of handling and storage, high energy value per unit volume and broad range of uses. It is one of the most widely used fuels in

this State and currently satisfies about 34 per cent of energy demand. While Australia is better off than many other countries in the world in terms of having a local source of oil, in 1986-87 this State imported about 44 per cent of its feedstock requirements from overseas. The remainder came from Barrow Island and the Gippsland and Cooper Basin oilfields to meet the needs of the refinery and the lubricating oil plant at Port Stanvac.

Information provided by the South Australian Department of Mines and Energy indicates that discovered fields in the South Australian segment of the Cooper and Eromanga Basins contain 52.5 million barrels of recoverable crude oil and 45.4 million barrels of condensate (liquids recoverable from gas wells).

Wood

Approximately 4 per cent of this State's annual energy demand is met by wood. Its main use is in the domestic sector as a heating fuel, although some (largely wood waste) is used in industry, particularly in the forestry industry and for generating some electricity in the south east of the State. Currently, most wood supplies come from the State's forestry areas in the South East and from the Riverland mallee scrub.

Solar

South Australia, because of its latitude and dry climate has a significant potential for utilising direct or radiant solar energy. Solar hot water systems for domestic applications and for swimming pools are already in use and offer the potential for significant cost savings. Appropriate building design can utilise available solar radiant energy in winter to offset heating requirements. The full potential of solar energy applications will only be realised with advances in technology and improvements in relative cost; there is already increasing scope for the use of photo-voltaic cells to generate electricity in remote areas for specialised purposes such as telecommunications.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ENERGY AUTHORITIES AND ORGANISATIONS

In South Australia, there are several authorities and organisations concerned with the extraction, processing, distribution and monitoring of the State's energy resources *e.g.* the Pipelines Authority of South Australia and the South Australian Energy Council. Information about these bodies is contained in pages 384-6 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1983.

ELECTRICITY

In 1946 the Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA), a public corporation, acquired the assets of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company and since then the Trust has been responsible for electricity generation and distribution throughout most of the State. The Trust is an autonomous body, which reports to Parliament through the Minister of Mines and Energy. It is responsible for its own finances (including loan raising) and pays all normal State taxes such as payroll tax, land tax and local government rates. Over the years indigenous fuels — coal from Leigh Creek and natural gas from the north-east of the State — have largely supplanted imported fuels. A detailed description of the development of electricity supply was included on pages 278-81 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1966.

Power Generation

There are eight power stations in South Australia. Torrens Island Power Station, with a generating capacity of 1,280 megawatts, is the largest, while the Northern Power Station, commissioned in 1985, has a generating capacity of 500 megawatts. The Electricity Trust's total installed capacity at 30 June 1987 was 2,680 megawatts.

To meet future demands, a third 250 MW unit at the Northern Power Station is scheduled for commissioning in 1993.

Fuels

The Trust relies heavily on natural gas as its main fuel with 62 per cent of its total generation in 1986-87 coming from this source. Gas has been used at the Torrens Island Power Station since 1969, at the Dry Creek Power Station since 1973, and at Mintaro since 1984.

As there is no assurance of sufficient quantities of natural gas being available for electricity generation in the 1990s, the Trust has investigated a range of alternatives. The preferred option for electricity generation is development of several local lignite coal sources.

Leigh Creek coal is used exclusively in the Thomas Playford Power Station and the Northern Power Station at Port Augusta.

Transmission and Distribution

In the first ten years of the Trust's operations the length of transmission and distribution lines rose from 4,400 kilometres to 12,800 kilometres. Expansion over the next ten years was equally as active primarily because of the construction of 13,600 kilometres of the single wire earth return system. This system allows supply in country areas where consumers are so scattered that supply by conventional methods would be impracticable. Most of the settled areas of the State are now covered by the Trust's system and expansion in recent years has been to meet the increased load on the system.

A 500 megawatt capacity interconnection with the Victorian-New South Wales systems is being constructed and is scheduled for commissioning in 1990.

About 90 per cent of new housing subdivisions are underground mains areas. In these subdivisions 11 KV and low voltage lines are installed underground and developers pay the additional cost above that of conventional street mains. The Electricity Trust and local government authorities share the costs of conversion schemes from overhead to underground reticulation in areas where aesthetic benefits to the general public are possible.

At 30 June 1987 the Trust supplied 630,000 customers accounting for over 99 per cent of all electricity consumers in the State. Following the acquisition by the Trust during 1986-87 of seven District Council electricity undertakings on Eyre Peninsula, the Trust is now responsible for supplying only 900 customers indirectly through a bulk supply operated chiefly by local government authorities. Approximately 3,000 additional customers are supplied by small independent electricity undertakings operating mainly diesel generating plant in remote areas of the State.

The following table shows the quantity of electricity sold by the Electricity Trust for the last five years.

**Electricity Trust of South Australia, Sales of Electricity
(MWh)**

Particulars	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Residential	2,727,266	2,624,891	2,747,679	2,752,141	2,830,006
Industrial	2,090,604	2,059,460	2,215,570	2,276,453	2,264,780
Commercial	1,344,950	1,348,184	1,446,075	1,501,054	1,558,615
Bulk supply	97,848	95,877	94,580	86,399	58,210
Public lighting	53,064	54,474	55,759	57,456	58,476
Pumping for major water pipelines	370,239	144,054	177,636	215,800	122,202
Total	6,683,971	6,326,940	6,737,299	6,889,303	6,892,289

GAS

The South Australian Gas Company, a privately owned company regulated by State legislation, was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1861 to supply gas to Adelaide and surrounding villages. The first gas was produced at Brompton in 1863 and subsequent plants were opened at Port Adelaide in 1866 and Glenelg in 1875. Gas was first produced at Port Pirie in 1892.

Since the 1939-45 War a considerable expansion of manufacturing capacity and distribution facilities has taken place. This is evident from the following table which gives details of number of consumers and length of mains at 30 June in selected years.

South Australian Gas Company: Consumers and Mains

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>				
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1987</i>
Number of consumers (a)	84,629	121,720	186,670	250,545	283,266
Length of mains (km)	1,677	2,525	3,603	4,967	5,651

(a) Includes consumers of bottled gas.

Natural gas became available in 1969. By 1971, all appliances in the Adelaide metropolitan area had been converted to natural gas, and all coal carbonising and carburetted water gas making plants were shut down.

Port Pirie has been supplied with natural gas since June 1976. Natural gas has been supplied direct to industry, including Broken Hill Associated Smelters, and to all domestic consumers since conversion of domestic appliances to natural gas was completed in October 1977.

Natural gas is reticulated through most of the Adelaide metropolitan area, Angaston (since 1983) and Port Pirie. Liquefied petroleum gas is used in the production of synthetic natural gas, which is reticulated as town gas at Mount Gambier and Whyalla.

The conversion of the metropolitan distribution system to use straight natural gas brought a marked change in the Company's operations. The Company is now concerned largely with the distribution and marketing of gas, rather than manufacturing. Great emphasis is placed on marketing gas to industry, where as a cheap, non-polluting fuel it is able to compete successfully with other fuels.

Chapter 13

COMMERCE

13.1 INTERNAL TRADE

RETAIL TRADE

A Census of the Retail Industry was conducted for the year ended 30 June 1986 (1985-86 Retail Census). The scope of the Census included all establishments classified to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1983 Edition (ASIC) Subdivision 48 (Retail Trade). Also included were establishments classified to ASIC 4728, Builders Hardware dealers N.E.C. Excluded from the collection were establishments classified to ASIC classes 4846 (Shoe Repairers) and 4857 (Electrical Appliance Repairers N.E.C.).

The aim of the census was, in general, to include all retail establishments that operated at any time during the year ended 30 June 1986. Seasonal businesses which normally operate during certain periods of the year are included as far as possible even if they were not operating at 30 June 1986. However, in general, establishments which ceased operations during the year or commenced operations during the last two months of the year are included in census results only if their contribution to statistical aggregates is significant.

Some types of establishments were excluded from the Census even though they would have been classified to industries covered by it, because of difficulties in ensuring adequate coverage. These were door-to-door salesmen, independent van salesmen (of all kinds other than independent bread and milk vendors), and occasional stall holders.

**Retail Industry: Summary of Operations by Industry Class
South Australia, 1985-86**

Industry class	Establishments at 30 June number	Persons employed at 30 June (a)		Wages and salaries \$'000	Turnover (b) \$'000
		Males number	Females number		
Retail establishments:					
Department and general stores;					
Department stores	37	2,398	7,549	108,619	828,357
General stores	19	55	104	1,621	11,057
Clothing, fabrics and furniture stores;					
Men's and boys' wear stores	218	476	336	8,506	64,510
Women's and girls' wear stores	878	305	2,485	22,015	175,196
Footwear stores	252	290	738	9,631	71,19
Fabrics and household textile stores	349	245	842	7,599	58,104
Floor coverings stores	80	277	149	6,758	60,631
Furniture stores	252	842	458	18,943	150,583
Household appliance and hardware stores;					
Domestic hardware stores	418	536	660	8,177	74,750
Watchmakers and jewellers	248	339	634	8,494	60,073
Music stores	113	201	189	3,824	40,564
Household appliance stores	565	1,355	899	25,053	279,188
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers;					
New motor vehicle dealers	1,335	6,661	1,459	105,736	1,532,849
Used motor vehicle dealers	376	1,258	289	19,165	336,315
Service stations (c)	797	3,266	1,728	37,776	596,857
Smash repairers	577	2,027	374	21,121	85,644
Motor cycle dealers	105	297	74	4,772	68,541
Boat and caravan dealers	105	310	103	4,764	51,927
Tyre and battery retailers	165	731	104	13,350	97,720

**Retail Industry: Summary of Operations by Industry Class
South Australia, 1985-86 (continued)**

Industry class	Establishments at 30 June	Persons employed at 30 June (a)		Wages and salaries \$'000	Turnover (b) \$'000
		Males	Females		
	number	number	number		
Food stores:					
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists	1,319	6,783	10,248	137,869	1,497,220
Butchers	635	1,501	498	16,106	135,394
Fruit and vegetable stores	323	536	576	4,644	62,601
Liquor stores	101	288	114	4,873	79,015
Bread and cake stores	193	296	630	5,953	27,301
Fish shops, take away food and milk bars	2,315	4,005	5,798	37,117	363,519
Other retailers:					
Pharmacies	487	736	1,949	26,348	182,675
Photographic equipment stores	77	94	178	2,790	22,727
Sports and toy stores	348	622	396	7,323	75,138
Newsagents, stationers and booksellers	537	816	1,213	13,009	118,137
Secondhand goods dealers	407	427	389	2,995	29,681
Nurserymen and florists	348	404	798	7,074	43,899
Retailing n.e.c.	408	354	570	3,983	35,944
Total retail establishments	14,387	38,731	42,531	706,006	7,317,316

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

(c) The turnover figure for this industry does not reflect sales of petrol on commission.

Surveys of Retail Establishments

During periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales of goods (excluding motor vehicles and parts, petrol, etc., and of delivered milk and bread) are calculated from monthly and quarterly returns received from a sample of retail and selected services establishments.

The following tables show the value of retail sales of goods in South Australia for the 1979-80 Census, and retail survey estimates for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

**Value of Retail Sales: Commodity Groups, South Australia
(\$ million)**

Commodity group	Value of retail sales of goods			
	1979-80	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Groceries	543.1	913.3	954.8	1,065.2
Fresh meat	161.4	205.3	205.8	226.0
Other food	239.8	368.3	382.7	444.8
Total food and groceries	944.3	1,486.9	1,543.3	1,736.0
Beer, wine and spirits	278.4	398.3	456.7	513.1
Clothing, drapery, etc.	378.5	545.5	559.7	602.7
Footwear	68.9	98.7	107.8	118.2
Hardware, china, etc.	105.8	167.7	186.2	193.5
Electrical goods	197.6	306.3	325.5	345.3
Furniture and floor coverings	135.4	204.8	219.8	226.6
Chemist goods	115.0	180.4	196.1	205.6
Newspapers, books and stationery	87.9	131.0	134.6	158.7
Other goods	234.2	320.5	335.5	384.8
Total	2,546.0	3,840.0	4,065.6	4,484.8

**Value of Retail Sales: Industry Classes, South Australia
(\$ million)**

Industry class	Value of retail sales of goods			
	1979-80	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	788.4	1,312.4	1,374.0	1,514.6
Butchers	112.8	116.8	113.8	122.0
General stores	37.1	62.6	58.5	57.0
Other food stores	138.3	213.4	221.6	264.8
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	267.7	378.0	427.7	492.7
Clothiers	148.6	324.6	331.9	365.3
Department stores	409.0	514.2	559.3	635.7
Footwear stores	42.0	61.3	67.5	74.1
Hardware stores	49.8	72.5	85.6	85.8
Electrical goods stores	164.3	238.3	248.1	254.3
Furniture stores	69.9	110.4	124.3	140.3
Floor coverings stores	34.0	59.4	58.5	47.7
Chemists	92.5	147.4	157.4	160.8
Newsagents	62.4	88.8	88.5	103.2
Other (a)	112.1	141.7	150.3	175.4
Total	2,528.9	3,842.1	4,066.9	4,494.4

(a) Includes photographic stores, sports and toy stores, secondhand goods dealers, nurserymen and florists, retailers n.e.c., cafes and restaurants, hairdressers and beauty salons.

INTERSTATE TRADE

Although a wide range of statistics of production, domestic sales and overseas trade in goods has been prepared for many years, knowledge of trading patterns in the South Australian economy was deficient because of the absence of statistics of the interstate trade in this State. Surveys of interstate trade in merchandise were undertaken for the years ended 30 June 1979, 1982 and 1985.

Results from the 1984-85 survey are shown in the following tables.

Value of Interstate Trade by Commodity, South Australia, 1984-85

Commodity group	Exports		Imports	
	\$m	SE%	\$m	SE%
Livestock, food, animal and vegetable oils and fats	496.7	(9.7)	563.3	(4.5)
Australian wine and brandy	249.6	(2.5)	23.6	(1.6)
Other beverages	73.9	(18.3)	43.7	(10.5)
Tobacco and tobacco products	43.3	(—)	102.5	(—)
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	552.7	(0.3)	180.9	(0.7)
Chemicals and chemical products	171.8	(2.5)	496.6	(8.8)
Other crude materials (inedible)	169.9	(14.9)	223.3	(1.2)
Leather, rubber, wood and paper products	329.1	(0.8)	310.2	(3.0)
Clothing and footwear	139.2	(1.9)	417.9	(14.7)
Textile yarn, fabrics and related products n.e.c.	93.8	(15.5)	169.7	(15.2)
Metal products	628.0	(3.7)	539.8	(3.1)
Road motor vehicles and parts	915.8	(0.2)	838.6	(3.0)
Other transport equipment	16.4	(5.7)	39.9	(23.3)
Domestic appliances and equipment	204.2	(0.7)	228.9	(13.7)
Other machinery and equipment	430.8	(5.8)	671.5	(13.2)
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, lighting equipment and furniture	85.7	(10.0)	97.1	(13.7)
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	8.7	(6.5)	57.5	(8.5)
Other manufactured goods	143.9	(9.9)	378.2	(12.8)
Total	4,813.7	(1.4)	5,383.1	(2.6)

Value of Interstate Trade by Destination/Origin, South Australia, 1984-85

Destination/Origin	Exports		Imports	
	\$m	SE%	\$m	SE%
New South Wales (incl. ACT)	1,588.1	(1.7)	1,841.5	(3.6)
Victoria	1,680.1	(1.3)	2,857.0	(3.3)
Queensland	580.5	(2.3)	193.7	(8.6)
Western Australia	473.8	(1.7)	168.1	(5.0)
Tasmania	88.4	(1.7)	46.6	(12.4)
Northern Territory	256.3	(2.6)	61.2	(1.6)
Overseas via interstate ports	146.6	(8.0)	215.0	(12.1)
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,813.7</i>	<i>(1.4)</i>	<i>5,383.1</i>	<i>(2.6)</i>

Results have shown that manufacturing industries are significant net interstate exporters, while the service industries, particularly wholesale and retail trade, are net interstate importers. The estimates shown for trade in commodities reflect the importance of wine and brandy production and mineral fuels to the State's economy. Significant net imports have been recorded for tobacco products, other machinery and equipment, chemicals and clothing.

TOURISM

Tourism expenditure in South Australia was estimated by the Bureau of Industry Economics to be worth \$787 million in 1982-83. This indicates that tourism is one of the State's largest industries with a significant capacity to generate income, employment and other economic activity. It has been estimated by the Bureau of Industry Economics that \$1 million of tourist expenditure generates approximately \$562,000 in additional income for the South Australian economy and that total tourism expenditure is responsible for generating approximately 26,500 jobs within the State.

Tourist Activity, South Australia^(a)
(^{'000})

Tourists	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Domestic (b):					
Intrastate journeys	3,019	3,168	3,185	3,368)	3,455
Interstate visitors	860	942	812	856)	
International visitors (c)	109	117	121	117	n.a.
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,988</i>	<i>4,227</i>	<i>4,118</i>	<i>4,341</i>	<i>n.a.</i>

(a) Persons aged 14 years and over visiting within South Australia for one night or more for any purpose.

(b) Domestic data incorporate both intrastate and interstate visits and represent the number of trips made. Data are from the Domestic Tourism Monitor which was compiled from a different source for 1984-85.

(c) International data are calculated from the International Visitor Survey conducted for the Australian Tourist Commission.

South Australia is divided into twelve tourist regions each represented by a Regional Tourist Association whose membership is comprised of regional business interests and local government. The associations are concerned with the proper promotion and development of their regions. The South Australian Association of Regional Tourist Organisations was formed in 1980 to represent the interests of the Regional Tourist Associations.

The Tourism Development Board was established in June 1981 to advise the Government on tourism policy.

The South Australian Tourism Industry Council was established late in 1982 to co-ordinate the present diverse activities of the various tourist organisations throughout the State and to create an identity of purpose within the tourism industry for improvement of tourism and its promotion. It is estimated that travel to and within South Australia has grown by an average of 4 per cent per year since 1980-81.

The importance of tourism is recognised by a wide cross section of the community and this has caused a demand for comprehensive statistics on the industry.

A series of tourist accommodation surveys was introduced in September quarter 1975 to provide an indication of the utilisation of accommodation available by measuring occupancy rates. The surveys calculate occupancy rates as the proportion of guest rooms or sites occupied to the number of rooms or sites available for accommodating paying guests.

Establishments in the surveys are grouped into three categories — licensed hotels with facilities, *i.e.* bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms; licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels or guest houses with facilities; and caravan parks with powered sites for caravans, and toilet, shower and laundry facilities available for guests. Caravan parks were included in the surveys from the September quarter 1977. Excluded at that time were licensed hotels, private hotels and guest houses without facilities. Up to June quarter 1986 the surveys included establishments providing accommodation predominantly to short-term guests (*i.e.* guests staying for periods of less than 2 months). Commencing with September quarter 1986 the surveys also included caravan parks which are predominantly occupied by long-term guests.

The number of establishments identified in the survey is determined by the nature of the services and facilities provided, and 114 licensed hotels with facilities, 195 motels, 160 short-term caravan parks and 32 long-term caravan parks were included in June 1987.

Tourist Accommodation Survey, South Australia

Particulars	Unit	Quarter				
		Dec. 1986	Mar. 1987	June 1987	Sept. 1987	Dec. 1987
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES						
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	115	117	114	124	124
Guest rooms	Number	3,316	3,379	3,306	3,447	3,440
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	52.9	48.9	47.4	47.8	49.0
Takings	\$'000	8,711	8,056	7,804	8,508	9,387
MOTELS ETC. WITH FACILITIES						
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	196	196	195	212	213
Guest rooms	Number	5,070	5,077	5,191	5,424	5,437
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	57.4	57.5	49.9	48.0	53.9
Takings	\$'000	12,267	12,317	11,150	11,469	13,525
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS						
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	178	180	160	164	163
Sites (a)	Number	20,466	20,511	18,773	18,907	18,893
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	17.7	24.8	16.8	12.7	17.3
Takings	\$'000	3,242	4,354	2,778	2,295	3,354
LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS						
Establishments at end of quarter	Number	16	17	32	33	34
Sites (a)	Number	1,406	1,453	3,002	3,091	3,160
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	52.6	52.5	36.2	35.7	41.3
Takings	\$'000	482	485	732	719	823

(a) Includes on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, etc.

Tourist Accommodation Survey: Details by Statistical Division and Subdivision, 1986-87

Statistical division and subdivision	Licensed hotels, motels etc. with facilities			Short-term caravan parks		
	Establish- ments at 30 June 1987	Guest rooms at 30 June 1987	Average room occu- pancy rate 1986-87	Establish- ments at 30 June 1987	Sites (a) at 30 June 1987	Average site occupancy rate for 1986-87
	number	number	per cent	number	number	per cent
Northern	20	355	40.2)			
Western	15	271	50.2)	6	1,207	49.0
Eastern	44	2,625	68.7)			
Southern	25	690	53.4	7	702	32.3
Adelaide	104	3,941	62.2	13	1,909	42.3
Barossa	13	242	44.4)			
Kangaroo Island	9	211	39.1)	8	1,144	16.0
Onkaparinga)	19	433	40.7)			
Fleurieu)				15	2,336	14.9
Outer Adelaide	41	886	41.4	23	3,480	15.3
Yorke	14	200	41.3	21	2,275	19.9
Lower North	5	74	46.9	8	429	14.8
Yorke and Lower North	19	274	42.9	29	2,704	19.0
Riverland	15	519	43.9	14	2,030	19.8
Murray Mallee	14	208	40.4	11	964	11.7
Murray Lands	29	727	42.9	25	2,994	17.0
Upper South East	19	359	50.0	10	1,105	12.4
Lower South East	30	692	45.1	13	1,745	10.2
South East	49	1,051	46.8	23	2,850	11.0
Lincoln	18	300	43.6	14	1,552	13.7
West Coast	8	250	45.1	8	982	12.6
Eyre	26	550	44.3	22	2,534	13.3
Whyalla	10	251	40.9)			
Far North	9	293	41.6)	6	603	13.9
Lake Gilles	—	—	—)			
Pirie	6	116	61.5	8	536	15.2
Flinders Ranges	16	408	51.0	11	1,163	14.2
Northern	41	1,068	47.3	25	2,302	14.4
South Australia	309	8,497	52.9	160	18,773	18.1

(a) Includes on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, etc.

Tourist Accommodation Survey: Details by Size of Establishment, South Australia June Quarter 1987

Particulars	Unit	Size of establishment (number of rooms)					Total
		1-9	10-15	16-25	26-50	51 and over	
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES							
Establishments	Number	32	28	17	24	13	114
Guest rooms	Number	218	332	337	772	1,647	3,306
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	26.6	35.0	33.8	44.9	56.7	47.4
Takings	\$'000	143	37	303	1,277	5,744	7,804

**Tourist Accommodation Survey: Details by Size of Establishment, South Australia
June Quarter 1987 (continued)**

Particulars	Unit	Size of establishment (number of rooms)					Total
		1-9	10-15	16-25	26-50	51 and over	
MOTELS ETC. WITH FACILITIES							
Establishments	Number	24	47	42	66	16	195
Guest rooms	Number	159	589	869	2,377	1,197	5,191
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	32.6	43.2	43.6	50.6	58.8	49.9
Takings	\$'000	181	849	1,385	4,942	3,793	11,150

Particulars	Unit	Size of establishment (number of rooms)					Total
		1-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301 and over	
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS							
Establishments	Number	40	50	51	9	10	160
Sites (a)	Number	1,444	3,920	7,162	2,208	4,039	18,773
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	12.5	17.1	18.7	18.1	13.8	16.8
Takings	\$'000	134	585	1,250	338	471	2,778

LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS							
Establishments	Number	8	10	12	2	—	32
Sites (a)	Number	255	683		2,064	—	3,002
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	38.0	26.9		39.0	—	36.2
Takings	\$'000	68	121		543	—	732

(a) Includes on-site vans, other powered sites, unpowered sites and cabins, flats, etc.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

8501.0 *Retail Sales of Goods — Australia* (Monthly)

8502.4 *Interstate Trade — South Australia*

8503.0 *Retail Sales of Goods — Australia* (Quarterly)

8622.4 *Retail Census — Details of Operations, South Australia, 1985-86*

8623.4 *Retail Census — Small Area Statistics, South Australia, 1985-86*

8626.4 *Retail Census — Establishment Size Statistics, South Australia, 1985-86*

8635.0 *Tourist Accommodation — Australia*

8635.4 *Tourist Accommodation — South Australia*

13.2 FOREIGN TRADE

Under the Constitution the Commonwealth Parliament is given the power to make laws on trade and customs. Existing laws in respect of trade mainly relate to customs matters, export controls and quarantine.

TRADE POLICY

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for overall trade policy advice. The Department of Primary Industry and Energy, the Department of Industry Technology and Commerce and the Australian Trade Commission also have responsibility in their specialist administrative areas of interest.

Australia is one of the original Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a multilateral trade agreement designed to facilitate trading and improve trading opportunities by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free exchange of goods, and providing rules for the conduct of international trade.

Australia maintains a substantial involvement in the GATT, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and various international bodies responsible for trade in particular commodities.

Representation on trade matters is maintained in all major markets and Australia has concluded trade agreements with a large number of countries with which it trades.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

The Australian Trade Commission (AUSTRADE) was formed in January 1986 to provide a wide range of services to assist exporters. The objectives of AUSTRADE are to improve export performance by motivating industry to become export orientated, to facilitate export marketing and to advocate an improved environment for export of both goods and services.

It has offices in all major cities in Australia and a large number of overseas countries.

Export finance and insurance

AUSTRADE provides loans and guarantees for export of goods and services and insurance services are provided to cover against non-payment, indemnities and political risks.

Export incentives

AUSTRADE provides grants for market research, fares, representation, advertising and the cost of participating in overseas trade displays. Through the Export Market Development Grants Scheme AUSTRADE encourages exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets and in recognition of achievement AUSTRADE runs an annual program of export awards.

Overseas projects and services

AUSTRADE assists Australian businesses to obtain contracts associated with overseas projects and can undertake a project and finance packaging role for consortia of Australian companies in bidding for overseas projects.

Through its overseas network, AUSTRADE is able to channel trade information direct to Australian companies. The overseas offices also provide advice on agents, distribution systems, marketing techniques and economic conditions. Participation is arranged at trade fairs, exhibitions and displays throughout the world. Display rooms in a number of Trade Commissioner offices are available for use by exporters.

Trade missions for specific industries or groups of firms and survey missions designed to explore prospects in new or developing areas are arranged regularly. AUSTRADE also coordinates a program of visits to Australia by overseas buyers.

South Australian Trade and Investment Representatives

The functions of South Australia's Agent-General in London are to foster Australian trade, investment and tourism from the United Kingdom and Western Europe. There are also agencies with similar responsibilities in Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo.

The Government also has an Export Bridging Finance Scheme to assist South Australian exporters.

METHOD OF RECORDING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

Exports

From 1 July 1978 the ABS has changed the basis of recording State details in Australian export statistics from 'State of Lodgement' (of export documents) to 'State of Origin' (of exported goods). State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Statistics in the following export tables are on a 'State of Origin' basis, and caution should be exercised when making comparisons with earlier periods.

A 'State of Loading' recording base has simultaneously been developed by ABS. The table on page 234 shows for comparative purposes, South Australian exports (principal commodity groups) by both 'State of Loading' and by 'State of Origin'.

Imports

Imports continue to be collected and published on a 'State of Lodgment of Import Documents' basis and there is no break in the series. Imports do not provide a record of the overseas goods used or consumed in South Australia as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and, more commonly, some goods imported through other States pass into South Australia.

Commodity Classification

From 1 July 1978, exports and imports have been classified according to the revised Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) and Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) which are based on the United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC R2). This classification is closely related to the customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature (CCCN) which is used as the basis for the Australian Customs Tariff.

Valuation

Exports

Goods actually sold to overseas buyers before shipment are valued at the free-on-board (f.o.b.) (i.e. the charges and expenses involved in delivering the goods are excluded) Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold. Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which the goods are dispatched for sale. The recorded value of exports includes the value of the outside package, other than international containers used for containerised cargo.

Imports

The recorded value of imports is the customs value (formerly referred to as the value for duty). On 30 November 1981, Australia changed its system of valuation from the Brussels Definition of Value (BDV) to the GATT Agreement on Customs Valuation. The Agreement reflects one of a number of trade related codes of conduct established during the round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) concluded in 1979.

Under the Agreement the primary basis for establishing the customs value is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important condition is that the buyer and seller must be independent of each other. If the conditions are not met the practical rules are used to determine the customs value.

The recording of the value of imports remains on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value also continues to include the value of the outside package, other than international containers used for containerised cargo. The change in the basis of valuation is expected to have a negligible effect on value and duty import statistics.

Exclusions

The following are not included in recorded import and export statistics:

- (a) direct transit trade, ie goods trans-shipped or moved through Australia for purposes of transport only;
- (b) migrants' and passengers' effects imported or exported and parcels post imports and exports of small value, for which Customs entries are not required;

- (c) certain materials under inter-governmental agreements for defence and similar projects for which Customs entries are not required;
- (d) ships and aircraft engaged in the transport of passengers or goods between Australia and other countries;
- (e) the sale or purchase of any ship or aircraft intended for use on overseas routes;
- (f) fish and other sea products landed abroad, or in Australia, directly from the high seas by Australian ships;
- (g) import entries lodged on Informal Clearance Documents (ICD) for values not exceeding \$250;
- (h) from 21 October 1985 import entries lodged on Informal Clearance Documents for postal articles valued at less than \$1,000;
- (i) for imports only, bunkers and stores supplied to ships and aircraft prior to arrival in Australia; and
- (j) for exports only, consignments where the value of the goods in each transaction is less than \$250. (From 1 July 1986 this limit was raised to \$500);
- (k) interstate trade; and
- (l) re-exports — goods originally imported which are exported in the same condition in which they were imported or goods originally imported which are exported after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged. From 1981-82 re-exports are excluded from export tables. In 1984-85 re-exports from South Australian ports were valued at \$19.87 million, in 1985-86, \$43.82 million and in 1986-87, \$7.70 million.

Ships' and Aircraft Stores

Before July 1982 bunkers and stores supplied to foreign owned vessels and aircraft prior to departure overseas were excluded from export statistics but were published separately as ships' and aircraft stores statistics. The United Nations Statistical Commission has recommended that such bunkers and stores be included in total export statistics. Accordingly, commencing with 1982-83 statistics, these commodities have been classified according to the appropriate AECC items.

Treatment of Confidential Data

To ensure that information about the activities of particular businesses is not disclosed it is sometimes necessary to restrict the release of statistics of a limited number of commodities. These restrictions do not affect total export or import figures but they can affect statistics at all levels of the AECC or AICC.

Non-Merchandise Trade

From July 1985, non-merchandise trade has been excluded from import and export statistics. This is in accord with UN recommendations and practices adopted by Australia's major trading partners. Further information can be obtained from ABS Foreign Trade publications.

Countries

'Country of origin' appearing in import tables should be taken to mean the country of production. 'Country of consignment' appearing in export tables means the country to which goods were consigned so far as this can be determined at the time of export.

FOREIGN TRADE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

EXPORTS

The total value of exports of goods of South Australian origin during 1986-87 was \$2,047.1 million.

This value is 3.0 per cent higher than 1985-86. The increase over the value of exports ten years ago was 159 per cent, while the increase in the Australian Export Price Index over the same period was 99 per cent, thus there has been an appreciable increase in South Australian foreign exports in real terms over this period.

Exports of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and condensate from the new Port Bonython facility near Whyalla commencing in 1984 have added a new dimension to South Australia's foreign trade. Wheat, barley and wool remained South Australia's most valuable export commodities during 1986-87. The income from exports of crustaceans, iron and steel and transport equipment continue to improve, as illustrated in the following table.

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Commodities

Commodity	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
QUANTITY					
Live sheep and lambs ('000)	1,604	1,266	1,738	1,466	1,178
Beef, veal, lamb and mutton (tonnes)	73,142	34,772	36,531	37,767	41,901
Rock lobster, prawns and shrimps (tonnes)	4,593	4,870	3,608	4,369	4,301
Wheat (tonnes)	543,844	1,590,082	2,158,477	1,583,070	2,140,608
Barley (tonnes)	371,433	1,397,638	1,457,531	1,902,898	1,638,465
Wool (a): Greasy (tonnes)	54,572	56,965	50,103	58,496	66,496
Other (tonnes)	4,711	6,758	8,267	6,630	4,477
Crude petroleum — incl. condensate ('000 litres)	—	50,833	261,385	134,166	39,938
Fuel oil ('000 litres)	119,515	264,012	227,619	226,591	349,853
Lubricating petroleum oils ('000 litres)	112,756	152,116	146,120	123,789	159,329
Iron and steel blooms, billets, etc. (tonnes)	193,332	252,058	378,931	384,476	367,549
Silver — (refined bullion) ('000 grams)	208,253	169,698	172,900	153,803	139,289
Lead and lead alloys, unworked (tonnes)	159,578	175,903	118,866	143,432	106,293
Zinc and zinc alloys, unworked (tonnes)	26,874	34,622	28,109	24,978	22,616
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
VALUE (\$'000)					
Live sheep and lambs	38,347	39,768	51,623	39,498	35,208
Beef, veal, lamb and mutton	121,927	67,537	77,232	85,232	115,511
Rock lobster, prawns and shrimps	60,215	62,907	60,913	84,285	96,914
Wheat	97,954	271,045	405,255	305,084	318,555
Barley	64,486	229,422	215,887	236,026	181,771
Wool (a): Greasy	161,210	173,615	165,724	197,132	255,490
Other	15,620	28,703	36,046	33,838	25,942
Crude petroleum — incl. condensate	—	10,883	57,646	27,242	6,036
Fuel oil	24,482	57,906	53,550	58,505	45,356
Lubricating petroleum oils	54,826	71,166	76,035	74,674	82,505
Iron and steel blooms, billets, slabs etc.	34,426	49,590	84,175	92,673	92,745
Silver — (refined bullion)	72,207	65,692	51,160	45,691	41,157
Lead and lead alloys, unworked	79,576	77,680	61,087	80,563	73,419
Zinc and zinc alloys, unworked	20,676	32,168	26,473	24,498	26,774
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	31,468	38,511	28,986	31,605	69,692

(a) Wool of sheep and lambs, excluding wool tops.

Note: Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) details are not available at State level because of confidentiality restrictions.

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Commodity Groups (\$'000)

Commodity group	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Food and live animals chiefly for food:				
Live animals chiefly for food	43,044	55,360	46,523	41,009
Meat and meat preparations	79,035	92,169	101,908	135,793
Dairy products and birds' eggs	7,871	10,595	12,434	13,228
Fish and fish preparations	79,131	73,057	98,507	117,509
Cereals and cereal preparations	532,374	648,934	567,910	530,406
Vegetables and fruit	21,267	26,027	46,950	74,871
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	312	774	1,228	917
Feeding-stuff for animals	6,483	7,186	10,005	10,019
Other	1,051	1,237	1,617	3,040

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Commodity Groups (continued)
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Beverages and tobacco	11,022	11,524	14,293	29,341
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):				
Hides, skins and fur skins, raw	14,152	17,531	20,150	17,781
Textile fibres and their wastes	202,744	202,203	231,269	282,071
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	5,287	4,559	3,592	8,284
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	40,067	34,380	36,565	26,918
Other	5,156	5,651	8,788	9,425
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	154,726	207,682	179,479	161,667
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	8,208	11,353	7,641	3,722
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.	10,575	17,594	23,005	15,432
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:				
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	8,170	5,301	5,789	12,283
Iron and steel	62,239	93,808	105,796	103,158
Non-ferrous metals	185,293	146,742	150,963	142,631
Manufactures of metals, n.e.c.	10,733	4,101	6,891	9,796
Other	8,360	14,730	12,301	10,926
Machinery and transport equipment:				
Machinery	31,253	43,992	47,164	71,089
Transport equipment	41,230	31,999	35,721	71,567
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19,237	19,284	22,918	25,663
Commodities and transactions, n.e.c. (a)	46,805	133,640	188,827	118,599
Total	1,635,825	1,921,413	1,988,233	2,047,147

(a) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is a principal export commodity, but because of confidentiality restrictions, no details are available at the State level.

Although exports of manufactured goods have generally been increasing, the bulk of exports is still of goods usually classified as primary products. In 1986-87 the 'Crude materials, inedible' group accounted for \$344.5 million, or 16.8 per cent of exports (including wool \$281.4 million, 13.7 per cent), and the 'Food and live animals' group accounted for \$926.8 million or 45.3 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports to principal countries for each of the last five years.

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Countries
(\$'000)

<i>Country of consignment</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
China, People's Republic of	45,027	87,989	130,226	122,697	148,840
Egypt, Arab Republic of	12,831	23,751	3,428	11,461	45,752
France	17,916	18,957	23,342	28,707	39,862
Germany, Federal Republic of	15,634	21,785	20,952	31,570	30,937
Hong Kong	30,245	32,507	35,332	28,765	31,427
India	36,770	28,619	45,059	77,195	38,415
Indonesia	21,890	26,836	15,887	28,907	34,960
Iran	34,441	51,895	36,927	39,728	61,478
Iraq	12,666	37,091	111,226	13,891	20,209
Italy	24,290	18,112	25,029	22,890	34,062
Japan	146,276	181,108	251,663	357,125	301,255
Korea, Republic of	48,703	38,799	37,534	23,672	27,265
Kuwait	21,584	26,556	18,941	26,803	11,657
Malaysia	13,642	21,263	37,195	35,606	23,684

Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Countries (continued)
(\$'000)

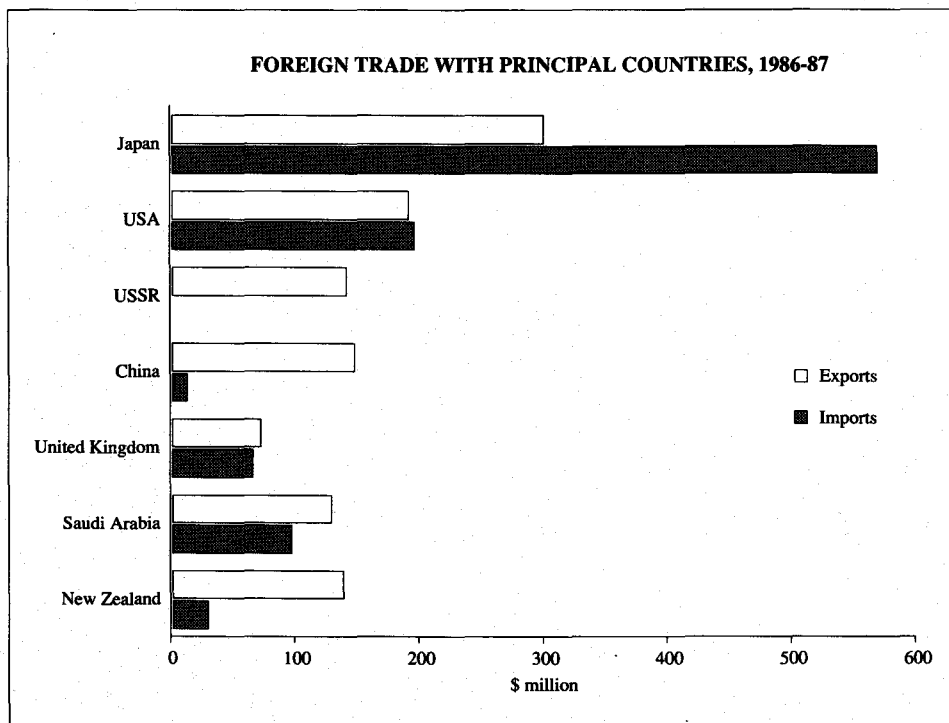
Country of consignment	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
New Zealand	75,464	97,131	123,693	103,541	139,751
Saudi Arabia	83,730	113,696	118,727	183,940	129,596
Singapore, Republic of	49,755	126,902	75,506	85,790	75,646
Taiwan	15,140	29,278	37,454	42,340	59,623
United Arab Emirates	21,445	25,169	41,187	44,614	48,417
United Kingdom	93,453	108,129	85,476	72,688	72,954
United States of America	97,034	122,980	160,936	135,867	192,530
USSR	95,114	137,676	161,262	150,520	142,170
Yemen, Arab Republic of	3,220	15,805	36,820	14,835	25,807
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	18,517	24,203	36,682	44,841	26,581
Other	192,338	219,588	250,929	260,240	284,269
Total	1,227,125	1,635,825	1,921,413	1,988,233	2,047,147

Overseas Exports: South Australia to Principal Countries, Commodity Groups, 1986-87
(\$'000)

Commodity group	People's Republic of China	Japan	New Zealand	USA	USSR	Total (a)
Food and live animals chiefly for food:						
Live animals chiefly for food	190	—	4,500	—	—	41,009
Meat and meat preparations	—	29,447	963	56,228	—	135,793
Dairy products and birds' eggs	—	2,494	—	286	—	13,228
Fish and fish preparations	—	59,369	215	35,284	—	117,509
Cereals and cereal preparations	63,506	39,106	7,146	—	74,252	530,406
Vegetables and fruit	—	3,842	3,916	6,467	—	74,871
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	—	1	93	334	—	917
Feeding-stuff for animals	—	873	—	—	—	10,019
Other	—	26	430	135	—	3,040
Beverages and tobacco	47	1,669	3,611	5,435	7	29,341
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):						
Hides, skins and fur skins, raw	220	835	117	177	—	17,781
Textile fibres and their wastes	33,152	45,051	3	9,799	67,910	282,071
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	—	1,314	3,522	673	—	8,284
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	—	5,889	83	7,331	—	26,918
Other	106	277	221	665	—	9,425
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	—	1,179	12,597	35,741	—	161,667
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	—	123	—	5	—	3,722
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.	13	95	1,112	7,289	—	15,432
Manufactured goods classified by material:						
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	691	3,539	566	3,433	—	12,283
Iron and steel	44,032	4,533	4,122	2,414	—	103,158
Non-ferrous metals	309	9,958	15,079	728	—	142,631
Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	635	19	5,307	1,076	—	9,796
Other	—	440	7,585	229	—	10,926
Machinery and transport equipment:						
Machinery	1,717	558	21,447	5,598	—	71,089
Transport equipment	—	6,390	41,653	6,356	—	71,567
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24	1,659	3,236	5,449	—	25,663
Commodities and transactions, n.e.c. (b)	4,197	82,539	2,227	1,397	—	118,599
Total	148,840	301,225	139,751	192,530	142,170	2,047,147

(a) To all countries. (b) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

The tables on the previous page show the value of exports to principal countries. Japan replaced United Kingdom as South Australia's principal export market in 1966-67 and retained that position until 1978-79. For the next three years USSR was the principal export market, but from 1982-83 Japan is once again the country of consignment with the highest value of exports. In 1986-87 exports to Japan comprised 14.7 per cent of the total.



Exports of Wheat

In 1986-87, 2.14 million tonnes of South Australian wheat was exported overseas. The unit price of \$149 per tonne was dramatically less than the 1985-86 unit price of \$193 per tonne and was lower than any price since 1978-79. The value of wheat exported was \$318.6 million, the main countries of consignment being USSR, People's Republic of China, United Arab Emirates and Arab Republic of Egypt.

Overseas Exports of Wheat from South Australia (\$'000)

Country of consignment	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
China, People's Republic of	—	41,209	25,045	18,445	43,098
Egypt, Arab Republic of	—	18,786	—	—	31,239
Ethiopia	—	—	10,962	11,812	7,029
Indonesia	—	—	—	4,866	5,602
Iran	—	10,345	20,459	16,677	27,496
Iraq	3,142	34,520	109,304	5,265	18,810

Overseas Exports of Wheat from South Australia (continued)
(\$'000)

<i>Country of consignment</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
New Zealand	14,694	18,932	13,622	12,409	6,907
Oman	—	4,611	—	11,041	10,298
Pakistan, Islamic Republic of	—	—	18,524	—	4,596
Qatar	4,189	2,697	5,434	5,083	2,421
Saudi Arabia	10,285	12,131	—	—	—
United Arab Emirates	15,321	15,197	25,189	31,483	33,138
USSR	19,352	61,700	76,575	109,611	74,252
Yemen, Arab Republic of	3,023	15,793	36,807	14,835	25,807
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	15,856	24,001	36,477	44,814	26,581
Other	12,093	11,123	26,858	18,744	1,282
<i>Total</i>	<i>97,954</i>	<i>271,045</i>	<i>405,255</i>	<i>305,084</i>	<i>318,555</i>

Exports of Wool

In 1986-87 the major export markets for South Australian wool were USSR (\$67.9 million, 24.1 per cent), Japan (\$45.1 million, 16.0 per cent) and China (\$33.2 million, 11.8 per cent).

Overseas Exports of Wool from South Australia
(\$'000)

<i>Country of consignment</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
China, People's Republic of	13,851	8,122	25,035	21,814	33,152
Czechoslovakia	2,892	8,901	4,945	13,606	7,280
France	5,593	8,903	10,370	12,336	17,832
Germany, Federal Republic of	6,105	8,595	8,697	7,761	14,084
India	4,029	4,622	6,442	12,759	9,286
Italy	6,294	10,805	17,261	14,675	17,988
Japan	18,522	24,092	27,049	31,558	45,051
Korea, Republic of	6,355	3,495	7,291	8,136	11,637
Poland	5,552	5,885	7,729	13,927	1,468
Taiwan	2,535	6,327	3,662	12,216	5,421
USSR	73,992	75,967	45,676	40,494	67,910
Yugoslavia	9,233	2,924	8,462	2,367	3,806
Other	21,877	33,680	29,154	39,321	46,517
<i>Total</i>	<i>176,830</i>	<i>202,318</i>	<i>201,770</i>	<i>230,970</i>	<i>281,432</i>

Value of Exports by 'State of Loading' and by 'State of Origin'

The following table shows a comparison between the two methods of compiling State export statistics (refer to explanatory notes on page 227). The net increases, within certain limitations, represent the excess of the value of South Australian produced commodities which are shipped for overseas export through ports in other States (principally the Port of Melbourne), over commodities produced in other States which are shipped through South Australian ports.

The value of commodities of South Australian origin loaded for export in ports in other States is as follows — New South Wales, \$48.4 million, Victoria, \$609.5 million, Queensland \$6.2 million, Western Australia \$10.8 million, other States and Territories \$0.4 million, total \$675.3 million.

**Overseas Exports from South Australia, Principal Commodity Groups, 1986-87
(\$'000)**

<i>Commodity group</i>	<i>State of loading — SA</i>	<i>State of origin — SA</i>	<i>Net difference</i>
Food and live animals chiefly for food:			
Live animals chiefly for food	44,266	41,009	—3,25
Meat and meat preparations	29,595	135,793	106,198
Dairy products and birds' eggs	4,793	13,228	8,435
Fish and fish preparations	42,222	117,509	75,287
Cereals and cereal preparations	499,284	530,406	31,122
Vegetables and fruit	49,383	74,871	25,488
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	256	917	661
Feeding-stuff for animals	8,056	10,019	1,963
Other	2,151	3,040	889
Beverages and tobacco	6,083	29,341	23,258
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):			
Hides, skins and fur skins, raw	12,317	17,781	5,464
Textiles fibres and their wastes	142,387	282,071	139,684
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	7,289	8,284	995
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	49,735	26,918	—22,817
Other	5,592	9,425	3,833
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	152,321	161,667	9,346
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3,566	3,722	156
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.	3,316	15,432	12,116
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:			
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	6,921	12,283	5,362
Iron and steel	99,541	103,158	3,617
Non-ferrous metals	118,287	142,631	24,344
Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	1,878	9,796	7,918
Other	9,072	10,926	1,854
Machinery and transport equipment:			
Machinery	25,348	71,089	45,741
Transport equipment	20,095	71,567	51,472
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,670	25,663	17,993
Commodities and transactions, n.e.c. (a)	101,139	118,599	17,460
Re-exports	7,699	..	—7,699
Total	1,460,263	2,047,147	586,884

(a) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

IMPORTS

The total value of overseas imports passing through Customs recording points in South Australia during 1986-87 was \$1,501.8 million, \$234.9 million less than in 1985-86.

The proportions of imports obtained from the major sources have changed considerably in the years since the 1939-45 War *e.g.* in 1953-54 Japan supplied only 0.5 per cent of the total value of imports into South Australia but in 1986-87 accounted for 38.0 per cent; United Kingdom which supplied over half the imports in 1953-54 accounted for only 4.5 per cent in 1986-87. Japan was the major source of imports into South Australia in 1986-87 with \$570.1 million, USA (\$197.1 million) and Saudi Arabia (98.0 million) were the second and third largest sources of imports.

**Overseas Imports to South Australia, Principal Commodity Groups
(\$'000)**

Commodity group	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Food and live animals chiefly for food	31,056	36,795	34,623	37,257
Beverages and tobacco	6,875	8,920	9,219	6,838
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):				
Cork and wood	20,474	30,846	27,305	22,707
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	18,771	19,952	23,615	22,323
Other	11,309	17,363	15,449	19,494
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	392,611	359,682	204,289	147,720
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	804	1,210	1,067	1,285
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.				
Organic chemicals	9,187	12,409	11,205	14,608
Inorganic chemicals	5,335	5,673	6,636	8,547
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,787	14,217	10,802	7,824
Fertilisers, manufactured	13,934	22,889	30,204	31,196
Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	14,280	16,302	19,734	20,387
Other	14,562	16,951	25,409	23,846
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:				
Rubber manufactures	20,690	26,103	29,815	28,081
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	29,220	35,272	33,894	38,249
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	42,790	42,579	39,024	49,756
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	17,894	26,065	30,112	26,911
Iron and steel	40,127	55,779	58,314	46,485
Non-ferrous metals	2,801	3,607	4,359	3,770
Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	23,982	35,002	55,052	64,236
Other	14,845	19,249	23,490	28,658
Machinery and transport equipment:				
Power generating machinery and equipment	43,818	37,917	83,492	142,722
Machinery specialised for particular industries	59,855	90,369	113,932	59,363
Metalworking machinery	5,136	10,983	14,782	35,273
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	58,312	63,971	70,628	61,469
Office machines and ADP equipment	12,802	16,287	20,575	10,236
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	30,718	33,261	34,661	33,895
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.c.	47,681	53,301	65,903	63,184
Road vehicles	174,446	297,449	382,126	236,411
Other transport equipment	4,331	24,629	49,930	4,331
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:				
Footwear, articles of apparel and clothing accessories	6,802	8,037	8,001	9,351
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks and watches	22,279	25,807	34,265	31,304
Other	52,418	65,837	76,600	69,127
Commodities and transactions, n.e.c. (a)	62,760	68,526	88,245	94,985
Total	1,318,693	1,603,240	1,736,757	1,501,827

(a) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

**Overseas Imports to South Australia, Principal Countries
(\$'000)**

Country of origin	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Canada	21,456	19,134	24,684	25,306	31,683
China, Peoples Republic of	5,050	6,557	10,431	9,357	13,364
France	16,536	16,418	23,231	29,656	30,448
Germany, Federal Republic of	60,440	52,947	61,911	81,168	74,273
Hong Kong	14,614	14,753	21,195	22,050	24,470
India	5,521	5,167	12,889	5,347	9,975
Indonesia	9,921	4,101	4,754	8,329	13,888
Italy	24,800	29,003	45,141	51,719	47,783
Japan	290,662	320,641	478,744	670,753	570,090
Korea, Republic of	7,685	10,076	14,298	11,126	20,374
Kuwait	6,133	85,649	12,907	—	—
Malaysia	9,787	14,468	19,579	15,869	24,339
Nauru, Republic of	6,967	9,100	8,027	8,886	6,083
Netherlands	16,082	16,045	9,738	27,831	12,035
New Zealand	12,328	21,033	25,667	30,251	30,089
Philippines	7,330	7,846	7,819	7,566	5,020
Saudi Arabia	347,661	271,697	285,275	146,764	98,044
Singapore, Republic of	51,659	26,096	62,809	35,339	27,440
South Africa, Republic of	3,729	7,674	6,168	13,971	7,322

Overseas Imports to South Australia, Principal Countries (continued)
(\$'000)

Country of origin	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Sweden	6,092	8,200	7,903	8,610	19,629
Taiwan	18,614	30,440	30,085	34,400	50,302
Thailand	4,943	6,907	9,451	13,736	16,712
United Arab Emirates	2	—	—	37,598	17,506
United Kingdom	53,066	51,831	75,552	81,867	67,065
United States of America	198,117	215,304	266,392	264,397	197,096
Other	45,048	67,696	78,590	94,861	86,797
Total	1,244,243	1,318,783	1,603,240	1,736,757	1,501,827

The following table shows, for 1986-87, the imports from principal countries.

Overseas Imports to South Australia from Principal Countries, 1986-87
(\$'000)

Commodity group	Japan	USA	Saudi Arabia	Germany, Federal Republic of	United Kingdom	Total (a)
Food and live animals chiefly for food	911	4,493	—	1,282	1,636	37,257
Beverages and tobacco	7	242	—	102	1,851	6,838
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels):						
Cork and wood	—	6,978	—	74	—	22,707
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	2,767	1,793	—	13	53	22,323
Other	269	2,589	—	148	27	19,494
Minerals fuels, lubricants and related materials	32	4,189	98,044	173	567	147,720
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	—	127	—	3	6	1,285
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.:						
Organic chemicals	3,662	3,228	—	738	880	14,608
Inorganic chemicals	766	2,060	—	1,312	786	8,547
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	38	3,548	—	63	218	7,824
Fertilisers, manufactured	3	28,045	—	15	47	31,196
Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	2,667	6,716	—	2,846	1,878	20,387
Other	1,274	9,062	—	2,901	6,796	23,84
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material:						
Rubber manufactures	11,638	2,491	—	1,503	2,153	28,081
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	10,142	2,686	—	1,728	1,824	38,249
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	3,237	2,279	—	771	1,694	49,756
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	5,810	2,136	—	1,254	1,578	26,911
Iron and steel	37,246	621	—	837	850	46,485
Non-ferrous metals	340	629	—	1,027	232	3,770
Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	35,038	6,198	—	5,213	2,169	64,236
Other	80	663	—	1,483	221	28,658
Machinery and transport equipment:						
Power generating machinery and equipment	124,648	7,250	—	2,611	1,875	142,722
Machinery specialised for particular industries	12,033	10,141	—	8,629	4,492	59,363
Metalworking machinery	26,342	955	—	1,604	592	35,273
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	17,138	11,821	—	8,766	4,429	61,469
Office machines and ADP equipment	849	4,265	—	234	98	10,236
Telecommunications and sound recording, and reproducing apparatus and equipment	17,002	1,802	—	2,117	295	33,895
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.c.	20,865	7,941	—	5,400	4,262	63,184
Road vehicles	208,178	4,545	—	10,760	2,280	236,411
Other transport equipment	110	3,342	—	712	85	4,331
Miscellaneous manufactured articles:						
Footwear, articles of apparel	139	189	—	295	730	9,351
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; clocks and watches	7,249	8,835	—	4,527	3,667	31,304
Other	7,257	11,633	—	2,619	13,735	69,127
Commodities and transactions, n.e.c. (b)	12,355	33,604	—	2,511	5,056	94,985
Total	570,090	197,096	98,044	74,273	67,065	1,501,827

(a) From all sources. (b) Includes items deemed 'confidential'.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY

Excise duty is levied on specific goods of Australian manufacture, principally for the purpose of raising revenue. Although these excise goods do not form a part of overseas trade, the rate of excise duty is in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. The following table gives details of the value of customs duty and excise duty collected in South Australia during the last three years.

**Customs and Excise: Gross Revenue, South Australia
(\$'000)**

<i>Customs tariff and excise tariff item</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
CUSTOMS			
Live animals; animal products	88	82	51
Vegetable products	302	174	240
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	5	4	5
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages; spirits; tobacco:			
Spirituous beverages and alcoholic preparations	28,703	25,318	25,594
Tobacco, cigarettes, etc	1,968	1,725	1,732
Other	1,814	2,059	1,666
Automotive spirit and other mineral products	284	196	195
Chemicals and products thereof	2,654	3,757	11,430
Plastics, resins, rubber and manufactures thereof	9,162	10,075	9,084
Hides, skins, leather and articles thereof	875	864	852
Wood and articles thereof	3,258	2,928	2,168
Paper-making material; paper, paperboard and articles thereof	2,878	3,609	4,859
Textiles and textile articles	8,173	7,182	6,871
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc	1,142	1,072	1,114
Articles of stone, cement, ceramics, glass, etc	3,028	3,442	2,854
Pearls, precious stones and metals, imitation jewellery, coin, etc	434	470	439
Base metals and articles thereof	9,063	12,400	13,211
Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment	29,370	30,100	26,323
Transport equipment and parts thereof	47,616	43,788	27,201
Optical, photographic, precision, medical, musical instruments/ apparatus, clocks, watches, sound, TV equipment	2,063	2,086	2,199
Arms and ammunition and parts thereof	88	78	17
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,783	4,256	3,792
Works of art, antiques, etc	1	1	—
Other customs revenue	60	27	23
Total gross customs duty	156,810	155,691	141,919
EXCISE			
Petroleum products	213,091	135,452	174,496
Spirits	21,073	21,924	21,921
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	82,028	73,466	71,622

13.3 PRICES

MEASUREMENTS OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

The prices of a wide range of commodities and services are recorded at regular intervals by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of compiling various price indexes and for publication of series showing actual price levels.

Price indexes aim to measure the degree of change in price levels, or more specifically the proportionate change in the aggregate price, of specified quantities and qualities of a list of selected items. These indexes measure changes through time and it is traditional for presentation purposes to select a certain year, known as the base year, to equate the average aggregate price

(of the list of items) in that year to 100 or some other suitable number, and to adjust other years on a proportionate basis.

When index numbers for different places are compared (*e.g.* Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities) the only legitimate comparison is the relative change *i.e.* that prices increased or decreased more in one place than another. Even when a common base year is used the actual levels of prices, equated to 100 in each case, may differ substantially from place to place; in addition, selected items, qualities or weights may differ from place to place.

In constructing a price index it is necessary to limit attention to a selected list of items because it would be impossible to determine at regular intervals the price of all items entering into a given field of expenditure (*e.g.* household expenditure in the case of the Consumer Price Index). The list of items selected must be as representative as possible of the field to be covered and consist of items for which price variations can be ascertained accurately at regular intervals. Each item must be assigned a relative importance (weight) in approximate proportion to actual expenditures on that item within the total field of expenditure being considered. Particular care must be taken to detect, assess, and make allowance for changes in quality of selected items.

Over time it becomes necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of price movements in an effort to keep an index representative of current patterns of expenditure. These substitutions can normally be achieved without invalidating the index. From time to time major changes in the overall pattern of expenditure are noted, and in the past these have prompted the abandonment of an existing index in favour of a different index, the composition and weighting of which was more representative of expenditure at that time.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A brief historical review of early price indexes was included on page 494 of the *South Australian Year Book* 1970. Details of movements in the 'C' Series Index from 1901 to 1959 are shown in the Statistical Summary, Appendix A.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a chain of 'fixed weight aggregative' linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at regular short intervals. Links have been effected at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973 (a minor link at September quarter 1974), September quarter 1976, June quarter 1982 and March quarter 1987.

During each period between links the weighting pattern remains unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern is brought up-to-date and the content of the index is reviewed. Under this method, in effect, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the old and new combinations and lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

The weighting pattern of the tenth series introduced in 1982 was based on estimated household expenditure in 1979-80 and represented more than 90 per cent of defined household expenditure by a target group of the population. This target group comprised metropolitan wage and salary earner households with total income of more than the minimum adult wage, but excluding the top 10 per cent of such households, and deriving at least 75 per cent of that income from wages and salaries. This target group was in keeping with the previous general description of the Consumer Price Index as a measure of variations in prices of goods and services affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earner households in the aggregate.

The eleventh series of the index was introduced in March quarter 1987 with a weighting pattern derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1984 and a reference base 1980-81 = 100. There are 107 expenditure classes or groupings of like items within the index and each class has its own weight or measure of relative importance. In calculating the index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights.

The wide range of commodities and services in the Consumer Price Index are arranged in eight major groups, with index numbers compiled for each of these groups as well as a total for all items. Index numbers for Adelaide for these individual groups and for 'All Groups' are recorded in the next table.

Consumer Price Index, Adelaide
(Base Year: 1980-81 = 100.0)

Quarter	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Trans- portation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recrea- tion Educa- tion (a)(b)	All groups
1985:									
March	134.6	129.3	152.3	142.0	145.9	154.1	119.9	118.8	139.4
June	137.9	133.5	154.6	144.8	152.1	155.6	122.1	121.9	143.0
September	141.7	134.8	156.8	147.1	155.3	160.0	124.7	126.0	146.0
December	144.0	139.1	162.2	151.6	158.5	162.4	126.5	126.5	149.1
1986:									
March	145.5	139.6	163.5	153.0	161.7	166.8	130.9	129.0	151.4
June	150.3	146.9	164.2	155.9	160.2	170.5	138.6	131.3	154.4
September	155.1	149.0	166.4	157.8	169.3	174.3	143.7	135.4	158.9
December	156.6	154.1	168.6	161.4	175.9	177.4	155.0	137.8	162.9
1987:									
March	157.9	155.6	170.6	163.0	179.3	181.5	161.2	142.8	165.7
June	158.8	160.8	171.9	166.5	181.8	187.0	162.5	146.3	168.4
September	162.5	161.6	173.4	169.0	182.5	189.4	163.8	148.8	170.5
December	163.9	166.5	176.1	172.0	187.7	191.9	169.7	150.6	173.8

(a) New group index replacing former Recreation group.

(b) Base: March quarter 1982 = 100.0.

Household Expenditure Surveys

During 1984, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, conducted a survey in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. Household expenditure surveys had been conducted previously in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

The collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is important in providing information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index.

In 1984, the average weekly income of households in South Australia was \$417.13, while average weekly expenditure was \$324.18. Income tax payments (included in other payments) accounted for a large part of the difference between income and expenditure as defined. The larger items of average weekly household expenditure in 1984 were food and non-alcoholic beverages (\$62.79), transport (\$54.89), current housing costs (\$36.63) and recreation (\$36.47).

Household Expenditure Survey, South Australia, 1984

Particulars	Adelaide	South Australia
	Average weekly household expenditure (\$) (a)	
Commodity or service:		
Current housing costs	40.33	36.33
Fuel and power	10.37	10.72
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	64.55	62.79
Alcoholic beverages	12.06	11.49
Tobacco	5.82	5.50
Clothing and footwear	21.67	20.66
Household furnishings and equipment	30.86	29.84
Household services and operation	14.36	14.30
Medical care and health expenses	13.13	13.64

Household Expenditure Survey, South Australia, 1984 (continued)

Particulars	Adelaide	South Australia
	Average weekly household expenditure (\$) (a)	
Commodity or service:		
Transport	53.10	54.89
Recreation	37.68	36.47
Personal care	7.11	6.72
Miscellaneous commodities and services	20.96	20.52
<i>Total commodity or service expenditure</i>	<i>332.01</i>	<i>324.18</i>
Selected other payments:		
Income tax	72.99	67.63
Mortgage payments	6.03	5.26
Other capital housing costs	13.70	9.36
Superannuation and life insurance	11.03	10.75
Average weekly household income (b)	427.94	417.13
Average weekly income per head (c)	174.83	171.38
Average weekly expenditure per head (c)	135.46	131.89
Average number of employed persons in household	1.12	1.16
Number of households in sample	863	1,049

(a) The average obtained when the total estimated expenditure for a particular broad expenditure group is divided by the estimated number of households within the scope of the survey.

(b) Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.

(c) Per head estimates of average weekly expenditure or income are derived by dividing the weekly expenditure or income, of all household members, by the number of household members irrespective of age.

Further details on methodology and definitions may be obtained from the information paper 1984 Household Expenditure Survey (6527.0).

Detailed information on the Household Expenditure Survey can be obtained from the bulletin Household Expenditure Survey, Australian Summary of Results 1984 (6530.0).

OTHER PRICE INDEXES

At December 1987 the following indexes covering non-retail sectors of the economy had been prepared and published by the Australian Statistician:

Export Price Index,
 Import Price Index,
 Price Index of Copper Materials,
 Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry,
 Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry,
 Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, and
 Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building.

Separate State figures are published for the latter two indexes, and these are further explained below. Details of the other indexes are available in bulletins published by the Australian Statistician and a brief explanation of the Price Index of Articles produced by Manufacturing Industry was included in the *South Australian Year Book* 1977.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which is in accordance with the materials usage in building projects selected as representative for the purpose. Such usage was derived from reported values of each material used in construction of buildings other than houses commenced in the six State capital cities in the three years ended June 1977. The reference base of the index is the year 1979-80 = 100.0.

Prices are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Index numbers for separate groups of materials and the 'All Groups' index for Adelaide are shown in the following table.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Adelaide
(Base of each Index: 1979-80 = 100.0)

Group	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Structural timber	173.6	186.4	201.5
Clay bricks	187.0	201.2	212.4
Ready mixed concrete	165.4	173.8	172.4
Pre cast concrete products	178.6	192.0	204.0
Galvanised steel decking, cladding etc.	159.4	168.2	178.6
Structural steel	161.6	174.4	191.9
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	147.6	155.1	168.0
Aluminium windows	182.8	193.6	207.5
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	165.6	180.8	200.4
Builders hardware	178.7	202.2	216.5
Sand, aggregate and filling	166.5	172.7	176.9
Carpet	136.3	157.4	175.5
Paint	186.6	198.3	175.5
Non-ferrous pipes	116.5	129.1	140.1
Special purpose index (a)	163.0	175.5	187.2
All electrical materials	151.9	166.2	178.4
All mechanical services	154.9	176.7	196.9
All plumbing materials	154.0	166.7	181.3
<i>All groups</i>	<i>160.8</i>	<i>174.9</i>	<i>187.9</i>

(a) All groups excluding electrical installation materials and mechanical services components.

Further information on the method of compiling the index may be found in the publication *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building* (6407.0). A full description of the index is in Labour Report No. 58, 1973.

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses.

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Adelaide
(Base Year 1985-86 = 100.0)

Material	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
All groups	92.7	100.0	105.1

COMMODITY PRICES

Retail Prices of Food

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected food items in Adelaide during recent years. Items included are those which are considered identical or sufficiently comparable from place to place to warrant publication of comparative prices.

**Average Retail Prices of Selected Food and Grocery Items, Adelaide
December Quarter**

Item	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Cents						
Milk, bottled, delivered	2x600 mL	72	76	77	88	92
Cheese, processed	500 g	(a) 166	(b) 234	194	212	221
Butter	500 g	150	160	148	154	161
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	83	81	85	91	91
Biscuits, dry	250 g	72	76	78	89	96
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500 g	107	120	135	153	168
Flour, self-raising	1 kg	59	(c) 121	134	160	167
Rice	500 g	43	(d) 74	73	77	94
Beef:						
Rib (without bone)	1 kg	412	458	491	517	513
Rump steak	1 kg	691	750	802	847	877
Corned silverside	1 kg	449	505	505	504	534
Sausages	1 kg	263	288	283	294	299
Lamb:						
Leg	1 kg	335	331	341	340	394
Loin chops	1 kg	383	382	415	397	504
Forequarter chops	1 kg	302	287	330	298	372
Pork:						
Leg	1 kg	486	481	489	514	544
Chops	1 kg	569	566	581	603	636
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	276	283	263	264	296
Bacon, middle rashers, pre-packed	250 g	207	195	190	216	234
Salmon, pink	220 g	130	132	146	179	(e) 209
Potatoes	1 kg	60	87	58	70	95
Onions	1 kg	55	126	97	64	111
Peaches, canned	825 g	95	109	109	121	132
Peas, frozen	500 g	92	93	85	88	88
Eggs (55 grams)	doz.	178	186	178	195	204
Sugar	2 kg	112	125	130	132	144
Tea	250 g	82	109	141	149	139
Coffee, instant, jar	150 g	281	326	338	399	499
Tomato sauce	600 mL	95	104	100	102	106
Margarine, poly-unsaturated	500 g	100	112	114	125	127

(a) 250 g. (b) Sliced, wrapped from 1983. (c) 2 kg from 1983. (d) 1 kg from 1983. (e) 210 g.

Other Commodity Prices

South Australian prices of agricultural products are shown in the table on page 184, and separate details of wheat, barley, wool and livestock are given under the appropriate headings in Part 10.1.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

6401.0 *Consumer Price Index - Australia*

6401.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building — Australia*

6408.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building — Australia*

6440.0 *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index — Australia*

6440.0 *1984 Household Expenditure Survey — Australia*

6530.0 *Household Expenditure Survey — Australia: Summary of Results, 1984*

Chapter 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads in South Australia are officially classified either as main roads, being those proclaimed as such under the provisions of the Highways Act, or district roads. Main and district roads within local government areas are vested in the various local government authorities who primarily are responsible for construction and maintenance works within their respective areas. However, there is provision in the Highways Act for the Commissioner of Highways to construct, reconstruct and maintain important roads after due notice has been given, and in practice most of the roads carrying heavy traffic are constructed and maintained by the Highways Department. In areas outside the control of local government authorities responsibility for roads is vested in the Minister of Local Government under the control and management of the Commissioner of Highways.

The Highways Department is the road authority for South Australia. Its key objective is to ensure that the State has a road system consistent with community requirements. A continuous program of road improvement is carried out by reconstructing and widening arterial roads in the metropolitan area and the reconstruction, construction and sealing of important rural roads. Extensive road construction is carried out also in new housing development areas.

The National Association of Australian State Road Authorities (NAASRA) has defined a nine-level classification system which is used jointly by the Highways Department and the Bureau of Transport Economics for planning purposes. The Commonwealth Department of Transport has adopted a three-level system of road classification, based generally on the NAASRA system, for funding purposes.

The latter classification is used in the following table to show the length of roads, customarily used by the public, according to type of surface at 30 June 1987.

**Length of Roads: Type of Surface, South Australia
At 30 June 1987
(Kilometres)**

Class of Road	Type of Surface		Total
	Sealed	Unsealed	
National roads (a): National highways (b)	2,463	—	2,463
Arterial roads (c): Rural	8,183	910	9,093
Urban	927	—	927
Local roads (d): Rural	5,568	71,033	76,601
Urban	5,976	1,067	7,043
Total	23,117	73,010	96,127

(a) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be national highways or developmental roads under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985*.

(b) Selected roads linking Adelaide with other State capital cities including Darwin and Canberra.

(c) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be arterial roads under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985*.

(d) Roads not included in above categories.

The Highways Department maintains approximately 1,200 major bridges and culverts throughout the State. The River Murray in South Australia is bridged at five locations on two interstate routes and the Department provides free and continuous ferry services across the river at thirteen places. A free ferry service also operates across Cooper Creek, on the Birdsville Track in the far north of the State, when the creek is in flood. In addition the Department operates a shipping service between Port Adelaide and Kangaroo Island/Port Lincoln.

Road Finance

For South Australia, the main sources of funds for road works during 1986-87 were:

- (a) the net proceeds of fees imposed by the State Government for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers;
- (b) an allocation from the collection of motor fuel licence fees levied pursuant to the Business Franchise (Petroleum Products) Act, 1979;
- (c) Commonwealth Government grants to the States and Northern Territory pursuant to the *Australian Land Transport (Financial Assistance) Act 1985*;
- (d) Commonwealth Government grants to the States and Northern Territory pursuant to the *Australian Bicentennial Road Development Trust Fund Act 1982*; and
- (e) advances for capital purposes from the State Consolidated Account.

RAILWAYS

Railway systems in South Australia are operated by both the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments. Management of the Australian National railways is vested in the Australian National Railways Commission (ANRC).

In August 1975 the State Government approved the transfer of non-urban railways to the Australian National Railways Commission, although the actual transfer did not become operative until 1 March 1978.

At 30 June 1987 ANRC operated 6,366 route kilometres of country rail track in South Australia. This included part of the 1,435 mm gauge Trans-Australia Railway from Kalgoorlie to Broken Hill; the 1,435 mm gauge Tarcoola to Alice Springs line; and other 1,600 mm and 1,067 mm gauge lines, including the isolated Eyre Peninsula system (1,067 mm gauge).

At 30 June 1987 the State Transport Authority (STA) operated 149 route kilometres of metropolitan (1,600 mm gauge) rail track in South Australia.

TRANSPORT CONTROL AND OPERATIONS

STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

The State Transport Authority is constituted as a body corporate under the State Transport Authority Act, 1974.

The main role of the State Transport Authority set out in its corporate charter is:

- (a) to provide passenger transport services for the people of the Adelaide Metropolitan area, through an integrated network of bus, tram and rail routes which offers reasonable access, with emphasis on the large numbers of people who travel regularly and have similar destinations; and
- (b) in accordance with Government policy and with the resources available, the Authority will provide a level and standard of service, consistent with demand, in the most cost effective manner. It will actively plan and develop services and facilities required to serve the needs of its market.

From July 1975, by virtue of the Railways (Transfer Agreement) Act, 1975 and the *Railways Agreement (South Australia) Act 1975*, the Australian National Railways Commission acquired the non-metropolitan portion of the South Australian Railways, i.e. the country and interstate passenger services and all freight services, subject to a number of conditions and controls exercised by the State. Facilities within the metropolitan area concerned with the handling of

freight and the servicing and repair of rollingstock also became the property of the Commission. The State Transport Authority's railway system extends generally from Adelaide to the extremities of the metropolitan area at Outer Harbor, Gawler Central, Belair and Noarlunga Centre and includes interconnecting loops and branch lines. Under the terms of the Act the Commission and the Authority have the right to run their rollingstock over the railways of each other and the Commission is required to make available to the Authority, so far as is practicable, such numbers of employees as are agreed from time to time for work on the State metropolitan railway system. Separate agreements have been made between the two organisations which detail the terms and conditions of these arrangements.

Commencing on 27 September 1987 a new ticketing system came into operation on all transport services. The new equipment installed on the Authority's buses, trains and trams, at all depots and at major railway stations is based on the use of a magnetically encoded strip on the back of each ticket.

The new system provides simpler revenue accounting and statistical collection. It also simplifies operators' tasks and is expected to eliminate a large amount of the revenue loss incurred through the fraudulent use of tickets.

State Transport Authority: Selected Non-financial Details

Item	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	'000				
Passenger journeys	67,510	69,680	64,784	67,127	60,950
Traffic vehicle kilometres run:					
Bus	38,453	38,607	38,612	38,899	39,562
Tram	756	751	747	778	863
Rail	9,832	9,420	8,442	9,083	8,696
Total route kilometres:					
Bus	965.14	968.41	977.36	1,021.90	1,022.1
Tram	11.38	11.38	11.38	11.38	11.38
Rail	152.09	152.77	152.77	152.77	148.97
Vehicle fleet at 30 June:					
Buses (a)	767	757	742	745	736
Tramcars	22	22	21	21	21
Rail power cars	118	116	116	116	116
Rail trailer cars	42	39	39	39	30
Number of employees at 30 June (b)	3,486	3,534	3,643	3,680	3,715

(a) Includes charter and tour buses.

(b) Includes staff made available by Australian National.

METROPOLITAN PRIVATE MOTOR BUS SERVICES

At 30 June 1987, there were two private bus services licensed to operate wholly within the Adelaide metropolitan area. These services operate over a total route length of 47 kilometres. A large number of private bus licensees operate a varied fleet of vehicles within the State, ranging from mini-buses to luxury coaches and provide services for the carriage of school children, charter parties, tours and special exercises.

ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT CONTROL

Private Services

Legislation covering the regulation of private bus operations in South Australia is included in Part IVB of the Road Traffic Act, 1961, and is enforced by the Department of Transport's Transport Administration Division.

Private operations are regulated via a licensing system which includes the issuing of licences authorising route service, tour and charter, community bus, school children and other special categories. Route service licences have a currency of five years, with other licences having tenures of twelve months.

Country Town Bus Services

Commencing in May 1975, the State Government offered financial assistance through local government to urban bus services outside the metropolitan area. Under the arrangement, financial responsibility for the provision of bus services is vested in the local government authority, but the State Government contributes two-thirds of the operating loss.

Councils have the option of acquiring local bus fleets or arranging for a local bus proprietor to provide the bus service under contract. In the case of the contract system, the fare revenue is retained by the local government authority and the contractor is paid an agreed sum per kilometre to operate buses on routes and within specified timetables determined by a three-person management committee. The committee consists in each case of an elected Council representative, the chief executive officer or his deputy, and a representative of the State Government.

Contract services are operated in Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier and Murray Bridge. In Whyalla the bus service has been municipally owned and operated since 1975.

Interstate and Country Services

Regular interstate coach services and special charters and tours operate to all mainland States. In addition, a network of bus route services operates on radial routes from Adelaide to all parts of the State. These services are provided by fourteen private companies, under licences issued by the Transport Administration Division. Most are operated from two adjacent terminals in Franklin Street, Adelaide. The services operate over a total route length of 14,200 kilometres.

Intrastate passenger route services on all routes are controlled by the Transport Administration Division. Generally, pick-up and set-down rights on the routes are non-competitive with other route service operations. The Division also regulates tour and charter operations within the State.

TAXI-CABS

The Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Act, 1956, administered by the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board, is the governing legislation providing for the control of taxi-cabs and hire cars within the Metropolitan Planning Area as defined by Section 5(1) of the Planning and Development Act, 1966, together with the whole of the Municipality of Gawler and from 2 September 1982 the district council area of Mount Barker. The Board is responsible for the granting of licences or permits to operate taxi-cabs and the charging of permit fees.

Regulations under the Act provide for the examination of taxi-cabs; all taxi-cabs are examined for roadworthiness, and all meters are checked and tested twice a year on the Board's premises by mechanics employed by the Board. It is compulsory for taxi-cabs to be fitted with meters which record progressively the cost of each journey at rates prescribed from time to time.

Licences issued at 30 June 1987 include taxi-cabs 865; hire cars 43; and funeral cars 14. Drivers licences current totalled 2 567.

In areas not under the control of the Metropolitan Taxi-Cab Board, taxi licences are issued by local government authorities under the provisions of the Local Government Act.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Control of Road Traffic

Legislation covering the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers and third party insurance in South Australia is contained in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1959.

The present legislation for the control of road traffic in South Australia is set out in the Road Traffic Act, 1961 and the Motor Vehicles Act, 1959.

New Motor Vehicle Registrations

New motor vehicle registrations during the financial years 1982-83 to 1986-87 are shown in the following table.

New Motor Vehicle Registrations, South Australia^(a)

Type of Vehicle	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Cars and station wagons	39,554	41,204	45,809	40,840	29,788
Utilities	2,723	3,113	4,103	3,503	2,438
Panel vans	3,696	3,498	3,661	2,584	1,491
Trucks	2,352	2,735	3,619	3,029	2,073
Other truck type vehicles (b)	164	197	195	250	197
Buses	258	226	217	254	231
Motor cycles	5,833	4,671	4,956	3,781	1,999
Total	54,580	55,644	62,560	54,241	38,217

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.

(b) Includes truck type vehicles not designed for freight carrying, eg tow trucks, fire engines, ambulances and hearses.

Registration of Motor Vehicles

Under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1959 all motor vehicles, unless specifically exempted, must be registered with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at the Motor Registration Division of the Department of Transport before being driven on any road.

Motor Vehicles on Register, South Australia, ^(a) at 30 June

Type of vehicle	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	'000				
Cars	502.9	516.2	530.3	543.0	543.8
Station wagons	90.4	97.7	104.5	108.6	110.4
Commercial vehicles	132.6	138.6	144.9	148.2	148.0
Motor cycles	37.8	37.7	37.2	36.1	32.7
Total on register	763.7	790.2	816.9	835.8	834.9
	Persons				
Population per vehicle	1.76	1.71	1.68	1.65	1.67
	'000				
Tractors, plant, equipment	7.2	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.1
Trailers and caravans	168.9	174.9	178.9	184.1	188.9
Traders plates	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles.

Drivers Licences

From 6 January 1987, the following classes of drivers licences have applied in South Australia:

- Class 1 Any motor car, and any other motor vehicle, the G.V.M of which does not exceed 4.5 tonnes (except a motor omnibus with a seating capacity of more than 12 adult persons, an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination or a motor cycle).

- Class 2A Any motor vehicle the G.V.M. of which does not exceed 14.8 tonnes (except a motor omnibus with a seating capacity of more than 12 adult persons, an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).
- Class 2 Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus with a seating capacity of more than 12 adult persons, an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).
- Class 3A Any motor vehicle (except a motor omnibus with a seating capacity of more than 12 adult persons, a heavy trailer combination the G.C.M. of which exceeds 23 tonnes, or an articulated motor vehicle the G.C.M. of which exceeds 23 tonnes, or a motor cycle).
- Class 3 Any motor vehicle (except a motor cycle or a motor omnibus with a seating capacity of more than 12 adult persons).
- Class 4A Any motor cycle which has an engine capacity not exceeding 250c.c.
- Class 4 Any motor cycle.
- Class 5A Any motor omnibus with a seating capacity not exceeding 30 adult persons including the driver.
- Class 5B Any motor omnibus the G.V.M. of which does not exceed 14.8 tonnes.
- Class 5 Any motor omnibus.

Licences and permits are not issued to persons under sixteen years of age.

Drivers and riders licences current at 30 June 1987 totalled 850,406. The number in force first exceeded 100,000 in 1931, exceeded 300,000 by 1957, 500,000 by 1969, and had exceeded 700,000 by 1978.

Third Party (Bodily Injury) Insurance

Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1959 every motor vehicle driven on a road, unless specifically exempted, must be covered by an insurance policy. This policy insures the owner of the motor vehicle and any other person who at any time drives the vehicle in respect of all liability that may be incurred in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of the use of the vehicle in any part of Australia.

Insurance must be effected with the State Government Insurance Commission, which is now the only approved third party insurer.

A person claiming damages in respect of death or bodily injury caused by negligence in the use of an uninsured motor vehicle on a road may bring an action for the recovery of those damages against the nominal defendant appointed by the Minister of Transport and published in Government Gazette. Payments made by the nominal defendant are recoverable from the driver of the motor vehicle or any person liable for the negligence of that driver.

Road Traffic Board

The Road Traffic Board of South Australia, set up in 1960 under the provisions of the Road Traffic Board Act, 1960, is now constituted under the Road Traffic Act, 1961. Its functions are to:

- (a) make recommendations to the Minister on roads and traffic generally, on the use of traffic control devices and other measures to be taken to prevent road traffic accidents;
- (b) promote uniformity in the design and use of traffic control devices;
- (c) conduct research and collect statistics relating to road traffic accidents and other traffic problems;
- (d) disseminate information and advice on road safety and traffic laws and regulations; and
- (e) investigate and report on proposals for alterations of and additions to traffic laws and regulations.

Census of Motor Vehicles

A census of motor vehicles on the register in Australia at 30 September 1985 was completed during 1986.

The following table classifies motor vehicles on register by type of vehicle and year of manufacture at 30 September 1985 for South Australia.

**Motor Vehicles on Register: Type of Vehicle and Year of Manufacture, South Australia
30 September 1985^(a)
(’000)**

Year of manufacture	Type of vehicle							Total (a)
	Motor cars and station wagons	Utilities	Panel vans	Rigid trucks	Articu- lated trucks	Other truck type Vehicles	Buses	
Before 1968	45.9	5.0	1.2	8.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	61.5
1968-1970	53.8	4.3	1.5	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	65.1
1971-1973	83.0	6.3	3.0	4.9	0.5	1.0	0.4	99.1
1974	39.2	3.1	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	47.1
1975	41.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	49.9
1976	44.5	3.3	2.8	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	54.7
1977	37.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	47.1
1978	37.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	45.6
1979	39.5	2.6	2.0	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	47.4
1980	37.0	2.6	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	45.4
1981	36.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	46.0
1982	42.3	2.9	3.2	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	51.5
1983	38.8	2.7	3.1	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	47.6
1984	44.1	3.7	3.4	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	54.9
1985	35.6	3.2	2.5	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	44.6
Total	657.0	50.9	36.3	48.0	5.1	6.8	3.6	807.7

(a) Excludes motor cycles (40,981) and Commonwealth Government owned vehicles.

Motor Vehicle Usage

A survey was conducted throughout Australia in late 1985 for the purpose of gathering information on the usage of motor vehicles. The period covered by the survey was for the twelve months ended 30 September 1985. Previous surveys were conducted in 1963, 1971, 1976, 1979 and 1982.

The survey population (motor vehicles on the register), from which the sample was drawn, was extracted from the registration systems of the Commonwealth Government and State motor vehicle registration authorities. It was then stratified according to body type and characteristics such as tare weight and age of vehicle.

Of the vehicles selected for the 1985 sample, 77 per cent were trucks, utilities, vans without rear seats and panel vans; 23 per cent cars, station wagons, vans with rear seats and motor cycles. The emphasis on 'commercial' vehicles was necessary because of the diverse usage characteristics of commercial vehicles and because a major interest of users is in road freight transport.

Additional details relating to South Australia and Australia are shown in the bulletins *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Twelve months Ended 30 September 1985* (9208.0) and *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, Commercial Vehicle Usage, Australia, Twelve Months Ended 30 September 1985* (9209.0).

Motor Vehicle Usage: Average Annual Distance Travelled, South Australia, 1985

Type of Vehicle	Average annual distance travelled		Average annual distance travelled for business purposes	
	'000km	SE%	'000km	SE%
Cars and station wagons (a)	14.2	(2.2)	11.3	(5.8)
Motor cycles (b)	5.1	(10.6)	2.8	(15.4)
Utilities and panel vans	18.0	(6.6)	16.4	(8.9)
Trucks:				
Rigid;				
Under 3 tonnes	15.1	(6.3)	14.2	(6.5)
3 and under 4 tonnes	9.8	(5.2)	9.7	(5.3)
4 tonnes and over	16.6	(4.7)	16.4	(4.7)
Total rigid trucks	14.8	(3.5)	14.3	(3.5)
Articulated;				
Under 9 tonnes	23.4	(31.1)	23.4	(31.4)
9 and under 11 tonnes	30.0	(11.4)	29.9	(11.4)
11 tonnes and over	91.4	(5.5)	90.8	(5.5)
Total articulated trucks	78.6	(5.2)	78.2	(5.2)
Other truck type vehicles (c)	9.2	(9.9)	9.2	(9.9)
Total trucks	21.3	(3.0)	21.0	(3.0)
Total	14.6	(1.9)	13.7	(3.8)

(a) Includes cars, station wagons, minibuses. (b) Includes microvans.

(c) Includes only those vehicles classified as non-freight carrying trucks with a fixed load eg crane, cherry-picker.

Motor Vehicle Usage: Average Rate of Fuel Consumption, South Australia, 1985^(a)

Type of vehicle	Average rate of fuel consumption					
	Petrol		Diesel or distillate		LPG or dual fuelled	
	Litres per 100 km	SE%	Litres per 100 km	SE%	Litres per 100 km	SE%
Cars and station wagons	12.1	(0.9)	12.7	(5.6)	17.2	(11.2)
Motor cycles	5.7	(3.1)	—	—	—	—
Utilities and panel vans	13.9	(1.9)	11.4	(5.2)	19.8	(1.4)
Trucks:						
Rigid;						
Under 3 tonnes	17.9	(3.3)	15.2	(3.3)	22.9	(5.9)
3 and under 4 tonnes	31.0	(3.3)	21.9	(3.8)	29.8	(13.8)
4 tonnes and over	37.7	(7.8)	33.6	(3.3)	45.9	(9.3)
Total rigid trucks	22.9	(3.8)	27.2	(3.3)	27.0	(10.1)
Articulated;						
under 9 tonnes	94.6	(4.0)	42.4	(8.2)	—	—
9 and under 11 tonnes	50.0	(8.6)	39.9	(2.4)	—	—
11 tonnes and over	—	—	56.4	(1.8)	—	—
Total articulated trucks	45.6	(3.5)	55.4	(1.7)	—	—
Other truck type vehicles	26.1	(7.3)	26.0	(10.8)	20.2	(0.0)
Total trucks	23.2	(3.6)	41.9	(2.1)	26.9	(10.0)
Total	12.4	(0.8)	33.4	(3.5)	18.8	(6.1)

(a) Excludes other and not stated.

ROAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION

The Division of Road Safety of the Department of Transport was established in 1981 for the purpose of developing, coordinating and implementing road safety policy embracing education, enforcement and legislation, traffic regulation and vehicle design and safety.

There are a number of other Government organisations involved in the promotion of road safety in South Australia including the Road Traffic Board, the Motor Registration Division, and the Police, Highways and Education departments.

The primary role of the Division is to achieve greater coordination, consolidation and integration of the road safety effort in South Australia. Its administrative responsibilities presently extend to the promotion of road safety through media and publicity and instructional activity, centred on its Road Safety Centre at Oaklands Park and road safety policy and research.

By virtue of its road safety role the Division of Road Safety undertakes the majority of road safety research, investigation and evaluation in South Australia.

Road Traffic Accidents

Statistics of road traffic accidents are compiled from reports made to members of the South Australian Police Department by persons involved in such accidents.

For the purpose of the following statistics, only those casualty accidents which occurred because of the presence of a moving vehicle on a road or other public thoroughfare (eg public car park, beach) and which also involved a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons have been included. Thus the casualty statistics refer to:

- (a) the death of any person within a period of thirty days of the accident; or
- (b) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring hospitalisation.

The following table shows summary details of road traffic accidents for the years 1984 to 1986. During 1986 the total number of road traffic accidents decreased by 3.9 per cent (from 2,672 in 1985 to 2,569 in 1986). The number of accidents which resulted in fatalities increased by 7.9 per cent (from 240 in 1985 to 259 in 1986).

Road Traffic Accidents, South Australia

Year	Total acci- dents(b)	Fatal acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Rate per 100 000 motor vehicles on register (a)			Rate per 100 000 of mean population		
					Total acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Total acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1984	2,587	205	232	3,100	327	29	392	190	17	228
1985	2,672	240	269	3,171	327	33	388	195	20	231
1986	2,569	259	288	2,968	307	34	355	186	21	215

(a) 'Motor vehicles on register' is the number recorded at 30 June; includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles; excludes tractors, trailers, plant, equipment and caravans.

(b) Includes only those accidents involving a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons.

Drivers (including motor cyclists) under twenty-one years of age, representing 8 per cent of licence holders at 30 June 1986, accounted for 19 per cent of drivers killed and 22 per cent of drivers injured during 1986. For drivers aged twenty-one to twenty-nine years deaths were 31 per cent and injuries 22 per cent while their representation in the driving population was 22 per cent. Pedestrians sixty years and over accounted for 16 per cent of pedestrians injured and 38 per cent of pedestrians killed.

In the following table, the types of road users killed and injured are shown according to age groups for 1986.

Road Traffic Accidents: Age Groups of Casualties, South Australia, 1986

Age group of casualty (years)	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers (a)	Pedestrians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
Under 5	—	—	—	2	4	—	6
5-6	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
7-16	1	2	4	11	3	—	21
17-20	22	10	—	13	2	—	47
21-25	20	15	—	14	4	—	53
26-29	21	5	—	8	2	—	36
30-39	22	6	3	6	8	—	45
40-49	13	—	1	5	1	—	20
50-59	6	—	1	6	5	—	18
60 and over	11	—	1	7	19	—	38
Not stated	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	118	38	10	72	50	—	288
PERSONS INJURED							
Under 5	—	—	1	33	14	—	48
5-6	—	—	5	16	19	—	40
7-16	33	38	62	117	51	4	305
17-20	231	127	18	159	32	—	567
21-25	189	109	11	100	19	1	429
26-29	83	75	6	41	11	—	216
30-39	189	53	13	52	27	—	334
40-49	104	8	7	27	10	—	156
50-59	63	1	7	23	17	1	112
60 and over	98	4	6	52	46	—	206
Not stated	187	74	12	243	38	1	555
Total	1,177	489	148	863	284	7	2,968

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

The following table shows casualties by type of road user in each of the five years to 1986.

Road Traffic Accidents: Casualties, South Australia

Year	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers	Pedestrians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1982	104	37	11	71	47	—	270
1983	106	28	12	82	37	—	265
1984	80	25	8	77	42	—	232
1985	104	44	6	76	38	1	269
1986	118	38	10	72	50	—	288
PERSONS INJURED							
1982	1,117	533	165	998	264	4	3,081
1983	1,157	480	179	953	303	3	3,075
1984	1,162	545	173	955	262	3	3,100
1985	1,266	527	168	948	260	2	3,171
1986	1,177	489	148	863	284	7	2,968

Details of road traffic accidents for 1986 according to day of week of occurrence are shown in the next table. More accidents occurred on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays than on other days of the week.

Road Traffic Accidents: Day of Week of Occurrence, South Australia, 1986

Day of week	Total acci- ents(a)	Fatal acci- dents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Persons killed per 100 accidents occurring	Persons injured per 100 accidents occurring
Monday	305	40	44	325	14.4	106.6
Tuesday	305	33	35	342	11.5	112.1
Wednesday	312	32	35	349	11.2	111.9
Thursday	360	26	29	418	8.1	116.1
Friday	420	36	36	482	8.6	114.8
Saturday	460	48	57	558	12.4	121.3
Sunday	407	44	52	494	12.8	121.4
Total	2,569	259	288	2,968	11.2	115.5

(a) Includes only those accidents involving a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons.

14.2 SEA TRANSPORT

HARBOURS

The South Australian commercial ports system comprises the following ports:

- (a) State commercial deep sea ports

Port Adelaide	Port Pirie
Port Giles	Thevenard
Port Lincoln	Wallaroo
- (b) Privately operated commercial deep sea ports

Whyalla	Ardrossan
Port Bonython	Port Stanvac
Rapid Bay	Proper Bay
Ballast Head	

The Department of Marine and Harbours also maintains jetties and wharves for promenade and fishing purposes at many other minor ports no longer used by commercial vessels.

The control of all harbours (including the River Murray) is vested in the Minister of Marine; he is responsible for the control of navigation within harbours and for all harbour facilities including lights, buoys, beacons, bulk loading plants and fishing boat accommodation, and in addition for the control of the competency of masters and others in charge of intrastate vessels. Relevant legislation administered by the Department of Marine and Harbours includes the Harbours Act, 1936, the Marine Act, 1936, the Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Act, 1961 and the Boating Act, 1974.

In 1986-87 the State-owned ports handled 11,879,000 tonnes of cargo or approximately 63.0 per cent of the total tonnage of 18,849,000 tonnes passing through all the ports in South Australia.

Developments at Port Adelaide

The Port River has five swinging basins. The Inner Harbour has been deepened to 9.1 metres with a minimum width of 152 metres. An approach channel of 12 metres at low water and a width of 130 metres has been provided to Outer Harbor No. 6 berth.

The material dredged in this operation has been used to reclaim part of the 800 hectares of low-lying land for industrial and commercial sites and for port extensions. A review is currently being undertaken of appropriate uses for vacant land in the Port Adelaide area.

The Port of Adelaide's second container crane was commissioned in March 1987, signalling a significant boost for the port's export and import capabilities. It will provide an even better turnaround for ships now making direct calls to Port Adelaide.

The Outer Harbor No. 1 berth has been reconstructed to enable faster loading of general cargo vessels and livestock carriers.

In terms of maintenance and repair facilities Port Adelaide commissioned Australia's largest shiplift, in May 1987. Situated on the western bank of the Port River at Osborne, the shiplift is currently capable of lifting vessels of up to 2,500 tonnes and will be upgraded to a capacity of 5,450 tonnes to cope with vessels the size of the new Royal Australian Navy submarines.

SHIPPING

Control of Shipping

The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered under the Constitution to make laws in respect of trade and commerce with other countries and among the States.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the *Navigation Act 1912* which applies to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within Australia. Other shipping Acts under the trade and commerce power are the *Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1924*, the *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911*, the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowance Act 1940*, the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1966*, the *Australian Coastal Shipping Agreement Act 1956* and the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956*.

Shipping in South Australia is controlled by the *Navigation Act 1912* and, where this does not apply, by the *Harbors Act, 1936* and the *Marine Act, 1936*. Both of the State Acts are administered by the Department of Marine and Harbors.

Registration of Ships

The Australian Register of Ships was established in Canberra by the Commonwealth Government and became operative on 26 January 1982. It replaced the British Register of Ships, which, for a variety of reasons, had become inappropriate as a means of registering Australian ships.

Registration of a ship provides proof of nationality and ownership, and enables the registration of encumbrances over a ship.

Overseas Shipping

Overseas shipping cargo statistics are compiled from returns submitted by shipping companies, or their representatives, to Customs Houses at each port in South Australia. The statistics relate to overseas ships calling at or departing from South Australian ports for the purpose of carrying cargo from or to overseas ports. Excluded are naval ships, yachts and other craft used for pleasure, foreign fishing ships that neither load nor discharge cargo, geophysical, oceanographic research and seismic survey ships, offshore oil drilling rigs and related service ships, Australian registered fishing ships operating from Australian ports and all ships of 200 registered net tonnes and under.

Cargo statistics are recorded in both revenue tonnes and in gross weight tonnes. A revenue tonne is the unit of quantity used predominantly in the shipping industry. It is the basis on which freight is charged and is obtained by adding mass (tonnes weight) and volume (cubic metres) units. Because revenue tonnes are derived by adding mass and volume units they should be used with

care. Gross weight is the total weight of cargo, excluding the weight of containers, irrespective of the basis on which freight is charged.

The following tables show, for the year 1985-86, particulars of cargo loaded in South Australia for discharge overseas, and of cargo discharged in South Australia from overseas, classified according to major trade areas and overseas ship calls and cargo discharged and loaded by South Australian ports. It should be noted that the trade area classification was revised on 1 July 1984. Care should therefore be taken when comparing trade area information published in earlier years with that published using the revised classification.

**Shipping: Overseas Vessel Calls and Cargo Discharged/Loaded
by South Australian Ports, 1985-86**

Port	Cargo discharged			Cargo loaded		
	Vessel calls (a)	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight tonnage	Vessel calls (a)	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight tonnage
		'000	'000		'000	'000
Port Adelaide	456	942	504	465	1,578	1,536
Port Lincoln	81	59	59	85	740	740
Port Pirie	97	33	33	97	893	893
Port Stanvac	34	787	787	37	318	318
Thevenard	32	—	—	32	221	221
Whyalla	52	203	203	52	545	526
Other	81	58	58	81	1,301	1,274
Total	833	2,082	1,644	849	5,596	5,509

(a) Includes one arrival call and one departure call for each port visited in South Australia.

**Shipping: Overseas Cargo Discharged and Loaded in South Australia
by Trade Area, 1985-86**

Trade area	Cargo discharged		Cargo loaded	
	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight tonnes	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight tonnes
Europe (a)	48,885	35,015	341,036	336,946
East Asia	18,540	13,566	467,233	452,728
Japan and North Asia (b)	715,800	353,145	1 546,064	1 511,102
North America:				
West Coast	117,407	94,785	63,900	62,545
East Coast	84,270	77,642	59,244	59,244
Central America and Caribbean	—	—	30,099	30,099
South America:				
West Coast	—	—	18,375	18,375
East Coast	15	15	34,141	34,141
Africa-Mediterranean	8,129	8,129	—	—
West Africa	7,200	7,200	—	—
South and East Africa	30,310	27,257	61,458	55,580
Red Sea and Mediterranean	372,630	372,630	1,021,720	1,021,406
Middle East Gulf	332,012	331,849	1,383,440	1,382,695

**Shipping: Overseas Cargo Discharged and Loaded in South Australia
by Trade Area, 1985-86 (continued)**

Trade area	Cargo discharged		Cargo loaded	
	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight tonnes	Revenue tonnes	Gross weight tonnes
India:				
West Coast	387	283	52,152	51,298
East Coast	152	236	30,960	30,898
South-East Asia	231,948	208,363	474,834	450,861
Papua New Guinea	—	—	304	188
Pacific Islands	114,032	114,032	11,239	10,686
New Zealand	—	—	—	—
Total cargo	2,081,817	1,644,147	5,596,199	5,508,792

(a) Includes USSR (Western Ports).

(b) Includes USSR (Eastern Ports).

Cargo Handled at Major Ports

The South Australian Department of Marine and Harbors records details of cargo handled at the larger ports in this State and the following table shows details for each of the last five years.

**Cargo Handled: Major Ports, South Australia
(’000 tonnes)**

Port	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
American River	35	—	—	—	—
Ardrossan	721	500	771	832	884
Ballast Head	184	148	150	50	74
Cape Jervis	—	—	—	11	20
Kingscote	107	129	142	145	130
Klein Point	675	837	421	301	831
Penneshaw	—	—	—	11	20
Port Adelaide	3,701	3,157	3,315	3,206	4,253
Port Bonython	—	232	935	1,735	2,216
Port Giles	85	75	122	214	233
Port Lincoln	862	553	1,152	993	961
Port Pirie	1,281	1,074	1,234	1,358	1,310
Port Stanvac	3,126	2,837	3,081	3,080	2,907
Proper Bay	31	14	39	—	30
Rapid Bay	169	178	137	51	149
Thevenard	1,192	884	1,123	1,175	1,017
Wallaroo	441	219	413	484	448
Whyalla	2,820	1,681	2,333	2,427	2,495
Total	15,428	12,519	15,369	16,075	17,979

Distances to Overseas Ports

Distances in kilometres from Port Adelaide to principal overseas ports are shown in the following table. Distances by sea from Port Adelaide to the ports of other Australian capital cities are given on page 1.

Distances from Port Adelaide to Principal Overseas Ports

Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres	Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres
Africa; Cape Town	10,377	North America; East Coast,	
Asia;		Baltimore	(a) 23,135
Colombo	7,982		(c) 19,059
Djakarta	5,643	Montreal	(a) 23,541
Hong Kong	8,856		(c) 21,368
Singapore	6,510	New York	(a) 22,961
Yokohama	9,780		(c) 19,200
Europe;		West Coast,	
Liverpool	(a) 21,630	San Francisco	13,653
	(b) 19,774		
London	(a) 21,705	Vancouver	14,357
	(b) 19,839	Central America;	
Marseilles	(a) 21,144	Panama	15,385
	(b) 6,688	South America;	
Naples	(a) 21,663	East Coast,	
	(b) 15,940	Buenos Aires	(d) 14,388
New Zealand;		Rio de Janeiro	(d) 15,901
Auckland	3,769	West Coast,	
Wellington	3,482	Valparaiso	12,353

(a) Via Cape Town. (b) Via Suez Canal. (c) Via Panama Canal. (d) Via Cape Horn.

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

Control of Civil Aviation

In Australia, civil aviation is subject to the Commonwealth *Air Navigation Act 1920* and to regulations made under the Act.

The present regulations, administered by the Department of Transport and Communications, cover the registration of aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, the licensing of aircraft services, aircraft operating crews, aerodromes, flying training schools, and the rules of the air. The Department is responsible for the provision and operation of air traffic services and rescue and fire fighting services and has assumed responsibility for the coordination of search and rescue operations. It is also responsible for the prevention of undesirable effects of air traffic on the environment and of unlawful interference with aircraft and aviation facilities.

Aerodromes

There were thirty-six civil aerodromes in South Australia at 30 June 1987, including six owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and thirty licensed aerodromes owned and operated by local authorities or private interests. In addition there are numerous authorised landing and alighting areas which are fields prepared for the operation of aircraft but not open to public use. The Commonwealth Government specifications covering these fields are less exacting than those used in the development of government owned or licensed aerodromes.

The main airport in South Australia is the Adelaide Airport located six kilometres west of the city. This airport has both a domestic and an international terminal, the latter having scheduled services to Europe, the Far East and New Zealand.

Since the opening of the Adelaide Airport the aerodrome at Parafield, about eighteen kilometres north of Adelaide, has been restricted principally to use by light aircraft.

Other aerodromes are situated near the larger towns *eg* Mount Gambier, Whyalla, Port Lincoln and Port Pirie. About half of the licensed aerodromes are on stations, missions, etc in the northern part of the State.

In addition to the civil aerodromes there are two major aerodromes, one at Woomera controlled by the Department of Defence through the Defence Research Centre, and the other at Salisbury (Edinburgh Airfield), which are used by aircraft associated with trials operations. Edinburgh Airfield is also the base for two Royal Australian Air Force maritime squadrons.

Aircraft on Register

The total number of aircraft listed at 30 June 1987 on the Australian register was 7,244. The following table shows figures for registered aircraft based in the South Australia-Northern Territory Region, classified by type of operation.

Aircraft Based in South Australia-Northern Territory Region, Type of Operation

Type of operation	At 30 June				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Regular public transport (a).....	—	—	—	—	—
Private	475	484	484	486	448
Charter	224	206	223	233	244
Other (b).....	143	122	128	147	130
Total	842	812	835	866	822

(a) Excludes major airlines servicing interstate routes.

(b) Includes agricultural work, ambulance, survey and pilot training functions.

General Air Services

International air services commenced through Adelaide on 2 November 1982.

Domestic scheduled flights operating through Adelaide provide regular links with Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane, Alice Springs, Darwin and Canberra.

Adelaide is also the terminus for intrastate services. Regular connections are made to various centres in the State by approved commuter operators.

Since 1966-67, when the Commonwealth Government approved introduction of commuter services in country areas, there has been a significant increase in regular air services between country towns and areas which are either not served by the major airlines or had no direct air service with Adelaide or the nearest major provincial city.

Civil Aviation Accidents

There were no civil aviation accidents involving regular public transport in South Australia during 1986 or during the ten year period 1977 to 1986.

Passengers and Freight Carried

Airlines operating aircraft with passenger or freight carrying capacities greater than a certain level are required to be licensed as civil airlines operators. If the total number of all aircraft operated by the airline is below that level, a commuter services licence is sufficient.

The number of passengers and the tonnage of freight carried on civil airlines in South Australia are shown in the following table.

Principal Airports, South Australia
Civil Airlines Passengers, Freight and Aircraft Movements

<i>Airport</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
PASSENGERS (a)						
Adelaide (b) (c)	1,930,219	1,852,906	1,635,544	1,684,281	1,762,116	1,824,958
Adelaide International	—	—	46,729	88,524	105,991	118,559
Ceduna	2,986	3,547	3,364	3,217	3,436	2,516
Kingscote	52,642	50,778	48,517	42,687	35,506	20,780
Mount Gambier	37,786	35,665	30,530	21,056	22,095	8,199
Port Lincoln	59,124	59,824	55,515	64,146	66,753	59,239
Whyalla	46,556	41,677	41,368	45,256	41,409	35,784
FREIGHT — TONNES (d)						
Adelaide (b) (c)	19,157	17,267	14,613	15,894	18,359	18,587
Adelaide International	—	—	1,337	2,576	3,965	4,326
Ceduna	10	6	6	3	4	3
Kingscote	104	94	73	53	48	32
Mount Gambier	51	65	55	41	43	20
Port Lincoln	118	138	115	117	139	131
Whyalla	74	64	54	47	38	37
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS (e)						
Adelaide (c)	24,853	23,822	22,237	22,424	22,883	22,227
Adelaide International	—	—	539	747	809	1,310
Ceduna	196	190	198	183	190	136
Kingscote	1,814	1,721	1,629	1,450	1,328	862
Mount Gambier	1,813	1,735	1,388	1,276	942	362
Port Lincoln	2,154	2,182	2,098	2,163	2,279	2,155
Whyalla	1,480	1,496	1,448	1,455	1,445	1,402

(a) Total of embarkations and disembarkations.

(b) Figures of passengers and freight movements are overstated to the extent of through traffic transferring between flights.

(c) Includes Edinburgh Airfield.

(d) Total of freight loaded and unloaded.

(e) Total of arrivals and departures.

14.4 COMMUNICATION

POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Commission was established under the *Postal Services Act 1975*, and provides the national postal service. It assumed this activity from the former Postmaster-General's Department from 1 July 1975 and trades under the name Australia Post.

In late December 1983 Australia Post was authorised to operate courier and electronic mail services. Since that time electronic mail has developed an extensive national public facsimile network with links to most countries. The Lettergram service continues to be developed within Australia. It also acts as an agent for many services of Commonwealth, State and local government departments and authorities, and some private principals.

Post office agencies are conducted by persons who are not employed under the *Postal Services Act 1975* but who receive an allowance based on business transacted. In many instances this type of business is conducted in conjunction with some other business activity.

At 30 June 1987 there were 3,624 persons employed in postal services in South Australia and Northern Territory comprising 2,817 official staff employed under the *Postal Services Act 1975*, 583 post office agency staff and 224 mail contractors who held mail service contracts with Australia Post.

Postal Articles Handled

Details of articles handled by post offices in South Australia and the Northern Territory during the years 1983-84 to 1986-87 are shown in the following table.

Postal Articles Handled, South Australia and Northern Territory
(^{'000})

Year	Standard articles(a)	Non-standard articles(a)	Parcels (a)(b)	Security Post	All articles
Posted for delivery:					
Within Australia;					
1983-84	196,103	23,588	2,182	295	222,16
1984-85	201,608	24,429	2,326	293	228,65
1985-86	211,466	25,358	2,495	295	239,61
1986-87	218,089	26,227	2,202	263	246,78
Beyond Australia;					
1983-84	8,494	782	89	65	9,430
1984-85	8,326	775	86	67	9,254
1985-86	8,964	655	87	61	9,767
1986-87	7,970	776	102	55	8,903
Received from beyond					
Australia:					
1983-84	4,721	1,075	82	19	5,897
1984-85	4,649	1,078	91	19	5,836
1985-86	4,962	1,127	119	22	6,230
1986-87	4,718	1,116	108	25	5,967

(a) Includes Certified and Messenger Delivery, Priority Paid mail and Express Courier.

(b) Includes registered parcels.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Established by the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom Australia) has a responsibility for the provision, maintenance and operation of telecommunications services and is required to perform its functions in such a manner as will best meet the social, industrial and commercial needs of Australian people. It is required to make its services available throughout Australia so far as is reasonably practicable. Revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide not less than half of capital requirements. Services are to be kept up-to-date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

At 30 June 1987 Telecom Australia in South Australia and the Northern Territory employed 8,782 staff and in 1986-87 installed 50,411 new telephone services.

The following table shows telecommunication services in South Australia and the Northern Territory for the period 1982-83 to 1986-87.

Telecommunication Services and Calls Made, South Australia and Northern Territory

Services	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Telephone exchanges	604	587	583	571	568
Telephone services in operation	532,107	558,380	591,448	618,338	643,257
Telex services in operation	4,095	4,317	4,489	4,510	3,837
Calls made (millions)					
Local telephone	535	567	612	627	667
Manual trunk	4,494	3,990	3,431	3,096	2,917
Subscriber trunk dialling	64,032	74,002	85,584	93,342	104,037
Manual international (a)	0.321	0.317	0.316	0.380	0.368
International direct dialled (a)	0.661	0.845	1.047	1.489	1.993

**Telecommunication Services and Calls Made, South Australia and Northern Territory
(continued)**

<i>Services</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
<i>Calls made (millions)</i>					
Total originating telegrams	0.527	0.490	0.434	0.407	0.387
Total terminating telegrams	0.425	0.393	0.362	0.340	0.322
Telex calls within Australia (b)	4.864	4.888	5.036	5.077	4.246
International telex	0.474	0.512	0.556	0.574	0.542

(a) Figures are for South Australia only.

(b) Excludes official Telecom calls.

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

There are twenty medium frequency Amplitude Modulation radio services operating in South Australia. Of these, seven are in Adelaide (two national, four commercial and one public station) and thirteen are in the country (eight national and five commercial stations). Of nine Frequency Modulation (FM) services, five are in Adelaide (one national, one commercial and three public stations) and four are in the country (two national and two public stations).

The first television station, NWS-9, commenced operation in September 1959. The main television stations currently operating in South Australia are ABS-2 (national); SAS-7, NSW-9 and ADS-10 (commercial); and SBS. There are seven television stations and twenty-one translator stations covering country areas.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

9206.0 *Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics — Australia*

9208.0 *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage — Australia*

9209.0 *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage — Australia: Commercial Vehicle Usage*

9211.0 *Shipping and Cargo — Australia*

9213.0 *Rail Transport — Australia*

9215.0 *Information Paper: Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage — Australia — Microfiche Tabulations*

9252.0 *Information Paper: Overseas Shipping and Air Cargo Commodity Statistics*

9252.0 *Information Paper: Shipping and Air Cargo: an Overview, Australia*

9301.0 *Registrations of New Motor Vehicles — Australia — Preliminary*

9303.0 *Motor Vehicle Registrations — Australia*

9304.0 *Motor Vehicle Registrations — Australia*

9309.0 *Motor Vehicle Census — Australia*

9309.4 *Motor Vehicle Census — South Australia*

9401.0 *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities — Australia*

9405.0 *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Admissions to Hospitals) — Australia*

Chapter 15

PUBLIC FINANCE

15.1 STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection of public revenue and the expenditure of public money in South Australia are the responsibility of three groups of authorities: (i) Commonwealth Government; (ii) South Australian Government and State public corporations which together make up State Authorities; and (iii) local government.

The power to raise revenue from taxation is vested in the various governments and authorities by Acts of Parliament. Other revenue comes from the proceeds of the sale of goods and services to the public and to other governments and authorities. A major proportion of the revenue of the State Government, and a smaller proportion of the revenue of local government authorities and some public corporations is derived from grants from other levels of government. A further source of funds is the loan market; government securities are issued for loan raisings in Australia and overseas.

Commonwealth Government Transactions

Reference is made to the revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth Government only to the extent that it affects the finances of the State Government. As indicated in more detail below, not all of the transactions listed relate directly to the State Budget; many of the items are negotiated wholly through State Trust Funds. The transactions which are included represent only a small proportion of total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government within South Australia.

State Government Transactions

Statistics relating to the financial transactions of State Government Departments, Committees, Boards and Commissions are derived mainly from an analysis and classification of the transactions which are published in the Treasurer's public accounts, *i.e.* the Consolidated Account, Trust Fund Accounts and Deposit and Suspense Accounts.

State Government accounts are prepared on a cash basis, revenue not being brought to account until received nor expenditure until the actual disbursement is made.

Consolidated Account

The recurrent section of the account is credited with receipts from many items of State taxation, fees, licences and charges for services, recoveries of interest and sinking fund, personal income tax sharing arrangements (originally entitled financial assistance grants) and some other Commonwealth grants. This section is debited with the cost of revenue collection, legislative and administrative functions, interest and sinking fund on the public debt, provision of education, health, social security and welfare and other services, operation of business undertakings and development of State resources.

The capital section of the account records the capitalised payments for construction or acquisition of assets such as schools, reservoirs, hospitals, forests, plant and stores; advances to public authorities; and for primary production and housing. During recent years some capital grants (*e.g.* for housing) have also been made from loan funds.

State borrowing programs are subject to consideration and agreement at meetings of the Australian Loan Council. Funds are raised by the sale of Commonwealth securities on behalf of the State pursuant to the Financial Agreement which also provides for the redemption of such securities over specified periods from sinking funds contributed by the State and Commonwealth Governments to the National Debt Commission.

Trust Funds Accounts

These are principally moneys lodged with the Treasurer by public authorities and other bodies on current account; funds held for specific purposes pursuant to legislation, not necessarily expendable in any one year; contractors' and statutory deposits and unclaimed moneys. Section 35 of the Public Finance Act also authorises the State Treasurer to credit specific purpose Commonwealth grants to a suitable trust fund. At 30 June 1987 trust funds accounts showed a credit balance of \$290,365,000

Deposit and Suspense Accounts

Although the main function of many of them is to facilitate the allocation of charges and recoups to various headings of receipts and payments within the State Budget, some contain substantial transactions which are not reflected in the Budget, *e.g.* the Woods and Forests Working Account which includes most of the transactions of forest operations in South Australia, and the Highways Fund through which a major proportion of the State's roads expenditure is transacted. Deposit and Suspense Accounts showed a credit balance of \$72,252,000 at 30 June 1987.

Public Corporations

A public corporation is defined as a body (other than a local government authority) created by or under legislation to carry out an activity or activities on behalf of a government, or a body in which a government has a controlling interest.

Activities carried out by public corporations include tertiary education, hospital services, power supply, public transport, banking services, fire control, irrigation and drainage in rural areas, control and regulation of milk supply, slaughtering of animals for human consumption, housing development, off-course totalisators and lotteries, and investigation of problems relating to the development of mineral resources.

The transactions of public corporations have been combined with State Government to provide a composite analysis of receipts and outlays of all State Authorities in South Australia.

Local Government Accounts

The information on local government authorities is prepared in a format similar to that used for the other public authorities. The original data are supplied by local councils in annual statements prepared in accordance with the 'Local Government Accounting Regulations, 1979' and subsequently are reclassified in a system which tabulates information on a uniform basis for all local authorities in Australia.

Consolidated State and Local Government Accounts

An analysis of financial transactions of the Government sector would be incomplete without a comprehensive consolidation of all levels and funds of Government.

The tables which follow show figures on a consolidated net basis for State and local government authorities in South Australia for the four years to 1986-87. Net figures are those for which expenditures within a given classification have been reduced to the extent of any relevant receipt (and vice versa); and consolidated figures are those for which inter-authority, inter-level and inter-fund transactions are eliminated on consolidation of those authorities, levels and funds.

State and Local Government Authorities, South Australia
Receipts and Financing Transactions
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Revenue and grants received:				
Taxes, fees and fines	835.8	986.2	1,052.8	1,148.5
Net operating surpluses of trading enterprises;				
Operating revenue	1,223.8	1,416.2	1,535.1	1,604.5
Operating expenditure	952.3	1,158.3	1,217.3	1,280.4
Property income;				
Income from public financial enterprises	5.3	46.6	103.1	201.4
Interest received	96.3	109.6	144.4	137.5
Other property income	20.5	35.0	66.7	41.6
Other revenue	23.1	20.3	17.2	25.3
Grants received from the Commonwealth;				
For current purposes	1,529.5	1,698.0	1,810.9	1,956.1
For capital purposes	265.7	321.3	292.2	306.6
<i>Total revenue and grants received</i>	<i>3,047.7</i>	<i>3,474.9</i>	<i>3,805.1</i>	<i>4,141.1</i>
Financing transactions:				
Advances from the Commonwealth (net)	108.9	96.1	87.7	65.9
Net borrowing;				
State public trading enterprises	107.1	34.8	230.1	31.7
State general government	130.9	123.0	189.4	361.1
Local authorities	10.8	12.5	9.6	16.1
Deposits received (net)	13.6	35.6	-46.2	0.6
Decrease in investments	-18.2	51.5	9.2	15.8
Decrease in currency and deposits	-30.6	-130.2	-60.7	-48.9
Increase in provisions	83.8	152.4	135.1	151.1
Other funds available	-0.3	-31.0	-6.7	-1.9
<i>Total financing items</i>	<i>406.0</i>	<i>344.7</i>	<i>547.5</i>	<i>591.5</i>
<i>Total funds available</i>	<i>3,438.5</i>	<i>3,453.7</i>	<i>4,352.6</i>	<i>4,732.6</i>

State and Local Government Authorities, South Australia, Outlay
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Current outlay:				
Final consumption expenditure	1,920.3	2,185.2	2,403.6	2,605.9
Requited current transfer payments;				
Interest payments to Commonwealth on advances	252.5	262.5	270.2	275.8
Other	177.4	237.7	356.7	441.7
Unrequited current transfer payments;				
Subsidies paid	106.0	102.6	134.4	135.4
Personal benefit payments	56.1	67.9	82.0	97.1
Grants to non-profit institutions	117.6	136.0	156.5	174.3
<i>Total current outlay</i>	<i>2,629.8</i>	<i>2,993.7</i>	<i>3,403.4</i>	<i>3,731.8</i>

State and Local Government Authorities, South Australia, Outlay (continued)
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Capital outlay:				
Gross fixed capital expenditure	707.1	743.7	829.0	838.9
Increase in stocks	31.8	3.9	-11.9	2.9
Expenditure on land and intangible assets	6.3	4.8	13.3	24.0
Capital transfer payments;				
Grants to private sector and public financial enterprises	26.2	26.8	26.9	12.8
Other capital transfer payments	—	1.5	—	—
Advances paid (net);				
To public financial enterprises	61.7	63.0	66.6	78.5
To the private sector	-9.3	-17.9	25.3	43.8
Total outlay	3,453.6	3,819.5	4,352.6	4,732.6

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

5501.4 *State Authorities Finance — South Australia*

5502.4 *Local Government Finance — South Australia*

5504.0 *State and Local Government Finance — Australia*

15.2 COMMONWEALTH-STATE GOVERNMENTS FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State and local government sectors comprise three broad types:

- (a) the provision of financial assistance in various forms which may be classified as:
 - . general purpose or specific purpose payments;
 - . payments for recurrent or capital purposes; and
 - . grants or advances
- (b) the Commonwealth undertaking borrowings of amounts determined by the Australian Loan Council on behalf of the States; and
- (c) the determination by Loan Council of the level of borrowings that can be undertaken each financial year by State semi-government and local authorities, government-owned companies and trusts.

The Commonwealth has made payments to the States since Federation. Before the 1939-45 War these payments had a relatively small impact on the overall finances of the States; they were confined in the main to special grants designed to assist the financially weaker States and to certain specific purpose grants, including assistance for roads and for debt charges.

During and after the 1939-45 War however, there was a marked increase in the amount and scope of assistance to the States. This reflected not only the introduction and continuation of uniform income tax, but also an increase in the range and variety of the activities of both Commonwealth and State governments and greater participation by the Commonwealth Government in matters which were previously considered to be the sole responsibility of the States.

Commonwealth financial assistance to the States is provided in three main forms namely:

- (1) *General revenue assistance* — these are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. This is the largest inter-government transfer, accounting for 58 per cent of Commonwealth payments to the six States in 1986-87.
- (2) *General purpose capital payments* — these are untied payments to assist with State outlays for capital purposes. They comprise the proceeds of borrowings by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States along with grants from the Commonwealth provided in lieu of such borrowings. In addition, the States are permitted to nominate amounts from within the borrowing component of the program for public housing purposes. These latter amounts are provided as loans from the Commonwealth on concessional terms and conditions.
- (3) *Specific purpose payments* — these are payments to the States to meet expenditure the purpose of which is designated by the Commonwealth and/or as a condition of States agreeing to undertake particular actions. In 1986-87, approximately 69 per cent of the payments were for recurrent purposes and virtually all were provided as grants. Some of these payments are passed on by States to local government authorities.

GENERAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE

General revenue grants have been paid by the Commonwealth to the States in one form or another since Federation, and to the Northern Territory since 1979-80. The purpose of these grants is to assist the States in the financing of their outlays. The States determine the allocation of these grants in accordance with their own budgetary priorities.

The principal forms of general revenue assistance paid to the States are:

- . financial assistance grants, which replaced the tax sharing grants provided between 1976-77 and 1984-85;
- . identified health grants; and
- . special revenue assistance to certain States.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Arrangements, agreed to at the 1985 Premiers' Conference, provided that during the triennium beginning 1985-86, the level of financial assistance grants would be determined having regard to increases in the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the year ending in the March Quarter. In respect of 1985-86, it was agreed that the level of grants should be maintained in real terms (with respect to the CPI) and that the level should increase by two per cent in each of the two following years.

The distribution of financial assistance grants among the States is in accordance with the per capita relativities recommended by the Commonwealth Grants Commission following its 1985 Report. The aggregate entitlement of the States for 1986-87 was \$10,889.6 million, of which South Australia received a basic grant of \$1,147.0 million.

IDENTIFIED HEALTH GRANTS

Identified health grants have been paid to the States since 1981-82 with the exception of South Australia and Tasmania which did not join the identified health grants arrangements until 1 February 1984. They replaced grants payable to the States under previous hospital cost sharing agreements and payments for community health and school dental programs. Total payments to the States in 1986-87 were \$1,651.3 million, of which South Australia received \$216.8 million.

SPECIAL REVENUE ASSISTANCE GRANTS

From time to time the Commonwealth has provided general revenue assistance to the States in addition to that payable under the personal income tax sharing entitlements or by way of special grants recommended by the Grants Commission.

At the 1985 Premiers' Conference, the Commonwealth agreed to provide special revenue assistance grants to South Australia and Tasmania in 1985-86 and 1986-87. These payments were designed to smooth the adjustment process for these States arising from the cessation of the relative advantage which they enjoyed for a number of years prior to 1985-86 in the level of their total basic general revenue grants as a result of hospital cost sharing agreements concluded with the Commonwealth in 1975.

From 1985-86, this advantage was offset by a lower share of financial assistance grants but the special revenue assistance provided to the States in 1985-86 was equal to two-thirds of the health grants advantage each would have received in 1985-86 if the previous arrangements had continued. In 1986-87, this assistance was reduced to one half of that provided in 1985-86 thereby phasing out the advantage. Assistance provided in 1986-87 amounted to \$18 million for South Australia and \$19.4 million for Tasmania. Queensland also received \$3.2 million in 1986-87 in respect of the Grants Commission's assessment that Queensland's financial relativity had been disturbed by the introduction of Medicare.

SPECIAL GRANTS

Special grants have been paid to the States on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission since 1934-35. Under the *Commonwealth Grants Commission Act 1973*, the Commission is required, inter alia, to inquire into and report upon any application made by the State or Northern Territory for financial assistance for the purpose of making it possible for the State (or the Northern Territory), by reasonable effort, to function at a standard not appreciably below the standard of the other States.

Since 1982-83, however, the Commission's general reviews of State per capita relativities have fulfilled the function for the States formerly performed by the special grant process.

General Revenue Assistance, South Australia \$'000

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Financial assistance grants (a)	864,097	953,830	1,000,280	1,037,171	1,147,046
Identified health grants	9,467	78,609	182,326	195,890	216,817
Special revenue assistance	10,500	17,200	—	34,200	17,996
<i>Total general revenue assistance</i>	<i>884,064</i>	<i>1,049,639</i>	<i>1,182,606</i>	<i>1,267,262</i>	<i>1,381,859</i>

(a) Before 1985-86 these grants were known as tax sharing grants.

GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL ASSISTANCE

General purpose capital assistance to the States is paid from the Commonwealth Budget under the State Governments' Loan Council programs. In recent years these programs have included a substantial grant component and a component provided as loans for public housing at concessional interest rates, as well as borrowings by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. In addition, State authorities, government-owned companies and trusts borrow funds directly from capital markets in accordance with annual global limits agreed by Loan Council.

General Purpose Capital Assistance, South Australia \$'000

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Loan Council borrowings:					
Loan portion	94,285	—	—	—	—
Housing nomination	25,000	127,626	135,923	131,166	100,943
Capital Grants	59,643	63,813	67,961	72,718	55,962

SPECIFIC PURPOSE PAYMENTS

The Commonwealth provides financial assistance to the States and the Northern Territory subject to conditions for a wide range of Commonwealth programs. The conditions may include the Commonwealth specifying the purpose for which the assistance may be spent, the States agreeing to undertake particular actions, a requirement for the States to contribute some specified amount of their own funds to the program to qualify for assistance and, in the case of loans, interest and repayment obligations.

The following table shows specific purpose grants to South Australia classified by the government purpose classification used in the ABS government finance statistics system.

Commonwealth Specific Purpose Grants by Purpose, South Australia
(\$ million)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
General public services	6.2	6.3	6.7	0.3	0.3
Public order and safety	0.1	0.1	5.6	6.5	7.4
Education:					
Primary and secondary	97.8	107.6	115.8	122.6	127.2
Tertiary:					
Universities	89.6	96.7	101.9	117.4	121.
Other higher	66.1	70.7	77.0	84.8	89.1
Technical and further	22.3	25.9	28.4	23.3	32.2
Other	6.0	6.1	6.6	4.9	3.5
Health:					
Hospital and other institutional	162.1	182.9	116.7	110.3	115.3
Other	15.6	16.6	9.1	11.6	21.2
Social security and welfare	5.7	5.2	13.4	13.8	13.8
Housing and community amenities:					
Housing and community development ...	25.2	47.2	72.4	72.8	74.5
Other	14.1	8.8	26.7	6.7	19.6
Recreation and culture	0.9	2.2	2.5	8.1	1.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.5	5.4	4.3	7.8	14.8
Mining, manufacturing and construction ...	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
Transport and communications	78.8	93.8	95.6	94.6	94.7
Other economic affairs	9.5	38.6	32.5	24.3	20.6
Other purposes	98.1	-2.3	50.8	51.2	92.3
<i>Total specific purpose grants</i>	<i>702.6</i>	<i>711.8</i>	<i>766.0</i>	<i>761.1</i>	<i>849.7</i>

15.3 STATE AUTHORITY FINANCE

The system of public finance statistics has been designed to complement the various sectors included in Australian National Accounts. The statistics consolidate details of the transactions of public authorities so that their economic impact can be assessed and show the purposes being served by the individual functions or programs. Transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems are eliminated by consolidation of the various accounts to reflect the net transactions of the non-financial public sector with the rest of the economy. Public financial enterprises such as banks and insurance companies are excluded from the statistics on the ground that combining their income or outlay on capital transactions with equivalent transactions of the public trading enterprises and general government would provide a less meaningful account of the public sector activity.

Classification Schemes

The financial statistics for the public sector essentially are a reclassification of information published in accounting statements of the public authorities supplemented by additional dissections of the reported transactions. The two main transactions classifications used in the compila-

tion of government finance statistics are the economic transactions framework (ETF) and government purpose classification (GPC).

The economic transactions framework categorises outlays, revenue and grants received and financing transactions according to their economic character to facilitate study of the macro-economic effect of government activity on the economy and to provide basic building blocks for grouping transactions to be incorporated into the Australian National Accounts.

The government purpose classification is used to group outlays with similar functions to facilitate study of the broad purposes of public sector spending and assessment of the effectiveness of outlays in meeting government policy objectives. To facilitate international comparisons the GPC classification closely follows the same classification principles as the United Nations 'Classifications of the Functions of Government (COFOG)'.

Details of definitions and classifications used in public finance statistics are given in *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0).

State Authorities Receipts and Outlay

Details of receipts and financing transactions of South Australian State authorities have been consolidated from the accounts of the State Government departments and corporations and are classified in the following table to show the major sources of funds. The classifications used in this and subsequent tables are in accord with those adopted by the United Nations in 'A System of National Accounts'. The Personal Income Tax Sharing Entitlement grants are the largest revenue source of State authorities.

State Authorities: Receipts and Financing Transactions, South Australia
(\$ million)

Classification	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Revenue and grants received:				
Taxes, fees and fines	659.4	788.1	834.8	908.1
Net operating surplus of trading enterprises;				
Operating revenue	1,216.7	1,408.2	1,527.4	1,598.5
Operating expenditure	945.5	1,150.9	1,209.5	1,274.9
Property income;				
Income from public financial enterprises	5.3	46.6	103.1	201.4
Interest received	86.3	95.7	123.7	116.6
Other	20.5	34.9	66.7	41.6
Other revenue	21.1	18.8	15.1	20.2
Grants received;				
From the Commonwealth,				
For current purposes	1,527.5	1,694.8	1,805.1	1,951.4
For capital purposes	263.6	319.5	290.2	304.9
From local authorities	—	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total revenue and grants received	2,855.1	3,255.8	3,556.8	3,868.0
Financing transactions:				
Advances from the Commonwealth (net)	108.9	96.0	87.7	65.9
Net borrowing;				
General government	130.9	123.0	189.4	361.1
Public trading enterprises	107.1	34.8	230.1	31.7
Deposits received (net)	13.6	35.6	-46.2	0.6
Decrease in investments	-18.2	51.5	9.2	15.8
Decrease in currency and deposits	-16.1	-129.6	-70.3	-49.5
Increase in provisions	83.3	151.9	134.6	150.7
Other funds available	-0.3	-27.3	-5.6	-1.9
Total financing transactions	409.2	336.1	528.9	574.4
Total funds available	3,264.3	3,591.9	4,085.7	4,442.4

In the classification there are separate sections for current and capital outlays; the fundamental distinction between the two rests on whether the transactions are 'used up' over a period of one year or represent assets which generate a future stream of assets.

Final consumption expenditure is the expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public trading enterprises and consists essentially of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements plus purchase of goods and services from public trading enterprises and other sectors of the economy. Fees and charges for services rendered and sales of goods and services by general government authorities have been offset against gross expenditure to give final consumption expenditure. Because users of government finance statistics may be interested in the gross as well as the net value of general government outlays, both the payments and offsetting receipts are shown adjacent to each other in the table.

Current transfer payments do not involve goods or services but can be required or unrequired. Required transfers involve payment for property rights (*e.g.* interest payments) and unrequired transfers do not involve any goods, services or property rights in return for payments. Unrequired transfers include transfers to persons (*e.g.* age pensions), to enterprises (subsidies), to overseas (*e.g.* foreign aid), to non-profit institutions and to other governments.

Net advances paid are the only repayable transactions which are included in outlays and not in financing items. Advances are included in outlays because they are used as an instrument of government policy to fund other levels of government, or to direct expenditure towards particular purposes designed to achieve specific government policies, and since they are transactions in financial assets they therefore appear in the capital account in national accounts.

Grants are voluntary, non-repayable, unrequired transfers for the purpose of financing the current operations of the recipient. Grants between State authorities have been eliminated on consolidation in the table below.

State Authorities: Outlay, South Australia
(\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Current outlay:				
Final consumption expenditure;				
Gross current expenditure	2,029.5	2,233.9	2,539.2	2,731.3
Offsetting receipts from sales	268.0	228.1	333.4	343.7
Required current transfer payments;				
Interest payments,				
To Commonwealth on				
advances	252.5	262.5	270.2	275.8
Other	155.2	213.5	329.9	413.0
Unrequired current transfer				
payments;				
Subsidies paid	106.0	102.6	134.4	135.4
Personal benefit payments	56.1	69.7	82.0	97.1
Current grants,				
To non-profit institutions	116.2	134.4	154.3	172.1
To local authorities	46.1	50.7	55.0	60.5
Total current outlay	2,478.7	2,817.0	3,181.6	3,543.1
Capital outlay:				
Gross fixed capital expenditure	613.2	620.5	697.6	712.3
Increase in stocks	31.8	3.8	-12.0	2.9
Expenditure on land and intangible				
assets	10.1	13.9	14.3	22.0
Capital transfer payments;				
Capital grants,				
To private sector and public				
financial enterprises	25.8	26.0	26.4	12.4
To local authorities	37.6	35.8	32.6	29.7

State Authorities: Outlay, South Australia (continued)
(\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Advances paid (net):				
To public financial enterprises	61.7	63.0	66.6	78.5
To private sector	-9.3	-17.7	25.5	42.1
Other	—	2.0	3.1	-0.6
<i>Total capital outlay</i>	<i>770.8</i>	<i>748.9</i>	<i>854.0</i>	<i>899.3</i>
Total outlay	3,264.3	3,588.1	4,085.6	4,442.4

The following table shows outlay of State authorities classified by purpose of public sector spending. Education accounted for 25.7 per cent of total outlay in 1986-87 and health accounted for 16.6 per cent.

State Authorities: Outlay by Purpose, South Australia
(\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
General public services	110.4	123.0	139.4	159.9
Public order and safety	206.2	223.4	264.0	303.1
Education	909.7	980.3	1,056.4	1,142.2
Health	476.3	588.6	658.6	736.6
Social security and welfare	109.4	125.1	143.0	153.4
Housing and community amenities	269.5	309.7	351.0	369.6
Recreation and culture	82.1	116.3	128.8	131.5
Fuel and energy	203.1	131.4	113.6	101.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	66.5	72.7	91.5	116.3
Mining, manufacturing, construction	23.7	19.8	19.1	29.9
Transport and communications	283.4	325.8	399.4	399.7
Other economic affairs	58.3	50.9	64.4	63.1
Other purposes	465.7	521.0	656.6	735.5
<i>Total outlay</i>	<i>3,264.3</i>	<i>3,588.1</i>	<i>4,085.7</i>	<i>4,442.4</i>

State Taxation

Until the introduction of the uniform income tax scheme in 1942-43 with the Commonwealth being the sole levier of income tax, income tax was the major source of taxation receipts in South Australia. The major forms of taxation then left to the State were payroll tax, motor tax, succession and stamp duties, and land tax, but legislative changes in 1980 have subsequently reduced the levels of succession duties, land tax and gift duties. Stamp duty is payable on a wide range of instalment purchase, leasing and other lending transactions. Commencing in 1977-78, under the new personal income tax sharing arrangements, each State will have the right to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax in its State. Any State surcharges or rebates will be collected or paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. To date no State has imposed a surcharge or granted a rebate under the income tax sharing arrangements. Total taxation collected by the Commonwealth in South Australia far exceeds State taxation. Total Commonwealth taxation collected in South Australia in 1986-87 was \$4,200.4 million.

State Authorities: Taxation, South Australia
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	188.5	205.0	215.0	223.6
Taxes on property:				
Land taxes	28.0	33.2	38.5	44.2
Taxes on immovable property n.e.c.	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.9
Estate inheritance and gift duty	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions transactions taxes	11.1	28.8	31.1	33.3
Stamp duties	101.5	128.4	115.5	121.4
Taxes on provision of goods and services:				
Excises;				
Agricultural production taxes	1.4	0.9	2.3	1.9
Levies on statutory corporations	21.9	25.7	28.2	29.1
Taxes on gambling;				
Taxes on government lotteries	25.0	28.1	33.9	43.8
Taxes on private lotteries	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.4
Casino taxes	—	—	5.2	10.5
Race betting taxes	17.2	19.8	21.8	23.3
Taxes on insurance;				
Insurance companies' contributions to fire brigades	20.3	23.1	26.1	28.6
Third party insurance taxes	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Taxes on insurance n.e.c.	32.8	39.3	46.3	50.4
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities:				
Motor vehicle taxes;				
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	53.1	55.2	60.7	72.4
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	31.7	39.4	43.2	43.0
Drivers licences	6.9	8.7	11.0	17.7
Road transport and maintenance taxes	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Franchise taxes;				
Gas franchise taxes	1.7	4.0	4.8	5.2
Petroleum products franchise taxes	38.6	48.5	46.4	47.3
Tobacco franchise taxes	29.3	38.5	38.9	40.9
Liquor franchise taxes	21.4	28.0	30.2	33.2
Other taxes on use of goods etc	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Fees and fines:				
Fees from regulatory services	11.5	14.6	14.9	16.5
Fines	11.4	11.9	12.8	13.6
<i>Total taxation</i>	<i>659.4</i>	<i>788.1</i>	<i>834.8</i>	<i>908.1</i>

Public Trading Enterprises

Three government departments and a number of public corporations in South Australia are regarded, for statistical purposes, as public trading enterprises or business undertakings because they seek to cover a substantial part of their cost by selling goods and services to the public. The government departments concerned are Marine and Harbors, Engineering and Water Supply, and Woods and Forests while some of the larger public corporations similarly regarded as business undertakings are the Electricity Trust, Housing Trust, State Transport Authority, Pipelines Authority, TAB and the Lotteries Commission.

Particulars for all public trading enterprises during the last four years have been consolidated according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) in the next table to show operating revenue and expenditure and net operating surplus. Operating expenditure includes provisions such as depreciation, long service leave and superannuation but excludes interest paid on borrowings and appropriations to reserves, *e.g.* future plant replacement.

**State Authorities: Public Trading Enterprises, Operating Revenue and Expenditure
South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>ASIC Division</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Operating Revenue (a)				
Manufacturing	94.9	90.9	92.1	85.4
Electricity, gas and water	647.3	765.6	829.3	849.1
Transport and storage	286.0	335.1	345.0	350.5
Finance, property and business services	116.1	131.6	140.5	168.6
Recreation, personal and other services	72.2	84.7	106.2	125.1
Other industries	0.3	0.3	14.4	19.9
Total operating revenue	1,216.7	1,408.2	1,527.4	1,598.5
Operating Expenditure (b)				
Manufacturing	84.7	87.9	87.9	87.7
Electricity, gas and water	436.5	540.0	558.0	590.0
Transport and storage	264.8	346.1	329.5	322.0
Finance, property and business services	97.4	104.8	124.9	143.3
Recreation, personal and other services	61.8	71.4	94.1	113.2
Other industries	0.3	0.7	15.1	18.7
Total net operating expenditure	945.5	1,150.9	1,209.5	1,274.9
Net Operating Surplus (b)				
Manufacturing	10.2	3.0	4.2	-2.3
Electricity, gas and water	210.8	225.6	271.3	259.1
Transport and storage	21.1	-11.0	15.5	28.5
Finance, property and business services	18.7	26.8	15.6	25.3
Recreation, personal and other services	10.4	13.3	12.1	11.9
Other industries	—	-0.4	-0.7	1.1
Total net operating surplus	271.2	257.3	317.9	323.6

(a) Includes subsidies received on account of operating losses.

(b) Excludes interest payments on borrowings.

LOAN RAISING

Australian Loan Council

The Financial Agreement of 1927 provides the basis of the Commonwealth's role in the supply of general purpose capital assistance to the State and local government sectors. Under the Agreement, State Governments have limited borrowing powers but provision is made for the Commonwealth to undertake borrowings on behalf of those Governments. The amount of such borrowings is determined each year by Loan Council which was established under the Financial Agreement to coordinate borrowings for the Commonwealth and State Governments. The Council consists of representatives of the Commonwealth and each State government.

Borrowings by State (and Commonwealth) authorities are not subject to the Financial Agreement. However, various agreements (the 'Gentlemen's Agreement') agreed to by the Commonwealth and State Governments over the years since 1936 have provided for Loan Council approval of annual borrowing programs for semi-government and local authorities.

In 1984, the Loan Council adopted on a trial basis a system of 'global' limits on Commonwealth and State authority borrowings. Under the new arrangements, borrowings in all forms (including 'conventional' borrowings, domestic deferred payments, overseas trade credits, financial leases, sale and leaseback arrangements, security deposits and other repayable front-end capital contributions and other means of financing capital programs) by Commonwealth and State authorities and government-owned companies would be limited. The Gentlemen's Agreement was terminated formally at the 1985 Loan Council meeting and the 'global approach' now forms the ongoing

framework for Loan Council oversight of authority borrowings. The voluntary global limit agreed for 1986-87 was \$6,292.9 million of which South Australia's share was \$350 million.

South Australian Government Financing Authority

The South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA) was established under the Government Financing Authority Act, 1982. The Authority's main function is to act as a central borrowing authority for the State's statutory authorities. With the approval of the Treasurer it may engage in a broad range of activities including the borrowing of moneys from within or outside Australia and the lending of moneys to statutory authorities.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

5501.4 *State Authorities Finance — South Australia*

5504.0 *State and Local Government Finance — Australia*

15.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics, a local government authority is defined as:

- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of ratable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent; or
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIX or Section 666(c) of the Local Government Act, 1934).

Assessments

Assessments for property rating are based upon capital value or site value. Capital value means the capital amount that the land might reasonably be expected to realise upon sale; whereas site value means the capital amount the land might reasonably be expected to realise upon sale excluding any improvements on the land. For the purposes of this definition, 'improvements' means buildings and structures and trees planted for commercial purposes. A council may adopt the 'capital' valuations or the 'site' valuations of the State Valuer-General or may make its own valuation of properties. Most councils in South Australia have adopted the valuation of the Valuer-General.

Revenue Transactions

Rates are the principal source of revenue of local government authorities and represented 47.3 per cent of total receipts in 1986-87. Remissions are allowed on portions of the council rates levied on pensioners' and certain other properties but the value of remissions is refunded to the council by a State Government subsidy. Details of rates shown in this Part refer to total rates accrued during the year, *i.e.* net of all remissions and reductions but including penalties and subsidies. Some properties, *e.g.* those occupied by Commonwealth or State Government authorities, are exempt from rating but an *ex-gratia* payment may be made by such authorities in lieu of rates.

The Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* specified that 1.75 per cent of net personal income tax collections in 1979-80 increasing to 2.0 per cent in 1980-81, be allocated to local government and that 30 per cent of this allocation be shared on a population basis with the remainder on a basis that ensures that each local governing body is able

to function, by reasonable effort, at a standard not appreciably below the standards of other local governing bodies. These requirements are embodied in the South Australian Local Government Grants Commission Act, 1976 under which the State's allocation is distributed as per head and special grants. These grants totalled \$49.7 million in 1986-87 and are shown as general purpose government grants in the following table. Details of revenue from ordinary services, as distinct from business undertakings, and loan receipts during the five years to 1986-87 are as follows.

Local Government Authorities: Ordinary Services, Revenue and Loan Receipts
South Australia
(\$ million)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Rates (including penalties)	150.9	167.6	187.1	206.9	228.3
Licences, fees and fines	7.0	8.8	10.9	11.1	12.0
Charges for services	26.8	32.9	36.2	42.3	49.1
Contributions and donations	2.8	4.2	4.0	4.9	7.9
Reimbursements received	12.6	13.7	12.7	14.0	11.5
Interest received	11.4	10.1	14.0	20.7	20.9
Sale of land and other fixed assets	(a)10.1	10.9	17.6	12.4	15.6
Other	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8
Government grants:					
General purpose	36.4	39.4	41.7	45.9	49.7
Specific purpose	28.4	43.0	58.4	58.0	49.1
Total revenue	287.4	331.8	384.3	417.7	445.9
Loan receipts	21.1	26.5	29.1	34.1	37.2
Total revenue and loan receipts	308.6	358.3	413.4	451.7	483.0

(a) Gross proceeds from sale of assets from 1982-83, previously net surplus/deficit on sale.

Selected revenue for 1986-87 is shown in a purpose classification in the following table; rates, licences and general purpose government grants are excluded because these items are not appropriate to a purpose classification.

Local Government Authorities: Ordinary Services, Selected Revenue by Purpose
South Australia, 1986-87
(\$'000)

Particulars	Charges for services	Contributions and donations	Reimbursements	Specific purpose government grants	
				Capital	Current
General administration	2,789.4	50.0	626.9	13.9	50.0
Public order and safety	247.7	86.5	297.1	702.4	887.5
Health	2,760.1	25.4	107.6	1,488.6	4,008.2
Welfare	1,969.6	210.9	—	592.4	2,352.2
Housing and community amenities:					
Housing	863.8	90.6	—	318.3	0.6
Sanitary and garbage	2,191.2	—	99.1	6.1	—
Sewerage	2,240.0	104.6	10.0	1,457.1	49.3
Urban stormwater	—	3,123.7	10.6	1,974.1	22.0
Other	1,805.8	173.9	114.2	543.0	86.8
Recreation and culture	11,730.4	310.1	638.1	4,219.4	5,143.2
Agriculture and forestry	164.2	—	408.7	—	150.0
Building control	—	—	26.6	—	—
Mining and manufacturing	9.8	—	—	—	—
Transport:					
Roadworks	—	2,876.6	8,152.6	10,990.9	3,090.7
Parking	10,127.8	79.8	—	—	—
Other	880.1	56.6	0.8	473.7	683.3

**Local Government Authorities: Ordinary Services, Selected Revenue by Purpose
South Australia, 1986-87 (continued)
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Charges for services	Contributions and donations	Reimburse- ments	Specific purpose government grants	
				Capital	Current
Other economic affairs:					
Tourism and area promotion	4,763.7	161.2	15.7	1,100.5	80.8
Saleyards and markets	1,930.9	—	—	—	—
Other	122.2	—	24.1	4,606.3	3,751.0
Natural disaster relief	—	—	—	—	—
Other purposes n.e.c.	4,454.1	513.7	921.6	238.7	1.4
Total	49,050.8	7,863.6	11,453.7	28,725.4	20,357.0

(a) Principally unemployment relief grants.

Loan Receipts

Loans raised by local government authorities during 1986-87 totalled \$37.1 million for ordinary services and \$44,000 for electricity undertakings. Most of these loans were raised with the Local Government Finance Authority.

Outlay Transactions

A number of differences occur between the presentation of local government finance statistics and those of other levels of government. Public sector finance statistics generally are prepared on a net basis in which selected receipts are offset against relevant outlays, and vice versa, but in local government finance statistics transactions are shown as gross values and subsequently adjusted to the net basis when consolidated into the State and local government sector accounts. For this reason the tables which follow show 'current outlay on goods, services and land' rather than the net concept of final consumption expenditure.

A summary of ordinary services outlay of local government authorities during the five years to 1986-87 is shown in the next table.

**Local Government Authorities: Ordinary Services, Outlay, South Australia
(\$ million)**

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-8
Outlay on goods, services and land:					
Capital:					
New fixed assets,					
Roadworks construction	43.2	44.8	56.3	57.9	54.7
Other	43.5	59.7	78.0	87.0	78.4
Land and other fixed assets	7.0	3.9	3.5	4.3	16.0
Current:					
General public services	35.3	39.8	45.0	52.1	64.8
Roadworks, maintenance	33.1	37.3	41.0	44.0	51.0
Other	105.7	121.0	135.4	151.1	157.8
Total outlay on goods, etc	267.8	306.4	359.3	396.5	422.8
Debt charges:					
Interest	19.9	21.9	23.9	26.5	28.5
Debt redemption	13.1	15.0	17.2	19.3	21.1
Levies paid to government	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.8
Donations paid	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.6
Other	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	2.2
Total outlay	305.7	349.3	406.7	449.9	481.9

Particulars of outlay from revenue and loan funds on goods, services and land for the year 1986-87 are classified by purpose in the following table. Construction and maintenance of roadworks accounted for 25.0 per cent of the outlay on goods, services and land.

**Local Government Authorities: Ordinary Services, Outlay on Goods, Services and Land
South Australia, 1986-87
(\$'000)**

Purpose	Outlay from revenue		Outlay from loans		Total
	Capital	Current	Capital	Current	
General public service	5,027	58,397	1,364	3	64,791
Public order and safety	1,381	4,176	165	—	5,722
Health	2,255	9,661	902	—	12,818
Welfare	937	8,545	156	—	9,638
Housing and community amenities:					
Sanitary and garbage	1,262	27,980	428	—	29,669
Sewerage	1,859	1,196	309	—	3,365
Urban stormwater	9,068	2,765	3,750	—	15,583
Other	5,613	23,125	1,768	—	30,506
Recreation and culture:					
Recreation and sport	14,099	43,609	6,128	1	63,837
Libraries	1,236	13,542	1,629	—	16,407
Other	776	2,952	24	6	3,758
Agriculture and forestry	—	2,270	—	—	2,270
Building control	91	5,602	—	—	5,693
Mining and manufacturing	7	-23	—	—	-16
Transport:					
Roadworks	46,200	50,395	8,538	586	105,719
Parking	2,793	9,104	6,239	—	18,136
Other	982	2,329	23	—	3,334
Other economic affairs:					
Tourism and area promotion	2,585	4,232	136	40	6,993
Saleyards and markets	1,553	1,358	23	—	2,934
Other	31	562	—	—	592
Other purposes n.e.c.	14,645	1,220	5,155	—	21,020
Total outlay	112,400	272,997	36,737	636	422,769

Electricity Undertakings

Seven councils on Eyre Peninsula and in the northern areas of the State in 1986-87 operated electricity supply schemes in which electricity is either generated or purchased and distributed to ratepayers on council power lines. During this period the Electricity Trust of South Australia assumed control of the Eyre Peninsula Schemes. Current outlay consisting of working expenses and interest paid on loans raised for these schemes totalled \$6.2 million. Gross capital formation and debt redemption principal repayments totalled an additional \$0.6 million.

Electricity undertakings are classified as trading activities in local government finance statistics and details of the transactions are not included in the ordinary services of local government authorities.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

5501.4 *State Authorities Finance — South Australia*

5502.4 *Local Government Finance — South Australia*

5504.0 *State and Local Finance — Australia*

15.5 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially of those that relate to the production and use of goods and services, and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy. Major interest is focused on the domestic production account and within that, gross domestic product (GDP).

Estimates of State Accounts have been prepared in recent years. These estimates are a dissection of the Australian National Accounts and in some cases have been built up using the same data sources as those used in the National Accounts; in others the dissections are based on a variety of sources ranging from those directly related, for example the economic censuses, to general indicators of activity such as population changes and household income.

A full presentation of Australian National Accounts is contained in the bulletins '*Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure*' (5204.0) and '*Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia*' (5206.0) and the other publications in this series.

STATE ACCOUNTS

While national estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in the United Nations *A System of National Accounts* (SNA) 1968, no such standard is available for sub-national (Regional/State) accounts. The national concepts generally are applicable to State Accounts but a number of conceptual and measurement issues which are important to State Accounts either do not apply or are insignificant at the national level. Most of the problems arise in the context of State gross product for the transport and communication industries where a number of conceptual views are possible. A detailed discussion of the issues surrounding the compilation of State accounts together with a description of the available data sources and the estimation methodology are contained in the *State Accounts, Australia: Issues and Experimental Estimates* (ABS Occasional Paper 1984/4).

The fundamental concepts of gross domestic product are:

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (usually referred to as Gross Domestic Product) is the total market value of goods and services produced, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the production process but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital (or depreciation allowances). In concept it is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied thereon), plus increases in their stocks, less the purchase of intermediate goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like general government, who do not generally sell their output, it includes output valued at cost instead of sales.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost is that part of gross domestic product accounted for by gross payments to factors of production. It is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Household income is the total income, whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia. It includes both income received for productive activity (such as wages, salaries and supplements and income from unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons) and transfer incomes (such as social service benefits, interest, dividends).

Farm income is the income of companies and unincorporated enterprises which derives from production in agriculture and services to agriculture. It is measured as gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred. Included in costs are depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid.

Private final consumption expenditure is the expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by non-profit organisations serving households. It includes purchases of durable as well as non-durable goods. However it excludes expenditure by persons on the purchase of dwellings and expenditure of a capital nature by unincorporated enterprises.

Methodology

There are three distinct approaches which can be taken to measure gross domestic product namely:

- (1) the income approach;
- (2) the expenditure approach; and
- (3) the production approach

State gross domestic product shown in the following table is derived using the income approach as it was not possible to prepare an expenditure-based estimate using available data sources. For example, for some States interstate trade statistics are seriously incomplete for goods and virtually non-existent for services and data for Commonwealth government final expenditure by State is not available.

Gross domestic product at factor cost using the income approach was derived by summing factor income ie wages, salaries and supplements, and gross operating surplus.

The following table shows gross domestic product at factor cost for 1983-84 and four earlier years classified by industry.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, South Australia ^(a)
(\$ million)

Industry	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	830	506	924	898	869
Mining	81	154	370	554	672
Manufacturing	2,092	2,283	2,631	2,793	3,046
Electricity, gas and water	345	423	476	506	587
Construction	709	798	877	1,021	1,190
Wholesale and retail trade	1,584	1,689	1,881	2,194	2,326
Transport, storage and communication ..	820	897	1,092	1,194	1,355
Public Administration, defence and community services	1,935	2,340	2,630	2,909	3,088
Recreation, personal and other services	398	424	473	571	656
Ownership of dwellings	805	945	1,087	1,247	1,450
<i>Total all industries</i>	<i>10,434</i>	<i>11,415</i>	<i>13,722</i>	<i>15,341</i>	<i>16,809</i>
<i>Total per head of mean population</i>	<i>(\$) 7,875</i>	<i>8,531</i>	<i>10,142</i>	<i>11,234</i>	<i>12,209</i>
<i>Total as a percentage of national Gross Domestic Product</i>	<i>(per cent) 7.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.1</i>

(a) Excludes general government gross operating surplus.

The next three tables give details for South Australia of farm income, household income and private final consumption expenditure.

Farm Income, South Australia
(\$ million)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Gross value of farm production:					
Wool (including skin wool)	259	289	297	332	380
Livestock slaughtering	335	193	280	251	334
Wheat	121	466	374	329	386
Other grain crops	110	299	266	222	200
Other crops	274	354	342	371	427
Other livestock products	94	101	95	96	99
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,193</i>	<i>1,702</i>	<i>1,654</i>	<i>1,601</i>	<i>1,826</i>

Farm Income, South Australia (continued)
(\$ million)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Subsidies not included in GVP	12	5	1	—	—
Less Production valuation adjustments ..	—	3	-20	-32	12
Less Production costs:					
Marketing costs	117	201	175	174	191
Seed and fodder	236	164	169	164	194
Other costs	385	456	447	473	496
Gross farm product at factor cost	467	883	860	820	933
Indirect taxes less subsidies	29	45	50	47	28
Gross farm product at market prices ..	496	928	910	867	961
Less Depreciation	252	276	277	316	350
Wages, net rent and interest paid and third party insurance transfers	248	282	320	397	443
Indirect taxes less subsidies	29	45	50	47	28
Farm income	-33	325	263	107	140

Household Income, South Australia
(\$ million)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Wages salaries and supplements	7,280	8,196	9,171	9,845	10,459
Unincorporated enterprise income:					
Farm	-33	321	260	105	141
Non-farm	697	812	888	991	961
Income from dwellings	143	238	249	187	127
Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises	1,698	1,990	2,179	2,367	2,574
All other income	1,580	1,756	1,862	2,482	2,922
Total household income	11,347	13,313	14,609	15,977	17,184
Less Income tax paid	1,824	2,069	2,405	2,591	3,014
Other direct taxes, fees and fines	68	75	85	94	101
Consumer debt interest	230	243	279	336	392
Transfers overseas)))))
Household disposable income	9,225	10,926	11,840	12,956	13,677

Private Final Consumption Expenditure, South Australia
(\$ million)

Particulars	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Food	1,494	1,661	1,735	1,932	2,035
Cigarettes and tobacco	184	216	223	258	283
Alcoholic drinks	379	418	474	534	563
Clothing, footwear and drapery	653	723	760	839	876
Health	642	717	742	810	918
Dwelling rent	1,322	1,499	1,703	1,953	2,130
Gas, electricity and fuel	216	239	284	308	324
Household durables	710	786	869	910	887
Books, papers, artists goods	136	142	149	175	184
All other goods, nei	393	454	516	569	641
Travel and communication	1,254	1,378	1,528	1,609	1,551
All other services	1,124	1,344	1,502	1,682	1,893
Total	8,507	9,577	10,485	11,579	12,291

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

5204.0 *Australian National Accounts — National Income and Expenditure*

5206.0 *Quarterly Estimates of National Income and Expenditure, Australia*

5211.0 *Australian National Accounts, Gross Product by Industry*

5220.0 *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*

Chapter 16

PRIVATE FINANCE

16.1 BANKING AND CURRENCY

BANKING

The banking system in Australia in 1987 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia); twenty eight trading banks (one owned by the Commonwealth Government, three by State Governments, and twenty four privately owned); the Commonwealth Development Bank and the Australian Resources Development Bank Limited (specialist banks, owned respectively by the Commonwealth Government and a consortium of the four major trading banks); the Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited; and sixteen savings banks of which one is owned by the Commonwealth Government and three by State Governments.

The Reserve Bank and eleven trading banks have branches in South Australia. Nine branches of savings banks are located in the State.

Additional historical information on banking is contained in the 1986 edition of the South Australian Year Book and the Year Book of Australia.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Reserve Bank of Australia functions as a central bank, controls the Australian note issue through the Note Issue Department, provides special banking facilities through the Rural Credits Department, and acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some of the States.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959*. It is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank is a supplementary source of finance for primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial undertakings and does not compete with conventional lenders, but provides financial help when finance is not otherwise available on suitable terms.

AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK LIMITED

This corporation was formed by the major trading banks with the support of the Reserve Bank and was given bank status by an amendment to the Banking Act in 1967. It provides finance for the development of Australia's natural resources mainly in the form of refinanced trading bank loans but also by direct lending and equity participation.

PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited operates under the authority of the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977*. The Bank has also been brought within the scope of the *Banking Act 1959* including those provisions relating to the protection of depositors, advances policy, control of interest rates, furnishing of statistics, and alterations in the structure and ownership of the Bank.

The main objective of the Bank is to facilitate the provision of loans to primary producers for longer terms than are otherwise generally available. The Bank's role is restricted to refinancing loans made by banks and other financial institutions with terms of eight years or more but not exceeding thirty years.

TRADING BANKS

For statistical purposes trading banks are often divided into two groups, 'major' and 'other'. Due to two mergers in 1982-83 there are now only three major private bank groups operating in Australia, and together with the Commonwealth Trading Bank they represent the 'major trading banks'. At June 1987 the major trading banks held approximately 74 per cent of all general trading bank assets in Australia.

Banks Originating in South Australia

With a subscribed capital of \$500,000 in 50,000 shares of \$10 each, the first trading bank promoted in South Australia was The Bank of Adelaide which was opened for business on 11 December 1865. The Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd effectively took over the operations of The Bank of Adelaide from 1 October 1980.

Pursuant to the State Advances Act of 1895 the State Bank of South Australia commenced business in 1896. The original Act directed that advances were to be made on first mortgage to farmers, other primary producers and local government authorities. The State Bank Act, 1925 repealed the State Advances Act, and enlarged the scope of the activities of the Bank by making provision for loans on overdraft and all business of general banking.

Branches and Agencies

Of the twenty eight trading banks which operate in Australia, the eleven banks listed below conduct business in South Australia:

Government banks;

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

State Bank of South Australia

Private banks; Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

Westpac Banking Corporation

National Australia Bank Limited

Bank of New Zealand

Banque of Nationale de Paris

Chase AMP Bank Limited

Citibank Limited

National Mutual Royal Bank Limited

Standard Chartered Bank Australia Limited

Trading Banks: Branches and Agencies at 30 June, South Australia

Bank	Branches			Agencies		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	77	76	76	27	23	22
State Bank of South Australia	176	175	173	506	411	373
Private banks	307	326	320	78	135	121
Total — Metropolitan area (a)	330	347	326	347	284	245
Country	230	230	243	262	285	271
Total State	560	577	569	609	569	516

(a) As determined by individual banks for administrative purposes.

Deposits, Advances and Debits to Customers Accounts

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Deposits bearing interest include some deposits on current account but most are deposits for fixed terms ranging from three months to four years and for large amounts from thirty days to four years.

Debits to customers accounts generally represent the total of all cheques drawn by customers of the banks.

Trading Banks: Balance of Deposits and Advances and Debits to Customers Accounts South Australia (a)

Year	Depositors balances			Loans, advances, and bills discounted (b)	Debits to customer accounts (c)	Proportion to total deposits	
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total			Deposits bearing interest	Loans advances, and bills discounted (b)
	\$ million					per cent	
1982 ...	1,329	572	1,901	2,390	1,700	69.9	125.8
1983 ...	1,339	594	1,933	2,562	1,728	69.2	132.5
1984 ...	1,317	660	1,977	2,840	2,124	66.6	143.7
1985 ...	2,314	589	2,903	3,430	2,699	79.7	118.2
1986 ...	3,158	591	3,750	4,161	3,195	84.2	111.0
1987 ...	3,173	611	3,784	4,625	3,425	83.8	122.2

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

(c) Includes the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

Interest Rates

Bank interest rates are not formally determined under the Banking Act. Maximum rates are fixed after discussions between the Reserve Bank and the banks, and with the approval of the Treasurer. State Government banks, although not bound by rulings of the Reserve Bank, tend to conform to them.

SAVINGS BANKS

Development of Savings Banks

The prime object of the foundation of savings banks in South Australia was the encouragement of thrift. Savings accounts had the advantages that deposits could be withdrawn on demand and that depositors received interest on their minimum monthly balance.

Post Offices in South Australia acted as agencies for the Savings Bank of South Australia until 1912 when they became agents of the Commonwealth Bank.

Savings bank facilities in South Australia are provided by the nine banks listed below:

Government;

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

State Bank of South Australia

Private;

Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Limited

Westpac Banking Corporation Savings Bank Limited

National Australia Savings Bank Limited

Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Limited

Challenge Bank Limited

Citibank Savings Limited

National Mutual Royal Savings Bank Limited Group

Banks Originating in South Australia

The Savings Bank of South Australia commenced operations on 11 March 1848 following the enactment of an ordinance in 1847. It merged with the State Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. At 30 June 1987 there were 173 branches, 373 agencies and 742 school bank agencies within South Australia. The State Bank of South Australia has agent banks to act for it in other Australian States and has conducted its own office in London since September 1975.

Branches and Agencies

The number of branches of savings banks increased considerably during the period 1961-1970, due mainly to the increase in branches of private banks in the metropolitan area. From 1978 to 1985 there was a decline in the number of branches of private savings banks from 360 to 306. Several overseas banks established themselves in Australia during 1986 and private savings bank branches in South Australia increased to 321 in that year. The number of agencies of savings banks has decreased each year since 1968.

Savings Banks; Branches and Agencies at 30 June, South Australia

Bank	Branches			Agencies		
	1985	1986	1987	1985	1986	1987
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia ..	85	82	82	547	528	508
State Bank of South Australia (a)	176	175	173	506	411	373
Private banks	306	321	317	199	191	171
<i>Total — Metropolitan area (b)</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>627</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>425</i>
Total State	567	578	572	1,252	1,130	1,052

(a) Figures prior to 1 July 1984 are for the Savings Bank of South Australia.

(b) As determined by individual banks for administrative purposes.

Deposits

The amount of business conducted by savings banks in South Australia during the last three years is shown in the table below.

Movements in Savings Bank Deposits, South Australia (\$ million)

Year	Amount on deposit at beginning of year	Deposits during year (a)	Withdrawals during year (a)	Interest added during year	Increase in depositors balances during year	Amount on deposit at end of year
1984-85	3,327	10,829	11,041	268	(b)-215	(b)3,113
1985-86	3,113	9,415	9,810	253	-142	2,971
1986-87	2,971	11,135	11,005	288	419	3,390

(a) Includes inter-branch transfers.

(b) Reduced by amount of savings bank balances transferred to State Bank on merger (\$270 m.).

School Banking

Special banking facilities for school children were introduced into South Australia with the inauguration of the School Banking Department of the Savings Bank of South Australia on 28 April 1908. The State Bank of South Australia assumed this role after merger with the Savings Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia and some private banks provide similar services at some schools.

CURRENCY

Under the Commonwealth Constitution the control of currency, coinage and legal tender in Australia is vested in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. Australia's coin requirements are met by the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra. Australian notes are printed by the Note Printing Branch of the Reserve Bank in Melbourne, while their issue is controlled by the Note Issue Department of that bank. Notes in circulation are of the denominations \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. Coins in circulation are 1 cent and 2 cent (bronze) and 5, 10, 20, 50 cents (cupro-nickel), and \$1.

16.2 OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

STOCK EXCHANGE OF ADELAIDE LIMITED

The Stock Exchange of Adelaide was formed in 1887 by the amalgamation of the Adelaide Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange of South Australia.

The exchange operates under a set of rules which govern both the behaviour of companies, through the various listing requirements, and the conduct of members.

Further details are shown in the South Australian Year Book 1986.

NEW FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than in the agriculture, construction and community service industries. State dissections are achieved by allocating expenditure to the State where the assets have or will be used.

New fixed capital expenditure refers to expenditure on new fixed tangible assets including major improvements, alterations and additions.

Further details are available in the quarterly bulletin *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (5646.0).

New Fixed Capital Expenditure, South Australia
(\$ million)

Period	Selected industry				Type of asset	
	Manufac- turing	Finance, property and business services	Other selected industries	Total	New building and structures (a)	Other new capital equipment
1984-85	309	527	411	1,249	280	969
1985-86	369	476	466	1,311	326	984
1986-87	453	539	472	1,464	460	1,003
1985-86 —						
Mar qtr	90	111	118	319	90	229
June qtr	107	117	129	353	85	268
1986-87 —						
Sept. qtr	86	126	103	315	84	231
Dec. qtr	142	138	119	399	156	243
Mar. qtr	119	129	99	347	106	240
June qtr	106	146	151	403	114	289

(a) Includes mine development.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

The operations of building societies in South Australia are regulated by the Building Societies Act, 1975 which is administered by the Commissioner of Corporate Affairs, with whom they must be registered. There are two categories of building society in South Australia — permanent and terminating (Starr-Bowkett) societies. Five Starr-Bowkett societies operate in South Australia and are expected to terminate by 1995.

A permanent building society is an organisation that has not by its rules any fixed date or certain event or result when it is to terminate; is authorised to accept money on deposit; and operates on a co-operative basis by borrowing predominantly from its members and providing finance to its members principally in the form of housing loans. More detailed statistics are available in the annual bulletin *Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure* (5632.0).

The statistics below summarise information collected from the five permanent building societies balancing within the 1984-85 and 1985-86 financial years.

**Permanent Building Societies: Liabilities and Assets, South Australia
(\$'000)**

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Share capital and reserves			Financial assets		
Share capital	910,844	1,034,988	Placements and deposits	39,551	92,307
Reserves	31,489	38,314	Bills, bonds and other securities	458,681	396,870
Borrowings	569,463	531,141	Loan outstandings	947,591	1,054,351
Other liabilities	23,274	23,916	Cash, accounts receivable and other financial assets	24,952	26,125
			Other assets	64,295	58,706
<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>1,535,070</i>	<i>1,628,359</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>1,535,070</i>	<i>1,628,359</i>

**Permanent Building Societies: Income and Expenditure, South Australia
(\$'000)**

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
Interest on:			Income and interest from:		
Shares	87,236	118,596	Loans	116,897	162,450
Deposits	57,240	65,799	Deposits	5,625	7,841
Loans	645	2,558			
Wages and salaries	13,886	17,752	Income from holdings of securities	55,156	56,285
Administrative expenses (a)	12,344	14,398	Other income	18,202	12,735
Other expenses	13,401	13,987			
<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>184,752</i>	<i>233,090</i>	<i>Total income</i>	<i>195,880</i>	<i>239,311</i>

(a) Includes directors fees, auditing and accounting fees, bank charges, rent and lease payments, and other administrative expenses.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

Co-operative credit societies are registered under the Credit Unions Act, 1976 which is administered by the Commissioner of Corporate Affairs. These societies operate on a co-operative basis by predominantly borrowing from and providing finance to their own members.

The following table shows details of societies assets and liabilities. The figures are aggregates of returns submitted by societies for their relevant accounting periods closing on various dates during the financial years shown.

Co-operative Credit Societies, South Australia

Particulars	1984-85	1985-86
	number	
Societies	26	23
Members at end of period	170,836	190,498
Income:	\$'000	
Interest on loans to members	55,844	75,159
Other	9,733	13,849
<i>Total</i>	<i>65,577</i>	<i>89,008</i>
Expenditure:		
Interest on deposits	39,525	54,840
Other	22,758	30,683
<i>Total</i>	<i>62,283</i>	<i>85,523</i>
Assets:		
Financial		
Loan outstandings	374,748	453,887
Cash on hand	1,547	2,029
Placements and deposits	48,153	63,452
Securities	4,831	4,583
Other financial	8,555	13,010
Other	15,766	21,749
<i>Total</i>	<i>453,600</i>	<i>558,710</i>
Liabilities:		
Share capital and reserves		
Paid up share capital	1,400	1,310
Reserves	13,431	16,846
Borrowings		
Deposits	424,269	518,607
Other	11,354	17,616
Other	3,146	4,331
<i>Total</i>	<i>453,600</i>	<i>558,710</i>

FINANCE COMMITMENTS

Details of personal, commercial and lease finance are provided by banks, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and other financial corporations registered under the *Financial Corporations Act 1974*. Details of personal and lease finance are also provided by permanent building societies and co-operative credit societies. Finance companies are incorporated companies mainly engaged in providing to the general public, personal loans, wholesale finance, factoring, other consumer and commercial loans, financial leasing of business plant and equipment and bills of exchange. A company is mainly engaged in providing these credit facilities if 50 per cent or more of its assets consist of balances outstanding with respect to these types of financing, or if 50 per cent or more of its income is derived from such types of financing.

Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are not included in personal, commercial and lease finance; refer page 164.

Personal Finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables; loans for the purchase of housing are excluded.

The following table shows finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their private use. These lenders have committed funds exceeding \$7 million or 98 per cent of total personal finance commitments in South Australia. Finance commitments made by banks are not available prior to March 1987 and have not been included in the table. Credit co-operatives accounted for \$174 million in total personal finance commitments during 1986-87.

**Personal Finance Commitments: South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Purpose of commitment</i>	<i>1985-86</i>		<i>1986-87</i>	
	<i>Finance companies</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Finance companies</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:				
Purchase of:				
Motor vehicles	182.0	49.2	162.0	62.6
Boats, caravans and trailers	5.9	2.9	4.8	4.5
Household and personal goods	9.7	19.7	7.9	19.8
Land and dwellings (a)	14.4	16.2	12.3	18.6
Travel and holidays	3.2	6.2	2.9	8.2
Debt consolidation	9.8	17.9	10.9	32.7
Refinancing	10.3	2.9	7.9	3.9
Other	29.3	27.0	25.8	34.4
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:				
New and increased credit limits	12.8	5.2	11.5	21.3
<i>Total personal finance commitments</i>	<i>277.4</i>	<i>147.2</i>	<i>246.0</i>	<i>206.0</i>

(a) Includes alterations and additions

Commercial Finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non-profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes. These lenders have committed funds exceeding \$98 million or 98 per cent of total commercial finance commitments in South Australia.

**Commercial Finance Commitments: South Australia
(\$ million)**

<i>Purpose of commitment</i>	<i>1985-86</i>		<i>1986-87</i>	
	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:				
Erection of buildings	66.8	237.7	62.7	148.3
Purchase of real estate	119.6	223.8	87.6	152.7
Rural property	98.9	25.9	62.1	30.1
Wholesale finance	31.6	79.5	74.8	56.1
Purchase of plant and equipment	57.8	124.1	78.0	100.9
Refinancing	177.5	66.0	127.8	28.1
Other	209.4	115.8	171.1	121.6
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:				
New and increased credit limits	1,690.3	144.4	2,846.7	94.2
<i>Total commercial finance commitments</i>	<i>2,451.9</i>	<i>1,017.2</i>	<i>3,510.8</i>	<i>732.0</i>

Commitments under revolving credit facilities are distinctive in that a borrowing limit is set for a specific period and during that time, any amount may be borrowed up to that limit. Most importantly, any repayments of principal, increase the amount of credit available. Finance companies accounted for over 70 per cent of the category 'Other lenders', \$616 million in 1986-87.

Lease Finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

The following table shows lease finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises. These lenders have committed funds exceeding \$26 million or 96 per cent of total lease finance commitments in South Australia. Banks accounted for over 75 per cent of the category 'Other lenders', \$84 million in 1986-87.

Value of Goods Under New Finance Lease Commitments: South Australia
(\$ million)

Purpose of commitment	1985-86		1986-87	
	Finance companies	Other lenders	Finance companies	Other lenders
Motor cars	100.1	15.1	88.4	29.5
Other motor vehicles	51.5	11.7	48.2	15.2
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	29.3	13.7	19.9	6.0
Automatic data processing equipment and office machines	18.1	7.3	16.9	33.9
Shop and office furniture and equipment	26.1	6.9	20.2	9.0
Other	38.6	21.3	29.0	18.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>263.8</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>222.6</i>	<i>111.9</i>

MERCHANT BANKS

The first Australian merchant bank was formed in Melbourne in 1949, but it was not until the late 1960s that merchant banks established themselves in the Australian marketplace as a separately identifiable group. Recent years have seen a trend towards deregulation and a subsequent increase in the importance of merchant banks as part of the Australian finance scene.

In 1972 Australian merchant banks, with a common interest in the bill market, formed the Accepting Houses Association of Australia (AHA). This became the Australian Merchant Bankers Association in 1979 when the AHA merged with the Issuing Houses Association of Australia to represent the wider interests of merchant banks.

Merchant banks operate as intermediaries in the professional sector of the capital market and have been responsible for a number of important changes in the Australian financial system. These include the development of the commercial bill market and expansion of the market for promissory notes and certificates of deposit. They have also enabled the expansion of domestic activities through a more widespread access to overseas funds.

Merchant banks are strongly involved in the short term money market, being largely responsible for the unofficial market overtaking the official market in size during the early 1970s. Their dealings with the Stock Exchange include the underwriting of equity issues, management of investment portfolios and acting as principal in bonds.

Merchant banks also provide advice relating to mergers and takeovers, financial re-organisations and planning for expansion.

Merchant banks are predominantly regulated and supervised by the State Corporate Affairs Commission. The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* requires them to be registered as Money Market Corporations. In addition they are required to be licensed under the Securities Industry Code in each State in order to deal in or advise on securities.

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ACT

The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* enables the Reserve Bank to examine and regulate the business activities of non-bank financial intermediaries (finance companies, building societies, credit unions, etc) and large retailers which finance their sales by instalment credit schemes.

In order to perform its monitoring and control function, the Reserve Bank is empowered by the Act to collect monthly information from each of the larger financial corporations (assets in excess of \$5 million) and from the larger retailers (balances outstanding in excess of \$5 million on instalment credit for retail sales agreements). Other financial corporations with total assets in excess of \$1 million are also required to submit information at less frequent intervals.

Further References

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

5602.0 *Savings Banks — Australia*

5603.0 *Major Trading Banks — Australia*

5605.0 *Banking — Australia*

5609.0 *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation — Australia*

5614.0 *Finance Companies — Australia* (Final issue December 1984)

5616.0 *Finance Companies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure — Australia*

5618.0 *Credit Unions: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure — Australia*

5620.0 *General Insurance — Australia*

5625.0 *New Fixed Capital Expenditure by Private Enterprise in Selected Industries — Australia, Preliminary*

5626.0 *New Fixed Capital Expenditure by Private Enterprise in Selected Industries — Australia*

Appendix A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

In the next twenty-one pages, a historical summary of some of the more important statistics relating to South Australia is shown. This is intended to present a general picture of the development of the State. Naturally the range of statistics available for the early years of the colony is very limited, and in addition it is not always possible to achieve perfect comparability in presenting details covering a period in excess of 140 years. Generally, all series on each page relate to either financial or calendar years but some financial year series have been included on pages which contain information shown in calendar years.

The first year shown on each page is the earliest for which any series on that page is available. Blanks at the top of some columns indicate that information relating to these particular series either was not collected or is not available for these early years, or is not available on a basis comparable to more recent statistics.

All major breaks in series are covered by footnotes, but minor changes are not so recorded, and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind. An example can be quoted from the table on deaths from principal causes where comparability is affected somewhat by changes in classification, particularly in 1950, but no footnote to this effect has been included.

The following standard symbols have been used throughout the summary:

n.a.	not collected
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
..	not applicable
—	nil or less than half the final digit shown
——	break in continuity of figures

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY^(a)

Year	Population estimate at 31 Dec.			Annual population growth			
	Males	Females	Persons	Recorded natural increase (b)	Rate of natural increase (c)	Total increase	Rate of population growth
							per cent
1836	309	237	546			546	
1841	8,755	6,730	15,485			855	5.84
1846	14,711	11,182	25,893	577	22.29	3,433	15.29
1851	37,321	29,217	66,538	1,786	26.85	2,838	4.46
1856	56,264	51,622	107,886	3,341	30.97	10,499	10.78
1861	67,409	63,403	130,812	3,589	28.00	5,230	4.17
1866	88,024	80,883	168,907	4,029	24.39	7,430	4.60
1871	97,019	91,625	188,644	4,704	25.21	4,098	2.22
1876	116,894	107,666	224,560	4,674	21.51	14,484	6.89
1881	152,453	133,518	285,971	6,696	23.81	9,578	3.47
1886	160,814	145,896	306,710	6,943	22.54	-2,603	-0.84
1891	168,826	155,895	324,721	6,526	20.23	5,774	1.81
1896	179,024	173,043	352,067	5,974	16.95	99	0.03
1901	(d) 180,440	(d) 178,890	(d) 359,330	(d) 5,105	14.29	(d) 2,080	0.58
1906	184,803	181,710	366,513	5,049	13.90	3,892	1.07
1911	214,061	205,331	419,392	7,019	17.05	12,530	3.08
1916(e)	212,585	229,253	441,838	6,780	15.35	-4,147	-0.93
1921	251,170	250,572	501,742	6,992	14.07	10,736	2.19
1926	285,013	275,912	560,925	6,606	11.92	13,877	2.54
1931	289,397	287,682	577,079	4,191	7.28	2,612	0.45
1941(e)	301,645	304,721	606,366	4,677	7.78	7,310	1.22
1946(e)	317,238	323,180	640,418	9,352	14.72	9,536	1.51
1951	375,188	368,597	743,785	10,279	14.03	20,942	2.90
1956	436,807	425,145	861,952	11,371	13.40	27,291	3.27
1961	494,600	484,800	979,400	14,584	15.03	22,400	2.68
1964	529,100	522,900	1,052,000	12,002	11.57	29,600	2.89
1965	544,300	538,700	1,083,000	12,146	11.38	31,000	2.95
1966	554,000	549,800	1,103,700	11,017	10.07	20,700	1.92
1967	559,300	556,700	1,115,900	11,315	10.19	12,200	1.10
1968	566,700	565,400	1,132,100	11,291	10.06	16,200	1.45
1969	574,700	574,700	1,149,400	12,640	11.09	17,200	1.52
1970	584,400	585,900	1,170,200	12,479	10.77	20,900	1.81
1971	602,000	606,700	1,208,700	..	..	..	..
1972	608,800	613,400	1,222,100	12,020	9.89	13,400	1.10
1973	615,700	619,900	1,235,600	10,474	8.53	13,400	1.09
1974	627,700	632,000	1,259,800	9,906	7.97	(f) 24,200	1.95
1975	633,200	637,500	1,270,700	9,958	7.87	10,900	0.86
1976	637,800	642,300	1,280,200	8,902	6.98	9,500	0.75
1977	643,200	649,100	1,292,300	9,406	7.31	12,100	0.94
1978	645,400	653,200	1,298,600	8,781	6.78	6,300	0.49
1979	648,200	656,400	1,304,600	8,753	6.73	6,000	0.46
1980	651,600	661,100	1,312,600	8,861	6.77	8,000	0.61
1981	657,000	668,200	1,325,200	9,550	7.24	12,600	0.96
1982	663,600	674,100	1,337,800	8,751	6.57	12,600	0.95
1983	671,700	681,500	1,353,200	9,961	7.40	15,400	1.15
1984	678,000	687,400	1,365,300	9,952	7.32	12,100	0.89
1985	684,400	692,400	1,376,800	9,295	6.78	11,500	0.84
1986 p	690,400	697,700	1,388,100	9,413	6.81	11,300	0.82

(a) Figures before January 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Figures from 1971 are compiled on the basis of estimated resident population. An information paper entitled *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0) provides details of the conceptual changes. (b) Births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registration, have been excluded from natural increase figures before 1 January 1962. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. From 1971 mean estimated resident population. (d) Includes Northern Territory before 1901. (e) During the 1914-18 War, defence personnel leaving the State were treated as departures, but during the 1939-45 War they were retained in the population, and troops of other States and countries were excluded. (f) Effect of Cyclone Tracy.

DEMOGRAPHY

Year	Deaths							
	Live births		Infant deaths (a)		Rates from principal causes (b)			
					Diseases of the heart		Cancer	Tuber- culosis
	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (c)	Number	Rate (b)		
1846	937	36.2			360	14.0		
1851	2,759	41.5	539	195.4	973	14.6		
1856	4,488	41.6	610	135.9	1,147	10.6	0.1	1.0
1861	5,551	43.3	1,064	191.7	1,962	15.3	0.1	1.3
1866	6,782	41.1	1,385	204.2	2,753	16.7	0.2	1.3
1871	7,082	38.0	851	120.2	2,378	12.7	0.2	1.1
1876	8,224	37.8	1,228	149.3	3,550	16.3	0.4	1.2
1881	10,708	38.1	1,364	127.4	4,012	14.3	0.3	1.2
1886	11,177	36.3	1,409	126.1	4,234	13.8	0.3	1.3
1891	10,737	33.4	976	90.8	4,211	13.1	0.5	1.3
1896	10,012	28.4	1,015	101.0	4,038	11.5	0.5	1.2
1901	9,079	25.4	909	100.1	3,974	11.1	0.6	1.1
1906	8,921	24.6	675	75.7	3,872	10.7	0.8	1.1
1911	11,057	28.9	670	60.6	4,038	9.8	1.0	0.9
1916	11,857	26.9	868	73.2	5,077	11.5	1.3	0.9
1921	11,974	24.1	784	65.5	4,982	10.0	1.1	0.8
1926	11,483	20.7	509	44.3	4,877	8.8	1.0	0.7
1931	9,079	15.8	330	36.4	4,888	8.5	1.4	0.6
1936	8,911	15.2	277	31.1	5,464	9.3	1.9	0.4
1941	10,965	18.2	356	32.5	6,288	10.5	2.6	0.4
1946	15,813	24.9	428	27.1	6,461	10.2	3.0	0.3
1947	16,317	25.2	396	24.3	6,215	9.6	2.9	0.3
1948	15,870	24.0	472	29.7	6,748	10.2	3.1	0.3
1949	16,042	23.6	444	27.7	6,373	9.4	2.9	0.2
1950	17,306	24.4	416	24.0	6,740	9.5	3.1	0.2
1951	17,463	23.8	428	24.5	7,184	9.8	3.2	0.2
1952	17,884	23.7	413	23.1	7,050	9.3	3.1	0.1
1953	18,156	23.4	375	20.7	6,962	9.0	3.0	0.1
1954	18,227	22.9	388	21.3	7,179	9.0	3.1	0.1
1955	18,494	22.6	431	23.3	7,536	9.2	3.1	0.1
1956	18,964	22.4	377	19.9	7,593	9.0	3.2	0.1
1957	19,536	22.4	403	20.6	7,576	8.7	2.9	0.1
1958	20,047	22.4	449	22.4	7,743	8.6	2.9	0.1
1959	20,372	22.1	422	20.7	7,943	8.6	2.9	0.1
1960	20,966	22.2	397	18.9	7,804	8.3	3.1	0.0
1961	22,399	23.1	448	20.0	7,815	8.1	2.9	0.1
1962	21,361	21.7	409	19.2	8,232	8.4	3.1	0.0
1963	21,367	21.2	399	18.7	8,201	8.1	3.0	0.0
1964	20,866	20.2	397	19.0	8,906	8.6	3.2	0.0
1965	20,891	19.6	385	18.4	8,788	8.3	3.1	0.0
1966(d)	20,362	18.6	364	17.9	9,345	8.5	3.2	0.0
1967	20,386	18.4	346	17.0	9,071	8.2	3.1	0.0
1968	21,207	18.9	345	16.3	9,916	8.8	3.3	0.0
1969	21,977	19.3	347	15.8	9,337	8.2	3.0	0.0
1970	22,617	19.5	367	16.2	10,138	8.8	3.2	0.0
1971	22,996	19.4	366	15.9	9,686	8.2	2.9	0.0
1972	21,844	18.2	367	16.8	9,764	8.1	2.9	0.0
1973	20,407	16.8	276	13.5	9,835	8.1	3.0	0.0
1974	20,181	16.3	312	15.5	10,236	8.3	3.0	0.0
1975	19,986	16.0	222	11.1	9,947	7.9	2.9	0.0
1976	18,947	14.9	276	14.6	9,999	7.8	2.9	0.0
1977	19,260	15.0	221	11.5	9,784	7.6	2.8	0.0
1978	18,558	14.3	227	12.2	9,763	7.5	2.8	0.0
1979	18,478	14.2	166	9.0	9,661	7.4	2.8	0.0
1980	18,499	14.1	187	10.1	9,580	7.3	2.6	0.0
1981	19,351	14.7	157	8.1	9,706	7.4	2.6	0.0
1982	19,294	14.5	221	11.5	10,457	7.9	2.8	0.0
1983(e)	19,830	14.8	183	9.2	9,869	7.4	2.6	0.0
1984	20,052	14.8	152	7.6	10,099	7.5	2.5	0.0
1985	19,790	14.5	188	9.5	10,496	7.7	2.6	0.0
1986	19,741	14.4	146	7.4	10,328	7.5	2.6	0.0
1987p	19,324	14.0	168	8.7	10,562	7.6	n.y.a	n.y.a

(a) Under one year of age from 1871, under two years of age in previous years. (b) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (c) Rate per 1,000 live births registered. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aboriginals, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Marriages and Divorces; Law and Order

Year	Marriages		Divorces (b)	Bank- ruptcies	Courts		Police	
	Total	Rate(a)			Matters proven (d)		Police pers- onnel	Net expen- diture
					Higher courts(c)	Lower courts		
1841				36	37			\$'000
1846	220	8.5		16	40			
1851	189	2.8		106	103		127	
1856	1,171	10.9		88	85	2,919	174	
1861	1,158	9.0		115	62	3,025	151	
1866	1,299	7.9		252	107	4,341	208	90
1871	1,250	6.7		247	91	4,864	187	74
1876	1,852	8.5		200	129	7,905	257	108
1881	2,308	8.2		696	213	13,231	371	164
1886	1,976	6.4	10	535	121	6,808	401	178
1891	2,315	7.2	5	142	85	6,918	388	172
1896	2,183	6.2	6	240	110	5,149	347	150
1901	2,304	6.5	6	165	98	4,968	359	152
1906	2,679	7.4	3	172	92	5,249	373	153
1911	4,036	9.8	20	190	74	7,303	423	183
1916	3,602	8.2	14	324	52	7,145	541	262
1921	4,383	8.8	88	155	97	8,968	566	391
1926	4,503	8.1	71	439	174	21,417	633	499
1931	3,069	5.3	138	996	274	14,760	763	641
1936	5,182	8.8	213	551	171	14,920	701	570
1941	6,855	11.4	273	284	177	21,990	707	689
1949	6,247	9.2	590	52	205	(e) 22,834	(e) 928	(e) 1,208
1950	6,585	9.3	661	44	207	25,496	942	1,398
1951	6,646	9.1	637	53	307	28,675	913	1,647
1952	6,241	8.3	581	76	328	27,432	952	2,073
1953	6,149	7.9	628	91	330	30,229	982	2,429
1954	6,190	7.8	594	89	312	25,482	986	2,617
1955	6,226	7.6	624	106	340	29,264	969	2,517
1956	6,277	7.4	567	150	362	28,221	1,018	3,060
1959	6,614	7.2	503	366	499	34,203	1,243	4,084
1960	6,607	7.0	610	368	580	42,531	1,301	4,499
1961	6,804	7.0	718	561	606	52,155	1,376	5,043
1962	7,021	7.1	685	620	718	53,531	1,466	5,651
1963	7,302	7.2	765	584	745	57,189	1,441	5,825
1964	7,765	7.5	887	675	629	55,408	1,496	6,245
1965	8,680	8.2	852	582	713	62,238	1,558	6,912
1966	9,051	8.3	1,069	648	738	71,694	1,595	7,319
1967	9,434	8.5	929	660	707	87,110	1,660	8,417
1968	9,652	8.6	915	759	692	105,027	1,777	9,137
1969	10,599	9.3	963	659	712	105,966	1,845	9,568
1970	10,864	9.4	939	611	694	114,499	1,881	10,621
1971	10,833	9.2	1,264	(f) 626	(f) 931	110,543	1,971	12,181
1972	10,829	9.1	1,235	643	964	123,063	2,063	12,961
1973	10,806	9.0	1,582	554	982	(g) 94,068	2,167	15,107
1974	10,769	8.8	1,561	373	906	93,037	2,264	19,334
1975	9,843	8.0	1,812	437	989	104,402	2,461	28,035
1976	10,902	8.6	(h) 6,142	351	1,080	95,758	2,548	37,488
1977	10,126	7.9	4,419	456	1,075	105,224	2,718	44,669
1978	9,800	7.6	3,805	673	1,258	105,413	2,879	53,456
1979	9,778	7.6	3,794	847	1,281	88,404	3,093	58,868
1980	10,064	7.8	4,203	1,016	n.a.	n.a.	(i) 3,423	67,020
1981	10,252	7.8	4,132	1,012	n.a.	n.a.	3,427	78,876
1982	10,935	8.2	4,526	860	1,321	(j) 15,384	3,400	85,086
1983	10,550	7.9	4,431	962	1,935	(k) 31,102	3,357	90,135
1984	10,643	7.9	4,114	817	2,213	32,526	3,361	96,237
1985	10,148	7.4	4,216	706	2,923	29,455	3,373	112,610
1986	9,878	7.2	3,776	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	3,492	n.y.a.
1987p	9,695	7.0	4,050	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Dissolutions made absolute. (c) Distinct persons only. From 1982 includes corporate bodies. (d) Each type of offence counted separately when there are multiple charges against an individual. (e) Year ended 30 June from 1943. (f) Year ended 30 June from 1971. (g) Excludes juvenile offenders from 1973. (h) The Family Law Act 1975 repealing State legislation, came into operation throughout Australia in 1976. (i) From 1980 includes trainees, cadets and probationary constables. (j) Excludes offences relating to the Road Traffic Act. (k) From 1983 excludes minor traffic offences.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT Education

Year	Primary and secondary						Tertiary		
	Government schools (a)			Non-government schools			Universities Students (b)	Colleges of Advanced Education Students	Further Course enrol- ments
	Students			Students					
	No.	Primary	Secondary	No.	Primary	Secondary			
1851	115	3,031							
1856	147	6,516							
1861	219	10,711		236					
1866	292	14,690		n.a.					
1871	307	15,791		n.a.					
1876	281	25,889		326			58		
1881	405	36,888		363			74		
1886	504	44,405		n.a.			197		
1891	552	47,094		285			246		
1896	639	59,944		232			320		
1901	706	63,183		230			591		
1906	708	57,270		215	(c) 9,753		626		
1911	743	53,494	1,800	179	(c) 11,121		641		
1916	857	63,935	3,047	(d) 218	(d) 12,785		491		
1921	973	77,111	3,067	171	13,951		1,338		
1926	1,019	79,204	6,527	188	16,139		1,575		
1931	1,075	81,218	10,503	186	14,310		2,092		
1936	1,100	75,411	9,280	174	13,993		2,025		
1941	1,006	63,303	10,761	167	13,915		2,211		
1946	811	61,242	11,870	145	16,310		3,723		
1951	728	81,642	14,106	146	20,677		3,720		
1955	701	111,909	19,485	157	26,840		3,617		
1956	699	118,365	22,134	163	29,050		3,828		
1957	694	123,132	24,734	163	30,504		4,424		
1958	674	125,678	28,189	161	32,425		4,816		
1959	668	129,850	33,042	162	33,896		5,300		
1960	681	132,372	37,901	163	35,370		5,723		
1961	688	135,274	41,889	165	35,652		6,250		
1962	682	136,924	46,499	164	(e) 24,962	(e) 11,440	6,824		
1963	682	140,520	49,637	166	24,677	12,354	7,416		
1964	685	145,042	54,026	170	24,761	12,890	8,203		
1965	700	150,809	57,811	172	24,605	13,007	8,658		
1966	700	154,253	60,834	172	24,188	12,999	9,364		
1967	674	157,424	65,630	173	23,533	13,469	9,658		
1968	683	157,997	58,814	171	22,814	13,599	9,803		
1969	676	159,682	71,599	171	22,257	14,203	10,128	3,420	
1970	681	156,922	71,866	170	22,464	14,642	10,176	3,443	
1971	662	156,458	74,982	169	22,669	15,018	10,682	4,242	
1972	(f) 615	154,886	77,926	163	22,232	15,233	11,124	(g) 4,291	
1973	614	152,698	79,088	163	21,929	15,806	11,497	6,662	
1974	613	152,901	79,578	157	22,399	16,494	12,264	12,163	
1975	619	151,975	82,737	151	22,479	16,818	12,876	13,773	
1976	625	151,499	82,115	147	22,177	17,122	13,493	14,560	
1977	626	152,079	81,131	145	22,361	17,085	13,390	15,168	
1978	628	149,964	80,491	151	22,353	17,088	12,904	15,996	
1979	632	146,793	77,732	155	22,591	17,381	12,840	16,042	
1980	638	142,290	76,392	159	23,347	17,769	12,677	16,976	
1981	638	137,860	75,173	163	24,729	18,583	12,811	17,558	
1982	(h) 716	131,250	75,266	169	25,805	19,952	12,892	17,031	
1983	714	127,334	78,183	173	27,183	21,087	13,242	17,158	
1984	708	121,615	79,605	174	(i) 27,427	21,957	13,584	18,277	
1985	708	117,588	78,648	175	28,133	23,113	13,833	18,434	
1986	711	115,388	75,686	178	28,729	24,059	13,971	19,742	
								140,892	

(a) Net enrolment to 1969, thereafter at census date (at or about 1 August, until 1980 when it became 1 July). Includes Northern Territory before 1958. (b) Excludes students at Conservatorium of Music not also enrolled for degree or diploma subject. (c) On last school day. (d) Non-government schools compulsorily registered, previous years incomplete. From 1916 to 1961 net enrolment including Northern Territory. (e) From 1962 at census date. Excludes Northern Territory. (f) From 1972 includes only primary and secondary, before 1972 included technical institutions. (g) In approved courses at colleges of advanced education. (h) Government junior primary schools counted as separate schools from 1982. (i) From 1984 includes a small number of special students who cannot be identified as either primary or secondary.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Health

Year	Recognised hospitals				Mental hospitals(a)		Medical Practitioners registered	General nurses registered
	Number of hospitals	Patients treated	Revenue		Admissions during year	Patients at end of year		
			State Govt aid	Total				
\$'000								
1846	1				10	6	22	
1851	1	413			9	11	68	
1856	1	559			69	73	101	
1861	1	795			68	167	111	
1866	1	1,257			88	224	85	
1871	1	1,433			111	324	77	
1876	1	2,282			149	427	94	
1881	1	2,258			199	606	113	
1886	1	2,022			207	744	152	
1891	1	2,301			224	815	177	
1896	1	2,633			195	934	279	
1901	1	3,554			214	988	341	
1906	9	4,476			231	994	242	
1911	21	8,547	96	132	273	1,084	299	
1916	27	12,453	130	186	302	1,158	326	
1921	31	15,642	254	397	272	1,190	360	
1926	45	22,438	467	730	249	1,282	445	1,271
1931	51	26,505	356	574	250	1,395	457	1,601
1936	52	34,014	383	730	272	1,627	477	1,886
1941	55	40,593	607	1,063	247	1,905	814	2,562
1946	(b) 58	(b) 46,696	(b) 836	(b) 1,697	(b) 302	(b) 2,024	947	3,314
1948	59	50,480	1,382	2,476	330	2,165	1,012	3,589
1949	60	53,558	1,671	3,065	398	2,213	1,053	3,808
1950	59	54,334	2,109	3,719	379	2,310	1,111	4,018
1951	60	57,401	2,694	4,503	452	2,411	1,172	4,199
1952	61	59,374	3,739	6,110	426	2,425	1,244	4,461
1953	62	61,681	4,673	7,442	498	2,534	1,202	4,585
1954	62	62,138	4,340	7,386	548	2,644	1,265	4,724
1955	63	64,310	5,524	8,819	516	2,612	1,348	4,884
1956	65	69,295	8,214	11,702	553	2,658	1,395	5,026
1957	65	73,249	11,370	15,449	543	2,594	1,469	5,122
1958	64	75,282	10,425	15,372	659	2,667	1,507	5,475
1959	65	79,426	10,260	15,638	712	2,643	1,601	5,583
1960	65	82,948	10,474	16,829	1,637	2,810	1,681	5,817
1961	66	87,386	10,155	17,414	1,846	2,833	1,739	6,123
1962	65	89,409	10,366	18,350	1,925	2,914	1,821	6,523
1963	65	94,144	10,007	19,307	2,604	2,799	1,883	6,879
1964	65	99,491	12,094	21,166	3,132	2,838	2,002	7,255
1965	65	105,098	14,171	24,084	3,061	2,752	2,080	7,699
1966	67	111,313	19,681	30,386	2,810	2,646	2,175	8,065
1967	65	117,693	22,138	34,532	2,866	2,497	2,282	8,467
1968	65	122,835	16,626	31,039	2,733	2,465	2,372	8,832
1969	65	132,864	21,364	37,064	2,964	2,283	2,474	9,275
1970	66	135,433	23,198	41,500	3,378	2,269	2,568	9,855
1971	67	135,927	32,971	53,942	3,527	2,193	2,707	10,506
1972	68	147,058	29,671	53,750	3,602	2,159	3,054	11,201
1973	69	158,261	37,951	64,633	3,225	2,208	3,154	11,923
1974	70	164,797	53,893	85,255	3,309	2,123	3,348	12,717
1975	71	168,832	82,194	124,930	3,410	2,074	3,767	13,863
1976	73	179,733	73,910	164,292	3,665	1,769	4,531	14,976
1977	81	190,806	87,294	206,060	3,489	1,766	4,574	16,384
1978	81	202,802	102,371	250,131	3,648	1,670	4,783	17,653
1979	81	216,315	107,401	263,490	3,971	1,691	4,800	18,938
1980	81	220,138	108,433	269,662	4,470	1,711	5,100	20,052
1981	81	228,593	128,148	307,720	6,279	1,679	5,500	21,111
1982	81	222,319	134,132	344,203	6,790	1,574	4,778	22,097
1983	81	237,625	149,841	394,553	5,867	844	4,991	23,010
1984	81	249,572	155,340	417,092	6,084	773	5,200	15,979
1985	81	241,123	320,176	451,889	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	5,247	16,953
1986	81	242,709	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1987	81	246,004	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) From 1959-60 covers all in-patients (certified and voluntary) in institutions. Before this covered only certified patients in two 'long-term' institutions. (b) Year ended 30 June from 1946.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social Welfare

Pensions and benefits paid in South Australia by Commonwealth Government						Pensioners	
Year	Age and invalid pensions	Disability and service pensions (a)	Family allowance (b)	National health services	Total (incl. other)	Age and invalid	Disability and service (a)
			\$'000		number		
1915-16	544	20				10,993	794
1920-21	910	1,028			2,060	12,320	14,663
1925-26	1,404	978			2,496	14,098	16,144
1930-31	1,982	994			3,074	20,602	16,653
1933-34	1,896	854			2,804	22,805	15,352
1934-35	2,068	892			3,016	24,517	15,248
1935-36	2,298	942			3,298	26,134	15,997
1936-37	2,522	1,036			3,622	27,308	16,340
1937-38	2,868	1,076			4,010	28,039	16,865
1938-39	2,836	1,098			4,008	28,857	16,680
1939-40	2,908	1,104			4,086	29,521	16,145
1940-41	3,032	1,088			4,192	29,642	15,424
1941-42	3,274	1,108	1,720		6,162	28,422	15,296
1942-43	3,628	1,274	1,810		7,076	27,423	16,333
1943-44	3,688	1,654	1,908		8,076	27,530	18,472
1944-45	3,624	1,838	1,870		8,276	27,507	22,071
1945-46	4,670	2,272	2,854	244	11,262	29,512	30,687
1946-47	5,102	2,692	3,196	856	13,212	32,387	35,117
1947-48	6,284	3,046	3,212	770	14,708	34,229	38,505
1948-49	7,170	3,718	4,024	1,054	17,442	35,470	42,931
1949-50	7,888	4,178	4,938	1,220	19,966	36,524	47,303
1950-51	8,600	5,214	7,564	2,122	25,216	36,582	51,589
1951-52	10,360	6,442	8,298	3,554	30,532	37,363	54,758
1952-53	12,616	7,130	9,540	4,154	25,878	39,700	58,591
1953-54	14,150	7,686	9,154	4,880	38,202	42,216	61,039
1954-55	15,310	8,778	9,428	5,824	41,560	45,147	63,767
1955-56	17,718	9,074	10,998	6,140	46,322	47,754	66,535
1956-57	19,244	9,575	10,500	6,710	48,926	50,209	68,291
1957-58	21,432	10,664	10,860	7,704	54,256	52,699	69,852
1958-59	23,150	10,860	12,618	9,868	60,460	55,181	71,331
1959-60	26,366	12,697	11,794	11,977	66,157	57,336	72,013
1960-61	28,537	13,722	14,092	12,811	73,594	60,483	72,695
1961-62	32,844	14,241	12,671	14,567	80,283	64,374	74,454
1962-63	33,951	14,867	12,861	16,066	83,393	64,156	73,239
1963-64	36,120	16,224	15,916	17,080	91,514	65,573	72,518
1964-65	38,509	16,006	16,563	18,948	96,362	66,798	70,678
1965-66	39,691	17,692	16,988	21,254	102,661	67,999	68,439
1966-67	43,720	16,776	19,063	23,100	111,394	70,521	66,624
1967-68	46,711	17,252	17,835	25,448	116,625	74,016	65,078
1968-69	50,828	19,065	18,162	28,411	128,940	76,616	62,986
1969-70	58,720	19,435	20,287	33,476	145,857	85,076	61,928
1970-71	64,714	20,405	18,284	41,773	161,687	88,936	60,406
1971-72	76,545	22,493	19,766	50,587	189,255	92,771	58,682
1972-73	101,625	25,917	22,780	57,851	236,747	104,350	59,707
1973-74	131,771	31,350	20,098	66,005	291,823	116,117	59,522
1974-75	184,218	41,774	20,237	82,399	400,590	123,627	59,130
1975-76	234,266	49,377	22,896	223,151	632,412	130,229	59,536
1976-77	273,814	59,709	87,491	177,894	722,242	136,473	60,492
1977-78	333,579	72,018	90,483	204,412	871,650	141,941	61,642
1978-79	374,344	78,219	84,100	230,840	973,385	146,860	62,505
1979-80	418,769	89,073	97,481	253,694	1,062,830	159,599	65,109
1980-81	472,416	112,090	88,861	262,041	1,241,724	153,210	67,696
1981-82	544,874	126,728	96,856	290,967	n.y.a.	155,924	69,924
1982-83	598,618	162,680	125,474	n.y.a.	(c) 1,147,752	160,694	73,812
1983-84	673,503	192,830	137,887	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	(d) 171,418	76,686
1984-85	737,632	217,359	137,279	n.y.a.	1,348,257	172,064	77,967
1985-86	(e) 786,397	236,198	140,728	n.y.a.	(e) 1,551,108	174,057	78,401

(a) From 1974-75, war pensions known as disability pensions.

(b) Family allowance known as child endowment before 1975-76.

(c) Excludes expenditure on national health services.

(d) Includes carer pensioners from 1983-84.

(e) Includes Northern Territory.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Civilian labour force (a)		Civilian employment (a)		Factory employment (b)		Unemployed (a)		
							Number		Rate (c)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
									per cent
									'000
1911					22.6	5.3			
1925-26					33.1	6.9			
1930-31					19.3	4.6			
1935-36					31.4	7.1			
1936-37					33.4	7.3			
1937-38					36.3	7.8			
1938-39					35.4	8.0			
1939-40					36.3	8.7			
1940-41					40.1	10.8			
1941-42					49.9	15.3			
1942-43					52.8	20.0			
1943-44					50.7	18.9			
1944-45					49.1	16.4			
1945-46					49.5	13.7			
1946-47					56.7	14.0			
1947-48					59.1	14.3			
1948-49					60.9	14.9			
1949-50					63.1	15.3			
1950-51					66.8	16.2			
1951-52					68.0	15.9			
1952-53					67.1	13.4			
1953-54					70.7	14.8			
1954-55					73.7	15.9			
1955-56					76.1	16.4			
1956-57					75.5	16.4			
1957-58					75.9	16.6			
1958-59					77.4	16.7			
1959-60					81.3	17.7			
1960-61					81.9	18.1			
1961-62					81.8	17.3			
1962-63					86.7	18.6			
1963-64					90.9	19.9			
1964-65					94.7	21.5			
1965-66					96.2	22.1			
1966-67	321.9	143.5	316.6	136.5	96.1	22.1	5.3	7.0	2.6
1967-68	319.8	144.5	315.0	138.1	98.2	22.5	4.9	6.4	2.4
1968-69	328.7	152.1	323.9	146.0	(d) 91.0	(d) 22.1	4.9	6.2	2.3
1969-70	332.7	161.2	329.3	155.8	94.6	23.8	3.4	5.4	1.8
1970-71	335.4	168.1	331.4	163.1	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	5.0	1.8
1971-72	343.2	170.1	338.0	162.1	96.2	25.4	5.1	7.9	2.5
1972-73	348.9	182.2	341.5	172.6	95.6	25.8	7.5	9.6	3.2
1973-74	358.3	196.5	352.9	188.0	98.7	22.4	5.3	8.4	2.5
1974-75	364.3	200.9	358.5	190.9	(e) 94.3	(e) 27.0	5.8	10.0	2.8
1975-76	366.5	211.3	355.0	194.3	90.3	25.8	11.5	17.0	4.9
1976-77	372.0	217.0	361.0	203.2	89.9	25.5	11.0	13.7	4.2
1977-78	(f) 380.1	(f) 223.0	(f) 356.0	(f) 206.5	86.0	24.0	(f) 24.1	(f) 16.5	(f) 6.7
1978-79	376.1	224.0	352.2	203.2	82.6	23.7	23.9	20.8	7.5
1979-80	376.2	222.2	349.8	200.4	83.5	23.5	26.4	21.8	8.1
1980-81	375.7	229.7	350.7	210.3	81.4	23.3	25.0	19.5	7.4
1981-82	274.2	229.5	348.7	208.6	81.4	23.5	25.5	20.8	7.7
1982-83	382.1	224.5	338.9	199.7	74.8	21.1	43.1	24.8	11.2
1983-84	380.2	235.2	346.0	213.3	70.4	20.3	34.2	21.9	9.1
1984-85	385.6	247.1	354.0	225.1	70.9	21.3	31.6	22.0	8.5
1985-86	(g) 290.0	(g) 259.2	(g) 359.7	(g) 239.7	n.a.	n.a.	(g) 30.3	(g) 19.4	(g) 7.7
1986-87	390.3	268.1	357.7	244.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	32.6	23.3	8.5

(a) From Labour Force Surveys for June from 1978; for August in earlier years. (b) Average employment including working proprietors during the year. (c) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a proportion of the number in the labour force. (d) Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible because of changes in the scope of the census and in the census units. (e) From 1974-75 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. (f) Labour force estimates before 1977-78 are based on 1976 Census benchmarks. From 1977-78 onwards estimates are based on 1981 Census benchmarks. (g) A revised definition of employed persons applies from April 1986 — see *Labour Force, South Australia* (6201.4) for details.

WAGES

31 December	State living wage		Federal basic and minimum wage rates (a)		Minimum weekly wage rates (b)		Award rates of pay indexes (c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	\$		\$		\$			
1911			5.10					
1921	7.95	3.50	7.95		8.94	4.52		
1931	6.30	3.15	5.81		7.50	4.39		
1936	6.60	3.30	6.90		7.95	4.33		
1938	7.40	3.65	7.60		8.71	4.78		
1939	7.80	3.80	7.70		9.41	4.95		
1940	8.40	4.10	8.00		9.85	5.21		
1941	8.70	4.35	8.40		10.58	5.54		
1942	9.40	4.62	9.30		11.50	6.02		
1943	9.40	4.62	9.40		11.61	6.12		
1944	9.40	4.62	9.30		11.58	6.53		
1945	9.40	4.62	9.30		11.60	6.72		
1946	9.85	5.50	10.20		12.41	7.60		
1947	10.60	5.90	10.60		13.78	8.80		
1948	11.70	6.65	11.60		15.22	9.51		
1949	12.50	6.85	12.60		16.44	10.10		
1950	15.80	11.85	15.80	11.85	19.79	14.21		
1951	19.50	14.60	19.50	14.60	23.60	17.02		
1952	22.90	17.15	22.90	17.15	27.08	19.68		
1953	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	27.35	19.91		
1954	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	28.16	19.99		
1955	23.10	17.30	23.10	17.30	28.50	20.18		
1956	24.10	18.05	24.10	18.05	29.63	20.92		
1957	25.10	18.80	25.10	18.80	20.69	21.95		
1958	25.60	19.20	25.60	19.20	31.24	22.38		
1959	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	33.99	23.92		
1960	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	34.22	24.29		
1961	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.46	25.20		
1962	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.65	25.23		
1963	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	36.40	25.52		
1964	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	38.69	27.29		
1965	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	39.48	27.75		
1966	32.30	24.20	32.30	24.20	41.75	29.42		
1967	33.30	25.20	(a) 37.05		43.79	31.32		
1968	34.65	26.55	38.40		48.23	33.60		
1969	(d) 34.65	(d) 26.55	41.90		50.76	35.94		
1970	(d) 34.65	(d) 26.55	41.90		52.12	37.51		
1971	37.85	29.00	45.90		59.38	44.16		
1972	39.85	31.00	50.60		65.82	50.50		
1973	43.15	34.10	59.60		75.20	62.11		
1974	46.50	37.30	67.60	(e) 60.80	103.32	91.47		
1975	(f)	(f)	82.40		115.13	103.34		
1976	(f)	(f)	100.20		132.20	125.62	104.3	104.4
1977	(f)	(f)	111.80		145.69	139.06	115.1	114.8
1978	(f)	(f)	119.60		158.53	149.15	124.2	123.1
1979	(f)	(f)	123.40		167.12	154.58	131.1	128.0
1980	(f)	(f)	134.40		184.39	172.56	146.2	144.8
1981	(f)	(f)	144.40		215.25	192.63	167.1	160.5
1982	(f)	(f)	144.40		(g) 229.10	(g) 209.52	186.1	181.2
1983	(f)	(f)	150.60		(h)	(h)	195.8	191.6
1984	(f)	(f)	156.80		(h)	(h)	204.8	202.9
1985	(f)	(f)	(i)		(h)	(h)	218.4	216.3
1986	(f)	(f)	(i)		(h)	(h)	223.6	221.3

(a) Provisions for minimum wages (for adult males only) were inserted in Commonwealth Awards in July 1966 and basic wages were replaced by the total wage concept in July 1967. (b) Adult rates for all industries excluding rural. (c) Base: Weighted average minimum award rate, June 1976 = 100.0. Includes wage and salary earners for all industries excluding rural, the permanent defence forces and private households employing staff. (d) An economic loading of 3 per cent of the sum of the living wage plus margin was added to all award rates of pay from December 1969 to January 1971. (e) Between May 1974 and June 1975 the minimum wage for adult males was extended to adult females in three steps. (f) Increased to \$48.20 and \$38.60 for males and females respectively from May 1975 and abolished in September 1975, award rates thereafter being specified as total wages. (g) At 1 August. (h) Discontinued and replaced by Award Rates of Pay Indexes. (i) Not available. Minimum wage provided for in individual awards.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

PRICES

Year	Retail price indexes: Adelaide						Agricultural produce at principal markets		
	'C' Series (a)			Consumer (b)			Wheat (per tonne) (c)	Barley (per tonne)	Wool (per kg)
	Food and groceries	Rent	All groups	Food	Housing	All groups			
							\$		cents
1901	575								
1911	570						12.71	16.53	15.59
1921	941	819	989				29.39	19.49	24.74
1926	1,045	927	1,026				22.82	17.64	27.45
1931	789	755	837				8.41	9.92	12.52
1936	798	795	839				14.07	9.83	21.89
1939	897	888	906				8.34	11.95	16.71
1940	900	892	936				14.92	15.61	21.94
1941	905	893	988				16.42	21.43	21.76
1942	1,046	893	1,075				16.76	14.64	21.58
1943	1,003	893	1,102				19.51	19.84	25.07
1944	993	892	1,098				22.71	19.05	24.96
1945	1,002	892	1,102				20.69	24.07	24.71
1946	1,006	894	1,120				29.47	27.91	24.78
1947	1,067	897	1,165				36.49	39.33	40.50
1948	1,230	903	1,277				56.70	74.30	65.92
1949	1,351	912	1,393	38.6	38.4	45.0	45.64	36.95	81.09
1950	1,494	929	1,521	41.7	40.0	48.4	52.98	49.69	106.13
1951	1,931	949	1,833	48.2	42.5	54.6	53.76	51.54	237.28
1952	2,380	1,055	2,159	62.5	47.6	66.8	60.63	71.74	118.54
1953	2,444	1,155	2,246	68.7	55.9	73.1	61.77	71.12	137.74
1954	2,525	1,174	2,277	71.2	61.5	74.7	53.35	44.84	138.18
1955	2,657	1,247	2,354	72.9	63.2	75.6	49.05	59.97	120.66
1956	2,871	1,358	2,466	76.2	67.6	78.1	49.60	46.74	103.57
1957	2,710	1,468	2,463	78.9	72.3	81.2	53.28	48.50	135.63
1958	2,768	1,592	2,536	76.9	74.9	81.8	53.50	52.38	103.09
1959	2,998	1,674	2,647	80.7	76.7	83.6	51.51	49.43	83.84
1960				84.6	78.3	86.2	53.83	44.53	98.88
1961				90.9	83.2	89.8	55.37	40.39	88.49
1962				87.7	85.9	89.5	55.70	49.43	91.69
1963				86.6	86.7	89.1	53.94	48.94	98.92
1964				88.8	88.7	90.2	52.65	49.12	119.53
1965				93.9	92.1	93.9	51.88	50.84	97.31
1966				97.1	95.7	97.0	55.15	51.85	102.98
1967				100.0	100.0	100.0	54.67	52.56	99.69
1968				104.7	102.1	102.9	58.86	52.47	82.87
1969				106.4	104.7	105.3	50.01	41.09	91.76
1970				107.1	109.3	108.2	51.88	36.82	75.02
1971				109.5	115.9	112.5	52.98	49.21	59.74
1972				113.6	124.4	119.2	55.26	40.96	72.21
1973				123.1	133.3	126.5	56.09	59.30	178.07
1974				148.3	150.6	143.9	103.20	87.59	176.54
1975				163.7	185.3	169.7	111.21	106.11	120.12
1976				180.6	222.1	190.5	104.46	98.14	134.46
1977				(d) 65.6	(d) 75.6	(d) 70.5	90.36	106.52	173.39
1978				73.1	81.9	77.5	102.20	88.37	179.03
1979				80.6	86.0	83.2	127.83	83.95	193.65
1980				90.9	92.1	91.6	153.24	126.84	224.56
1981				100.0	100.0	100.0	154.92	144.99	245.55
1982				108.8	110.1	110.5	159.61	139.47	262.85
1983				118.9	123.4	123.5	177.54	155.35	260.24
1984				127.2	136.2	132.3	164.86	153.95	281.10
1985				134.5	150.5	138.7	173.72	136.06	281.83
1986				145.4	161.7	150.2	170.63	122.58	304.92
1987				157.1	169.4	164.0	153.80	115.85	343.44

(a) Base: Average all groups six capital cities 1923 to 1927 = 1,000.

(b) Base of each group 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers are average for year ended 30 June in the year stated.

(c) Bulk wheat from 1962, previously bagged.

(d) Base of each group 1980-81 = 100.0.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

METEOROLOGY, ADELAIDE

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Year	Rainfall		Evaporation		Sunshine	Temperature		
	Days of rain	Total	Total	Total		Extreme maximum	Extreme minimum	Mean
	days	mm	mm	hours		°C		
1841	93	456						
1846	114	683						
1851	128	786						
1856	118	633						
1861	147	611				42.8	1.7	17.4
1866	116	511				43.1	2.9	17.7
1871	137	591	1,345			44.1	3.0	17.8
1876	110	341	1,348			45.7	0.3	16.9
1881	135	458	1,422			41.0	1.8	16.7
1886	141	366	1,421	2,588		44.7	2.0	17.1
1891	113	356	1,322	2,753		39.3	2.3	16.8
1901	124	457	1,494	2,523		43.3	1.8	17.5
1906	127	674	1,400	2,366		45.1	2.3	17.6
1911	127	407	1,233	2,415		39.3	1.6	17.2
1916	142	715	1,411	2,512		41.9	3.5	16.7
1921	100	575	1,478	2,658		43.1	2.8	18.2
1926	116	564	1,475	2,689		40.1	3.0	17.3
1931	145	565	1,517	2,534		45.9	3.1	16.8
1936	123	491	1,525	2,431		39.8	2.8	17.1
1941	126	573	1,604	2,472		43.3	3.3	16.9
1948	122	544	1,622	2,402		43.4	2.9	16.3
1949	119	463	1,492	2,318		38.0	2.6	15.8
1950	91	408	1,657	2,678		40.0	3.6	17.0
1951	135	646	1,645	2,339		40.5	2.6	16.9
1952	128	508	1,523	2,459		40.8	1.6	15.8
1953	121	508	1,712	2,585		41.3	3.9	16.6
1954	109	425	1,680	2,503		39.4	3.4	16.7
1955	134	624	1,677	2,396		42.8	3.6	16.7
1956	154	692	1,638	2,379		38.3	4.1	16.4
1958	121	446	1,672	2,455		39.0	1.2	16.4
1959	88	288	1,750	2,592		43.3	3.1	17.3
1960	129	586	1,606	2,356		41.8	2.4	16.3
1961	122	379	n.a.	2,586		40.8	2.9	17.8
1962	125	456	n.a.	2,559		42.7	4.2	17.2
1963	118	621	1,620	2,369		39.9	3.3	17.0
1964	135	556	1,507	2,200		40.3	2.3	16.3
1965	111	339	1,648	2,439		38.8	2.6	17.3
1966	123	495	1,612	2,432		40.7	3.3	16.9
1967	89	257	1,939	2,841		39.0	3.9	17.3
1968	141	653	1,870	2,410		43.1	2.2	17.0
1969	112	525	1,783	2,665		41.1	3.9	16.7
1970	149	483	1,886	2,658		40.5	2.9	16.6
1971	147	672	1,813	2,624		39.6	4.2	17.1
1972	106	446	1,947	2,967		39.6	2.3	17.3
1973	129	675	1,740	2,686		40.5	3.7	17.7
1974	136	639	1,561	2,584		36.9	3.6	17.2
1975	142	522	1,635	2,596		41.2	3.8	17.2
1976	110	366	1,636	2,831		40.5	3.3	16.7
1977	117	400	1,665	2,876		40.3	3.6	17.2
1978 (a)	127	588	1,533	2,723		39.3	2.2	16.4
1979	137	661	1,557	2,702		42.0	3.0	17.2
1980	119	527	1,616	2,897		43.3	3.3	17.5
1981	119	672	1,542	2,739		43.4	2.4	17.4
1982	105	357	1,571	2,878		44.2	-0.4	17.4
1983	136	693	1,446	2,745		42.8	0.7	17.0
1984	130	518	1,460	2,802		37.7	1.9	16.7
1985	123	516	1,421	2,716		41.8	1.5	16.9
1986	126	605	1,406	2,705		41.9	1.7	16.5
1987	121	576	1,381	2,780		40.7	1.6	16.8

(a) Recorded at Bureau of Meteorology, Kent Town from 1978.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

RURAL PRODUCTION
Land Cultivation

Year	Rural establish- ments	Area of rural establish- ments	Area under crop (b)		Area of pastures top- dressed	Area under irrigation
			Fertilised	Total		
	No.		'000 hectares			
1846-47				14		
1856-57				82		
1861-62				162		
1866-67				245		
1871-72				339		
1876-77				497		
1881-82				873		
1886-87				925		
1891-92				780		
1901-02			335	905		
1906-07			629	873		
1911-12	27,120	47,012	1,010	1,200		
1916-17	29,278	52,475	1,156	1,468		
1921-22	29,693	54,311	1,197	1,367		9.1
1926-27	29,654	54,867	1,430	1,572	66	14.3
1931-32	30,648	52,354	1,705	2,112	56	17.3
1936-37	31,321	55,433	1,619	1,853	366	17.1
1941-42	30,565	58,936	1,409	1,609	427	18.5
1946-47	28,040	59,154	1,366	1,572	450	18.7
1948-49	28,110	59,377	1,327	1,521	705	19.5
1949-50	27,900	59,312	1,263	1,464	725	19.9
1950-51	28,248	61,403	1,316	1,488	753	32.0
1952-53	28,860	61,791	1,270	1,449	940	23.1
1953-54	29,220	60,830	1,350	1,529	1,144	25.1
1954-55	28,092	60,452	1,404	1,576	1,272	28.1
1955-56	28,585	60,689	1,378	1,607	1,416	28.7
1956-57	27,936	60,675	1,376	1,610	1,488	26.7
1957-58	27,971	61,530	1,401	1,581	1,621	32.9
1958-59	28,105	61,639	1,494	1,679	1,504	34.4
1959-60	28,527	62,903	1,489	1,643	1,405	40.8
1960-61	28,711	63,316	1,751	2,010	1,335	41.3
1961-62	28,886	63,494	1,644	1,825	1,450	43.9
1962-63	28,922	63,413	1,787	1,996	1,518	45.6
1963-64	28,711	64,307	1,938	2,177	1,616	47.7
1964-65	28,754	63,517	1,932	2,141	1,908	49.8
1965-66	28,759	64,505	1,971	2,142	2,061	52.1
1966-67	28,957	65,361	2,073	2,322	2,119	56.2
1967-68	29,058	65,059	2,037	2,270	2,076	70.1
1968-69	29,137	65,603	2,431	2,783	1,728	70.4
1969-70	29,035	65,839	2,138	2,407	2,008	75.3
1970-71	29,087	65,795	1,884	2,141	1,938	77.3
1971-72	29,095	65,146	2,113	2,478	1,822	76.1
1972-73	29,001	65,372	1,864	2,084	2,033	83.1
1973-74	28,738	64,843	2,146	2,451	2,425	80.2
1974-75	28,185	63,825	1,986	2,257	2,138	78.9
1975-76	(a) 25,143	63,577	1,821	2,116	1,133	77.9
1976-77	(a) 21,597	63,052	1,785	2,036	1,408	n.a.
1977-78	21,909	62,494	2,309	2,565	1,607	n.a.
1978-79	22,022	62,655	2,596	2,827	1,614	78.4
1979-80	23,155	62,786	n.a.	2,772	1,811	n.a.
1980-81	22,249	62,437	n.a.	2,773	1,894	79.5
1981-82	21,402	62,897	2,677	2,865	1,782	n.a.
1982-83	21,172	60,196	n.a.	2,856	1,610	n.a.
1983-84	19,923	62,063	n.a.	3,108	1,631	86.0
1984-85	19,915	62,616	2,633	2,908	1,754	n.a.
1985-86 (c)	14,488	57,854	2,530	3,000	1,551	n.a.
1986-87	15,369	59,471	2,663	3,066	1,522	91.8

(a) Changes in scope of the Agricultural Census. (b) Excludes pastures grown for crops. (c) From 1985-86 includes only establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Crop Areas and Yields

Year	Cereals for grain						Hay (a)	Orchards (b)(c)	Vineyards (b)
	Wheat		Barley		Oats				
	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare			
	'000 hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares	tonnes	'000 hectares		
1841-42	2	1.40	—	1.12	—	1.12			
1851-52	22	0.85	2	0.92	1	0.98			0.1
1856-57	66	1.68	3	1.19	1	0.90	9	0.4	0.3
1861-62	126	0.74	4	0.89	1	0.91	25	0.7	1.6
1866-67	186	0.96	5	1.13	2	1.00	45	0.9	2.6
1871-72	280	0.39	7	0.53	2	0.49	40	1.1	2.2
1876-77	439	0.36	4	0.60	1	0.48	37	1.3	1.8
1881-82	716	0.31	5	0.64	1	0.48	135	1.8	1.7
1886-87(d)	797	0.37	7	0.73	3	0.56	128	n.a.	2.1
1891-92	628	0.28	5	0.52	5	0.29	123	3.6	5.0
1901-02	706	0.31	6	0.88	14	0.61	150	6.6	8.4
1906-07	683	0.70	11	0.98	23	0.70	121	7.4	9.1
1911-12	887	0.62	17	0.97	44	0.56	211	9.4	9.7
1916-17	1,124	1.11	42	0.94	61	0.54	196	11.7	11.8
1921-22	965	0.70	69	1.08	51	0.46	226	13.1	16.8
1926-27	1,120	0.86	104	1.01	62	0.50	201	12.8	20.3
1931-32	1,648	0.79	98	1.06	84	0.50	218	11.8	21.2
1936-37	1,238	0.63	123	0.78	168	0.26	218	12.0	22.7
1941-42	941	0.88	194	1.37	118	0.58	226	12.0	23.5
1946-47	1,019	0.75	203	0.94	102	0.49	133	11.4	23.6
1951-52	653	1.14	337	1.13	157	0.63	104	11.9	24.8
1953-54	619	1.34	454	1.42	113	0.69	106	12.0	25.1
1954-55	687	1.25	413	1.01	138	0.60	104	12.3	24.5
1955-56	651	1.21	422	1.32	172	0.77	132	13.4	24.2
1956-57	582	1.47	494	1.56	173	0.87	121	13.8	23.2
1957-58	539	0.75	490	0.81	173	0.36	118	14.3	23.2
1958-59	570	1.53	539	1.58	195	1.12	170	15.1	23.0
1959-60	627	0.52	522	0.52	205	0.22	99	15.1	23.0
1960-61	797	1.58	630	1.52	207	1.00	159	15.3	23.0
1961-62	902	1.02	514	0.94	131	0.61	84	15.6	23.4
1962-63	1,050	0.99	426	0.96	168	0.62	116	16.4	23.6
1963-64	1,134	1.30	455	1.21	203	0.82	145	16.9	23.7
1964-65	1,104	1.30	443	1.38	180	0.91	127	17.4	23.8
1965-66	1,111	0.98	444	0.94	184	0.55	121	17.8	23.8
1966-67	1,198	1.22	448	1.20	206	0.91	195	17.9	23.1
1967-68	1,159	0.63	468	0.60	212	0.28	174	18.3	23.5
1968-69	1,517	1.49	572	1.17	209	1.03	249	18.0	24.5
1969-70	1,299	1.24	560	1.23	150	0.80	155	18.1	26.2
1970-71	802	0.98	693	1.07	195	0.78	196	18.3	27.7
1971-72	1,069	1.32	784	1.34	169	0.98	245	17.2	28.8
1972-73	986	0.83	692	0.74	142	0.52	210	16.7	29.5
1973-74	1,432	1.25	627	1.26	152	0.93	268	16.9	29.6
1974-75	1,220	1.22	701	1.62	135	0.83	190	16.6	30.4
1975-76	958	1.19	832	1.32	119	0.90	159	16.5	31.2
1976-77	839	0.99	855	1.04	117	0.77	164	15.8	31.2
1977-78	1,090	0.47	1,073	0.55	130	0.43	138	15.7	31.5
1978-79	1,295	1.61	1,091	1.30	171	1.04	219	15.7	31.3
1979-80	1,424	1.65	984	1.55	129	1.12	160	15.7	30.7
1980-81	1,445	1.14	989	1.17	105	0.91	161	15.8	30.4
1981-82	1,427	1.18	1,032	1.19	127	0.76	194	16.0	30.3
1982-83	1,398	0.49	1,005	0.66	124	0.52	152	15.9	29.1
1983-84	1,564	1.81	1,104	1.64	153	1.17	258	15.8	27.9
1984-85	1,378	1.47	1,122	1.64	128	1.03	161	16.3	27.0
1985-86(e)	1,432	1.24	1,153	1.46	107	1.01	143	15.2	24.5
1986-87	1,616	1.40	955	1.67	113	1.32	199	15.7	23.1

(a) Wheaten only to 1906-07, thence all kinds. (b) Bearing and non-bearing. (c) From 1951-52, private orchards and those no longer worked have been omitted. (d) Statistics not collected and particulars estimated. (e) From 1985-86 includes only establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

RURAL PRODUCTION
Livestock and Associated Produce

Year	Livestock numbers				Slaughterings			Shorn wool production '000 kg	Milk production '000 L
	Sheep	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep and lambs	Cattle and calves	Pigs		
		Total	Dairy cows						
1846-47	681	57		'000					
1851-52	1,250	100							
1856-57	1,962	273		28					
1861-62	3,038	265		69				5,971	
1866-67	3,912	124		60				8,954	
1971-72	4,412	143		96				11,752	
1876-77	6,133	219		102				19,253	
1881-82	6,804	294		120				22,118	
1886-87	6,542	285		140				22,934	
1891-92	7,646	399	80	82				26,133	
1901-02	5,012	225	75	89				20,209	
1906-07	6,625	326	98	111				22,193	
1911-12	6,172	394	122	93	1,276	87	88	27,372	127,077
1921-22	6,257	419	166	88	1,208	95	103	26,202	188,199
1926-27	7,284	340	127	79	1,091	143	122	32,824	183,817
1931-32	6,609	265	128	110	1,379	81	136	30,400	227,309
1936-37	7,905	328	170	85	1,697	166	177	34,747	289,581
1941-42	10,246	399	179	114	2,070	154	289	47,683	358,687
1943-44	10,360	415	188	186	2,480	189	192	52,374	355,504
1944-45	8,474	391	187	161	3,065	175	238	48,402	328,228
1945-46	6,787	374	176	120	2,017	148	206	33,386	360,732
1946-47	7,959	424	187	134	1,662	146	159	42,193	426,878
1947-48	9,055	445	197	100	1,665	148	176	52,821	420,513
1948-49	9,366	461	203	71	2,011	189	150	52,120	415,058
1949-50	9,477	464	203	70	2,317	201	115	54,997	406,420
1950-51	10,167	433	184	68	2,022	218	111	56,873	379,826
1951-52	11,470	437	176	63	1,547	216	114	61,454	393,237
1952-53	12,037	483	183	59	2,353	187	111	71,966	382,781
1953-54	11,838	491	192	61	2,637	220	104	66,002	386,418
1954-55	12,817	524	199	85	2,799	233	136	70,652	412,330
1955-56	13,585	566	195	73	2,358	227	132	78,788	410,739
1956-57	14,984	622	195	92	2,329	252	124	85,642	408,694
1957-58	15,237	597	191	108	3,278	283	175	84,297	366,415
1958-59	15,634	576	188	98	3,145	287	179	84,750	373,234
1959-60	14,025	500	170	109	3,899	238	171	89,942	357,323
1960-61	14,952	561	170	144	2,784	174	183	80,473	395,510
1961-62	16,415	659	183	170	3,140	201	232	93,886	434,152
1962-63	15,737	679	190	145	3,467	254	235	94,050	433,697
1963-64	16,402	694	185	153	2,996	279	214	95,481	433,244
1964-65	17,289	697	182	196	3,100	275	241	97,856	465,065
1965-66	17,993	690	176	224	3,474	277	298	104,160	447,325
1966-67	17,864	687	170	222	3,358	265	316	107,725	448,699
1967-68	16,405	695	157	242	4,019	245	310	101,000	403,693
1968-69	18,392	865	163	288	2,977	220	317	105,714	467,377
1969-70	19,747	1,026	149	351	4,232	249	386	124,529	482,959
1970-71	19,166	1,196	145	389	5,101	264	435	117,258	469,773
1971-72	17,970	1,495	151	479	5,144	290	436	117,922	457,732
1972-73	15,651	1,583	148	499	4,549	393	527	106,006	424,265
1973-74	16,431	1,692	138	385	2,595	359	448	100,131	434,107
1974-75	17,621	1,869	142	349	2,984	465	344	107,452	426,371
1975-76	17,279	1,891	142	326	3,561	549	342	101,912	397,500
1976-77	15,132	1,608	126	317	3,426	656	344	98,442	354,912
1977-78	14,073	1,242	117	311	3,240	744	376	87,092	316,681
1978-79	14,940	1,086	110	330	2,523	659	402	87,355	321,199
1979-80	16,046	1,067	107	398	3,451	502	472	95,459	331,345
1980-81	17,056	1,091	104	394	3,549	539	519	105,052	319,438
1981-82	16,709	1,013	102	374	3,339	580	528	103,617	305,648
1982-83	15,448	828	101	405	4,072	629	540	103,007	340,292
1983-84	16,368	813	101	416	2,846	447	551	106,913	381,484
1984-85	17,263	846	102	402	3,428	434	589	108,463	371,942
1985-86 (a)	17,506	854	100	408	3,856	429	588	111,564	364,480
1986-87	17,234	912	100	422	4,009	428	643	112,807	373,642

(a) From 1985-86 includes only establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more.

GROSS VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION

Year	Agricultural				Pastoral			Total rural production
	Wheat	Barley	Fruit (including vines)	Total crops	Wool (a)	Total	Dairying	
					\$'000			
1916-17	21,729	599	1,653	27,677	4,274	11,200	2,759	42,909
1926-27	19,052	1,685	4,082	30,181	8,937	12,140	3,895	48,357
1930-31	8,091	893	3,241	15,708	3,608	5,801	3,121	26,335
1931-32	17,163	1,363	3,442	25,291	3,843	5,452	3,140	35,444
1932-33	13,097	1,371	3,463	20,921	4,619	5,834	3,654	32,030
1933-34	10,933	1,280	3,618	19,533	9,013	10,608	3,108	34,776
1934-35	10,318	1,553	3,882	19,965	5,309	7,706	3,091	32,489
1935-36	13,135	1,457	3,953	22,863	8,116	10,885	3,797	39,126
1936-37	14,955	1,766	4,191	26,044	8,720	12,315	4,310	44,366
1937-38	15,665	3,040	4,964	29,453	8,141	11,443	5,291	48,241
1938-39	8,580	2,046	4,056	20,008	7,802	12,327	5,171	39,613
1939-40	16,692	3,524	4,637	30,132	10,470	14,792	5,585	52,487
1940-41	8,379	2,321	4,873	20,167	10,532	14,757	6,079	43,134
1941-42	13,913	4,490	4,725	30,142	10,294	13,875	6,735	53,016
1942-43	19,399	2,709	6,481	35,423	12,359	16,917	7,917	63,091
1943-44	12,765	2,188	9,159	32,088	13,067	18,277	8,807	63,003
1944-45	6,065	1,931	6,283	23,548	11,963	17,928	8,880	54,810
1945-46	17,490	4,956	7,729	40,434	8,275	14,535	9,959	69,399
1946-47	27,685	7,598	8,283	51,209	17,092	22,602	10,950	90,106
1947-48	50,154	26,228	9,677	99,477	32,606	37,487	12,525	155,615
1948-49	32,450	10,242	10,087	64,138	40,268	47,636	13,440	131,527
1949-50	40,834	14,524	10,616	81,707	56,268	63,058	16,148	167,594
1950-51	45,587	19,803	13,720	97,871	132,494	139,895	15,500	259,627
1951-52	45,288	27,706	20,382	120,507	72,394	86,034	21,145	234,587
1952-53	57,302	42,128	19,161	139,160	97,158	109,154	23,527	279,982
1953-54	43,939	28,804	20,788	115,744	88,866	105,950	24,238	254,537
1954-55	41,591	23,243	17,426	104,914	83,204	101,059	25,037	239,022
1955-56	38,514	25,227	20,335	110,570	79,822	100,882	30,826	250,685
1956-57	44,846	34,022	23,265	129,994	114,578	138,118	29,003	305,365
1957-58	20,970	19,573	24,435	90,089	84,708	111,027	26,384	235,337
1958-59	43,791	39,889	23,984	140,858	67,595	99,135	32,103	280,007
1959-60	16,495	10,999	21,394	71,092	85,382	123,351	29,454	231,751
1960-61	68,001	37,977	24,525	161,437	70,484	94,451	30,306	294,087
1961-62	51,515	22,952	27,051	124,022	85,801	111,850	29,848	273,451
1962-63	56,285	19,152	25,857	128,417	92,514	127,386	31,968	295,043
1963-64	77,660	26,399	29,567	165,634	113,409	150,466	34,267	358,802
1964-65	74,550	30,135	36,200	178,132	94,328	135,916	37,533	360,507
1965-66	59,559	20,234	31,411	144,017	103,635	152,244	39,293	345,015
1966-67	79,612	26,912	36,779	184,090	104,588	169,226	40,303	404,864
1967-68	42,183	12,818	32,423	127,288	79,925	129,504	37,163	306,222
1968-69	112,551	25,657	37,815	221,097	95,054	136,070	39,016	408,842
1969-70	82,332	23,724	43,330	184,284	91,224	148,939	40,834	386,041
1970-71	40,562	34,902	45,991	164,895	65,525	123,858	43,918	347,038
1971-72	76,381	40,295	49,753	213,206	85,701	153,068	47,262	430,704
1972-73	44,588	27,506	54,415	177,768	164,577	261,753	47,808	503,315
1973-74	196,444	68,276	52,347	392,747	173,180	n.a.	(b) 27,541	772,523
1974-75	163,922	119,305	77,719	432,455	122,442	n.a.	31,498	705,446
1975-76	118,063	105,865	77,401	373,062	131,865	n.a.	30,170	676,873
1976-77	73,726	93,807	90,318	330,398	153,550	n.a.	30,436	709,603
1977-78	50,349	50,553	99,747	287,931	145,277	n.a.	34,293	696,739
1978-79	265,159	118,303	110,481	607,348	161,985	n.a.	37,407	1,080,204
1979-80	357,058	192,758	120,174	785,848	215,423	n.a.	42,341	1,341,567
1980-81	253,598	165,418	129,307	692,726	246,646	n.a.	48,953	1,321,495
1981-82	269,453	168,727	149,173	759,240	260,548	n.a.	51,912	1,428,587
1982-83	120,849	98,132	132,924	505,432	258,848	n.a.	67,412	1,194,336
1983-84	466,138	273,466	155,067	1,119,546	289,266	n.a.	73,996	1,785,028
1984-85	350,518	249,179	184,522	958,753	297,183	n.a.	70,372	1,635,094
1985-86	327,881	207,314	183,078	916,462	330,150	n.a.	74,529	1,597,990
1986-87	390,036	183,761	202,193	1,031,652	389,279	n.a.	80,758	1,854,778

(a) Shares of profits from sale of wool under war-time disposal schemes excluded.

(b) Dairying before 1973-74 included the value of dairy cattle and pigs slaughtered. From 1973-74 dairying consists only of milk intake by factories for market milk sales and manufacture.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

MANUFACTURING

Year	Number of establish- ments(a)	Persons employed (b)	Salaries and wages paid (c)	Value added				
				Food etc	Basic metal products	Transport equip- ment	Paper etc	All groups
	No.	No.	\$ million			\$ million		
1968-69	2,994	113,080	347.6	89.8	64.5	158.2	42.0	643.1
1969-70	2,977	118,416	385.8	104.0	79.9	157.2	49.4	714.6
1970-71				No Census conducted for 1970-71				
1971-72	2,979	121,576	469.3	134.5	80.0	141.3	61.1	803.0
1972-73	2,914	121,396	523.2	152.8	93.5	155.1	66.2	896.7
1973-74	2,984	128,170	665.3	176.3	134.8	187.1	76.6	1,109.7
1974-75	2,131	121,241	796.8	216.9	164.8	249.8	88.8	1,335.3
1975-76	2,287	116,105	871.6	252.9	135.7	285.4	102.9	1,485.7
1976-77	2,242	115,394	981.4	293.8	153.2	249.1	113.3	1,597.0
1977-78	2,170	110,026	1,015.2	315.4	148.2	257.3	128.6	1,672.2
1978-79	2,119	106,302	1,052.0	332.5	206.9	301.4	136.6	1,851.4
1979-80	2,143	107,043	1,185.9	356.0	248.6	447.9	156.5	2,233.0
1980-81	2,131	104,755	1,283.0	422.8	246.5	426.6	172.6	2,387.4
1981-82	2,219	104,874	1,445.7	485.7	242.9	445.6	197.3	2,620.4
1982-83	2,099	95,906	1,502.3	547.4	214.4	551.6	206.9	2,708.6
1983-84	2,110	90,658	1,472.2	534.4	270.6	449.7	218.2	2,841.5
1984-85	2,196	92,205	1,604.0	528.9	286.7	490.1	279.0	3,095.0

(a) From 1974-75 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. (b) Average employment over whole year. Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

NOTE: Comparable details of above industry classifications before 1968-69 are not available.

MINING PRODUCTION

(Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy)

Year (a)	Principal minerals produced							Value of production (c)
	Copper and concentrate	Iron ore (b)	Coal	Natural gas	Crude oil	Condensates	LPG	
	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	millions m ³	'000 kilolitres	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	
1846	6,565							0.3
1856	11,980							0.8
1861	11,440							0.9
1866	23,661							1.7
1871	26,948							1.3
1876	28,597							1.2
1881	25,871							0.8
1886	18,713							0.6
1891	16,894	7						0.6
1896	5,030	—						0.5
1901	8,743	—						1.1
1906	8,340	76						1.7
1911	6,017	43						0.9
1916	7,396	191						2.5
1921	1,557	515						2.1
1926	235	593						2.9
1931	22	293						1.3
1936	458	1,918						5.2
1941	615	2,276						7.1
1946	—	1,847	138					6.1
1951	2	2,439	395					9.9
1956	12	3,645	489					(d) 47.9
1958	53	3,406	767					47.1
1959	67	3,478	701					49.3
1960	30	3,492	899					50.9
1961	8	4,055	1,133					58.2
1962	4	3,567	1,414					54.0
1963	16	4,310	1,536					62.4
1964	55	4,437	1,764					67.6
1965	116	4,463	2,048					67.9
1966	143	4,876	2,053					72.3
1967	1,470	4,645	2,077					69.3
1968	518	5,566	2,112					77.4
1969	3,666	7,042	2,246					98.5
1970	(e) 249	7,425	2,155	628				104.2
1971	2,287	7,400	1,626	909				112.3
1972	2,819	6,301	1,536	964				111.6
1973	9,662	6,874	1,571	1,095				134.3
1974	8,830	6,065	1,494	1,255				131.4
1975	10,037	5,448	1,798	1,263				126.0
1976	18,433	4,479	1,819	1,447				131.9
1977	16,390	3,450	1,920	2,006				153.1
1978	11,975	2,189	1,757	2,516				144.6
1979	14,784	2,705	1,514	2,860				174.2
1980	14,183	2,701	1,723	3,430				224.0
1981	12,955	2,370	1,737	3,870				226.1
1982	16,310	2,241	1,425	4,260				259.4
1983	16,287	1,337	1,435	4,440	208.9	87.4		404.9
1984	15,578	1,469	1,269	4,489	1,047.6	168.8		641.9
1985	7,456	1,676	1,757	4,733	1,105.4	741.1	366	971.7
1986	10,609	1,876	2,182	4,864	1,441.0	843.5	525	1,099.2

(a) Year ended 30 June from 1970. (b) Includes jaspilite. (c) Value at site of production. Quarries included from 1916. (d) Comparability affected by revaluation of iron ore. (e) Metallic content from 1969-70.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

TRADE
Overseas Exports

Year	Value of exports				Proportion of total exports: selected countries of destination				Other countries
	Total	Wheat and flour	Barley	Wool	Japan	New Zealand	UK	USA	
		\$'000					per cent		
1861	1,837	76		1,302		3.42	89.46		7.12
1871	3,630	578		1,948		4.00	89.62	n.a.	6.38
1876	5,928	2,146		2,884		1.96	89.58	0.07	8.39
1881	6,311	1,846		3,496		0.71	82.03	—	17.26
1886	5,877	420		3,508		0.69	86.90	0.04	12.37
1891	11,197	2,728		3,776	0.01	0.29	80.82	0.90	17.98
1896	8,111	222		3,038	1.38	0.48	56.39	0.28	41.47
1901	8,866	2,232		2,208	0.07	0.65	51.62	0.10	47.56
1906	13,742	4,780		3,360	—	0.26	51.68	0.24	47.82
1911	20,350	7,671	2	4,007	0.04	0.17	45.96	0.13	53.70
1920-21	35,339	28,675	1,175	6,035	—	1.11	59.40	1.16	38.33
1930-31	20,123	6,078	685	3,006	2.38	0.81	54.11	0.79	41.91
1940-41	26,393	8,617	226	6,656	5.29	3.46	50.46	15.48	25.31
1943-44	31,170	10,504	410	8,509	—	9.18	40.36	8.61	41.85
1944-45	38,334	13,175	115	8,376	—	6.30	42.34	13.18	38.18
1945-46	40,307	7,407	718	14,917	—	4.95	25.45	26.43	43.17
1946-47	65,023	12,304	2,998	16,095	0.01	5.37	39.47	8.86	46.29
1947-48	105,805	24,507	16,030	25,608	—	4.44	39.01	8.51	48.04
1948-49	138,866	38,990	11,952	40,619	0.07	2.31	44.37	8.04	45.21
1949-50	127,864	23,227	10,564	49,621	2.95	6.38	42.42	7.63	40.62
1950-51	215,348	36,852	14,662	109,900	5.90	2.39	39.58	14.41	37.72
1951-52	194,501	42,155	18,035	65,806	4.60	7.26	39.36	14.65	34.13
1952-53	245,897	36,062	30,975	87,135	8.17	3.32	45.12	12.93	30.46
1953-54	220,498	30,518	24,465	78,817	6.35	5.80	41.66	10.57	35.62
1954-55	190,158	24,075	15,794	69,195	5.05	6.59	40.78	11.57	36.01
1955-56	195,332	26,266	14,069	70,063	6.71	7.47	38.70	10.71	36.41
1956-57	245,848	32,558	18,535	98,924	13.62	7.40	31.73	13.09	34.16
1957-58	199,764	24,868	17,183	73,082	11.23	7.85	31.50	9.32	40.10
1958-59	181,831	23,656	20,404	63,208	13.25	7.86	34.81	8.50	35.58
1959-60	181,652	19,028	12,251	74,830	12.91	4.30	32.08	7.91	42.80
1960-61	198,557	36,598	19,219	64,328	18.11	5.60	27.55	4.71	44.03
1961-62	243,975	47,819	23,422	83,107	14.80	4.14	25.83	8.56	46.67
1962-63	212,945	32,603	6,968	83,400	16.45	4.57	25.87	8.69	44.42
1963-64	322,159	76,337	13,828	107,398	17.59	4.83	26.63	5.99	44.96
1964-65	302,242	53,256	15,247	92,535	17.22	5.06	25.82	7.49	44.41
1965-66	296,276	45,864	7,050	94,486	18.38	5.89	22.81	10.37	42.55
1966-67	325,170	55,675	13,056	98,013	20.43	4.69	15.46	8.85	50.57
1967-68	282,767	31,432	2,321	77,008	21.81	5.05	18.20	11.03	43.91
1968-69	300,934	27,421	11,683	84,747	25.52	4.55	16.46	9.78	43.69
1969-70	417,030	59,457	16,133	81,797	19.02	5.58	17.03	9.41	48.96
1970-71	393,737	83,629	23,670	62,828	18.07	5.66	13.70	6.39	56.18
1971-72	394,064	64,599	35,652	68,189	18.64	7.21	13.83	5.84	54.48
1972-73	521,720	48,684	17,250	149,956	23.89	6.41	8.84	7.47	53.39
1973-74	662,881	103,168	40,790	153,202	19.47	9.18	7.44	4.23	59.68
1974-75	764,410	174,405	99,517	93,273	16.35	6.73	5.71	2.61	68.60
1975-76	685,029	109,526	90,290	115,560	19.69	5.41	5.65	3.55	65.70
1976-77	789,872	84,884	88,072	172,538	21.31	5.33	5.99	4.17	63.20
1977-78	661,887	51,915	39,512	114,517	16.21	6.50	4.10	6.25	66.94
1978-79(a)	922,754	101,750	71,470	147,010	15.18	5.74	3.45	9.16	66.47
1979-80	1,599,199	376,726	191,806	183,745	11.00	4.42	2.01	6.45	76.12
1980-81	1,400,028	307,803	153,118	225,336	12.25	5.53	2.27	5.40	74.55
1981-82	1,275,938	212,636	105,280	213,237	11.00	5.87	2.11	7.26	73.76
1982-83	1,227,125	99,364	64,486	176,830	11.92	6.15	7.62	7.91	66.40
1983-84	1,635,825	272,454	229,422	202,318	11.07	5.94	6.61	7.52	68.86
1984-85	1,921,413	406,345	215,887	201,770	13.10	6.44	4.45	8.38	67.63
1985-86	1,988,233	305,995	236,026	231,253	17.96	5.21	3.66	6.83	66.34
1986-87	2,047,147	321,268	181,771	282,040	14.72	6.83	3.56	9.40	65.49

(a) From 1978-79 export statistics are by 'State of Origin', previously by 'State of Lodgement of Documents'.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

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TRADE Overseas Imports; Retail Sales

Year	Value of imports		Proportion of total imports; selected countries of origin				Value of retail sales of goods	
	Total	Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery (a)	Japan	UK	USA	Other	Total excluding motor vehicles etc.	Motor vehicles etc.
	\$'000			per cent			\$ million	
1861	2,756	310		80.14	0.32	19.54		
1871	2,891	342		81.85	1.45	16.70		
1876	6,428	1,084		81.30	1.44	17.26		
1881	7,133	1,022		79.06	3.80	17.14		
1886	5,003	770	0.01	78.90	6.82	14.27		
1891	8,063	1,644	0.02	71.36	7.91	20.71		
1896	6,475	1,198	0.18	68.59	7.82	23.41		
1901	7,854	1,432	0.38	56.91	14.17	28.54		
1906	7,965	2,104	0.64	63.10	10.17	26.09		
1911	12,492	4,132	1.31	58.60	12.81	27.28		
1915-16	10,304	2,816	3.12	47.68	19.81	29.39		
1920-21	24,764	6,558	1.55	42.07	21.25	35.13		
1925-26	28,160	10,602	1.13	43.30	27.84	27.73		
1930-31	7,833	1,802	1.14	36.96	16.66	45.24		
1935-36	10,839	3,616	2.24	38.65	21.16	37.95		
1940-41	10,924	3,158	1.56	38.09	12.01	48.34		
1945-46	17,556	3,622	—	62.28	10.13	27.59		
1950-51	112,002	50,446	1.98	48.31	8.42	41.29		
1955-56	125,504	64,656	3.18	49.17	11.70	35.95	347.8	123.6
1956-57	90,813	40,536	1.39	44.01	12.26	42.34	362.3	124.7
1957-58	94,205	40,792	1.85	46.37	11.91	39.87	367.2	125.4
1958-59	90,693	40,534	2.56	42.08	11.50	43.86	387.2	138.0
1959-60	119,493	57,962	2.69	43.89	12.15	41.27	436.6	160.2
1960-61	142,764	72,570	5.37	32.66	17.61	44.36	448.9	156.1
1961-62	103,386	46,774	3.28	31.95	21.87	42.90	451.6	143.1
1962-63	139,826	71,820	4.08	31.83	22.92	41.17	479.9	180.5
1963-64	179,651	94,302	4.72	24.75	30.63	39.90	525.3	212.5
1964-65	204,856	108,243	8.01	23.72	29.11	39.16	574.5	238.0
1965-66	198,156	103,032	6.84	23.32	27.25	42.59	602.0	220.4
1966-67	196,771	97,861	7.69	21.64	27.72	42.95	647.1	214.7
1967-68	215,619	113,215	7.16	17.29	32.71	42.84	663.6	242.0
1968-69	231,956	134,222	11.19	19.82	27.35	41.64	706.9	261.1
1969-70	201,223	98,204	10.77	21.49	21.50	46.23	762.3	285.7
1970-71	198,358	98,358	14.44	25.10	17.32	43.14	818.8	297.6
1971-72	189,748	83,083	15.08	22.83	14.48	47.61	890.9	322.5
1972-73	199,978	88,271	20.48	17.49	15.08	46.95	1,037.1	n.a.
1973-74	313,915	142,187	22.57	12.03	16.91	48.49	1,237.3	457.9
1974-75	482,077	216,355	19.17	14.20	13.10	53.53	1,503.3	n.a.
1975-76	501,476	203,407	18.57	11.14	14.84	55.45	1,781.1	n.a.
1976-77	629,309	259,695	22.23	8.52	13.38	55.87	2,025.4	n.a.
1977-78	628,568	248,236	21.79	8.85	12.47	56.89	2,162.7	n.a.
1978-79	865,554	437,704	18.97	6.74	26.75	47.54	2,344.7	n.a.
1979-80	882,457	300,393	17.25	7.18	13.09	62.48	2,528.3	n.a.
1980-81	1,072,425	363,735	20.00	5.07	12.55	62.38	2,852.1	n.a.
1981-82	1,337,301	563,750	21.24	3.69	13.38	61.69	3,181.7	n.a.
1982-83	1,244,243	515,143	23.36	4.26	15.92	56.46	3,512.3	n.a.
1983-84	1,318,693	504,009	24.32	3.93	16.33	55.42	3,840.0	n.a.
1984-85	1,603,240	722,555	29.86	4.71	16.62	48.81	4,065.6	n.a.
1985-86	1,736,757	953,754	38.62	4.71	15.22	41.44	4,484.8	n.a.
1986-87	1,501,827	761,376	37.96	4.47	13.12	44.45	4,663.2	n.a.

(a) Includes motor vehicles and other transport equipment.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Year	Motor vehicles on register			Drivers and riders licences in force	Telephone services in operation (a)
	Cars and station wagons	Utilities, vans, trucks, buses	Total (incl. cycles, scooters)		
	'000				
1901					1,831
1906					2,510
1911					6,086
1916					10,184
1921	13.2		21.4		15,984
1931	(b) 45.1	(b) 12.1	(b) 67.3	106,053	39,552
1936	53.7	19.4	84.3	92,227	39,911
1941	54.5	24.4	86.2	122,280	47,962
1946	64.4	31.4	107.2	137,979	53,126
1948	75.7	36.4	127.5	159,814	60,249
1949	84.3	40.7	143.5	172,063	64,008
1950	97.5	46.0	163.9	192,469	69,907
1951	108.9	51.2	183.6	215,157	74,457
1952	120.5	55.9	200.4	232,119	80,919
1953	129.7	61.2	214.3	252,216	86,977
1954	139.7	64.6	226.9	265,727	93,104
1955	150.5	70.2	244.4	281,091	100,171
1956	161.4	73.2	257.5	299,158	107,649
1957	171.9	75.7	269.3	315,044	114,390
1958	184.3	77.8	283.0	328,833	122,311
1959	200.3	81.0	301.5	340,973	131,060
1960	214.9	84.1	318.3	369,584	138,019
1961	224.5	82.5	325.2	393,869	144,502
1962	238.9	82.5	338.1	397,803	152,785
1963	258.8	83.9	358.2	414,656	162,012
1964	280.1	86.3	380.5	427,717	173,314
1965	298.1	86.4	397.4	447,985	182,249
1966	314.0	87.3	413.5	464,778	192,922
1967	327.7	87.1	427.6	481,496	203,191
1968	342.9	87.6	443.9	491,765	212,842
1969	364.7	89.6	468.2	513,687	224,174
1970	384.0	90.7	490.1	535,184	239,452
1971	400.8	91.5	510.3	550,745	251,330
1972	420.4	92.8	536.0	570,562	261,608
1973	445.4	97.9	572.4	592,481	278,687
1974	468.6	100.6	601.3	612,693	298,300
1975	491.5	104.0	628.9	637,248	311,804
1976	513.0	112.7	657.9	658,671	334,948
1977	528.8	116.9	677.5	690,663	361,334
1978	536.5	118.7	685.6	716,991	390,852
1979	(c) 542.0	(c) 117.7	(c) 689.3	737,410	420,871
1980	(d) 554.9	(d) 120.0	(d) 708.6	751,458	449,724
1981	564.9	123.8	725.4	762,372	480,873
1982	(c) 580.4	(c) 126.8	(c) 744.0	779,110	507,234
1983	593.3	132.6	763.7	797,971	532,107
1984	613.9	138.6	790.2	814,046	558,380
1985	634.7	144.9	816.9	833,118	591,448
1986	651.5	148.2	835.8	845,073	618,338
1987	654.2	148.0	834.9	858,931	643,257

(a) At 30 June from 1916; at 31 December in earlier years. (b) Previously all motor vehicles had to be registered but from 1930 only those in actual use on the roads. (c) At Census 30 September 1979 and 1982. (d) At 30 June from 1980.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year	State Government					Local Government revenue			
	Expenditure		Public debt		State taxation (a)	Government grants			Total
	Total revenue	From revenue	From loan (net)	Total		From rates			
	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000	'000	'000	'000
1840-41	51	180							
1850-51	445	367			202				
1855-56	960	1,160	590	5.50	326		54	114	
1860-61	1,117	966	1,733	13.30	282	46	40	114	
1865-66	1,900	2,130	1,551	9.20	478	60	60	162	
1870-71	1,556	1,519	4,335	23.00	498	80	74	194	
1875-76	2,640	2,647	7,674	34.20	920	118	80	286	
1880-81	4,344	4,108	22,394	78.30	1,168	188	136	488	
1885-86	4,558	4,767	2,800	36,680	118.60	1,603	208	108	502
1890-91	5,464	5,207	968	43,315	135.80	1,655	276	254	702
1895-96	5,043	5,019	886	48,433	137.60	1,600	264	194	652
1900-01	5,648	5,693	845	52,129	146.40	1,203	302	222	738
1905-06	5,612	5,437	900	60,165	165.80	735	348	198	740
1910-11	8,363	7,929	3,752	(b) 56,065	136.50	1,092	481	336	1,004
1915-16	8,714	9,483	4,371	79,049	179.40	1,403	652	302	1,150
1920-21	14,303	15,087	9,351	104,725	210.70	3,244	986	580	1,936
1925-26	20,948	20,922	12,860	160,521	290.10	5,428	1,640	942	3,441
1930-31	21,452	25,079	6,581	199,055	345.70	6,800	1,672	397	2,612
1935-36	22,819	22,521	2,502	211,397	359.70	6,409	1,665	509	2,824
1940-41	25,849	26,015	2,548	219,599	365.30	8,683	1,851	577	3,170
1945-46	32,687	32,687	3,419	221,498	348.80	(c) 4,036	2,040	451	3,474
1950-51	67,344	66,885	33,871	296,776	405.20	8,104	3,830	1,963	7,579
1955-56	118,805	121,665	42,666	512,179	603.60	16,150	8,162	4,381	16,310
1959-60	160,555	161,177	43,432	678,210	717.50	22,297	11,971	5,478	22,535
1960-61	172,559	170,182	44,739	722,038	743.20	23,425	13,076	(d) 3,524	25,034
1961-62	186,405	185,392	43,773	763,399	773.10	25,150	14,887	2,984	27,969
1962-63	195,168	194,589	42,047	807,044	798.50	26,940	15,943	3,215	29,094
1963-64	211,006	207,755	44,218	853,553	822.30	29,825	16,968	4,317	33,725
1964-65	222,181	224,803	53,100	902,823	845.70	34,901	18,625	3,804	33,952
1965-66	236,816	243,650	55,089	955,128	872.30	37,636	20,412	4,106	38,020
1966-67	258,823	258,717	57,016	1,013,060	913.00	44,708	22,875	4,244	42,319
1967-68	274,544	277,404	55,382	1,074,959	958.30	48,255	24,369	4,493	42,813
1968-69	298,355	297,895	61,390	1,143,954	1,004.10	53,351	26,276	4,505	45,263
1969-70	338,498	335,578	67,469	1,210,489	1,045.30	59,840	27,596	4,988	48,556
1970-71	386,859	386,838	71,491	1,256,337	1,070.40	62,745	29,118	4,758	49,589
1971-72	455,245	456,312	111,740	1,333,720	1,124.10	97,476	32,224	7,653	54,886
1972-73	520,866	524,777	117,411	1,415,129	1,161.94	120,474	35,874	15,025	65,917
1973-74	641,967	645,368	107,566	1,481,337	1,198.30	156,903	42,202	10,508	67,682
1974-75	828,985	820,601	123,854	1,425,333	1,138.35	219,190	53,804	19,118	96,000
1975-76	1,036,985	1,034,698	160,602	1,394,702	1,094.66	272,760	65,670	33,551	123,287
1976-77	1,174,025	1,183,180	175,552	1,495,737	1,163.00	314,280	76,385	34,881	137,364
1977-78	1,167,196	1,192,063	171,329	1,605,834	1,243.10	323,502	85,680	38,052	156,074
1978-79	1,264,705	1,258,252	161,087	1,702,221	1,310.81	342,307	95,525	34,774	168,771
1979-80	1,384,589	1,384,589	149,584	1,781,600	1,365.84	369,490	104,891	38,501	186,925
1980-81	1,548,299	1,554,885	149,363	1,872,699	1,426.49	387,453	118,745	45,233	214,213
1981-82	1,705,499	1,766,772	84,913	1,962,590	1,481.20	438,152	132,691	52,097	240,507
1982-83	1,923,808	2,032,765	85,433	2,035,762	1,521.38	537,148	150,923	64,814	288,107
1983-84	2,160,679	2,190,399	143,775	2,010,259	1,485.78	659,427	167,603	82,419	331,803
1984-85	2,639,937	2,626,240	173,877	1,990,537	1,457.63	788,143	187,089	100,118	384,267
1985-86	2,966,345	2,955,350	253,757	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	834,853	206,899	103,927	417,693
1986-87	3,217,176	3,214,926	363,519	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	908,105	228,336	98,811	445,853

(a) Before 1982-83 excluded taxation paid to Special Funds and statutory authorities. From 1966-67 the coverage of this item does not completely coincide with SA Treasury classifications. (b) Debt of Northern Territory and Port Augusta-Oodnadatta railway transferred to Commonwealth Government. (c) Uniform taxation in force from 1941-42. (d) Excludes reimbursement for work done on behalf of Highways Department from 1961.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

PRIVATE FINANCE

Year	Banking		Savings bank deposits at 30 June	General insurance revenue (a)	Friendly societies members at 30 June
	Trading Banks				
	Advances	Deposits			
		\$ million				$'000	No.
1856		1	—		
1861	3	1	—		
1866	6	3	—		
1871	6	3	1		
1876	9	7	2		
1881		10	2		
1886	13	10	3		
1891	19	10			
1896	16	16	4		
1896	9	15	6		
1901	9	13	8		
1906		16	10		
1911	11	22	15		
1916	17	27	20		65,540
1921	20	44	33	1,305	70,155
1926	27	52	44	2,045	77,791
1931	32				
1936	44	45	43	1,627	(b)
1941	44	52	51	1,859	71,658
1946	40	64	55	2,643	76,357
1951	32	93	132	2,705	80,419
1951	62	207	196	9,298	71,591
1953					
1954	80	247	228	14,593	63,922
1955	96	251	246	16,165	61,345
1955	107	251	263	18,321	59,149
1956	109	241	272	20,590	57,216
1957					
1958	106	267	285	23,835	55,499
1958	126	263	298	24,656	54,181
1959	125	273	314	26,223	53,114
1960	149	265	332	27,975	52,239
1961	147	270	333	32,363	51,551
1962					
1962	(c) 165	(c) 277	362	33,740	51,198
1963	182	285	416	37,499	50,765
1964	202	324	476	41,695	50,946
1965	244	348	519	45,433	51,258
1966	274	365	559	50,121	51,109
1967					
1967	299	369	605	56,114	51,001
1968	345	389	644	59,981	51,070
1969	363	409	692	65,354	50,880
1970	391	423	733	70,640	50,796
1971	411	436	788	76,020	50,488
1972					
1972	448	474	874	89,173	50,077
1973	516	620	1,060	98,678	50,664
1974	672	816	1,175	127,473	50,779
1975	749	973	1,395	(d) 187,316	49,888
1976	914	1,214	1,617	231,649	48,057
1977					
1977	1,147	1,301	1,781	267,640	45,815
1978	1,419	1,302	1,945	(e) 266,594	43,051
1979	1,728	1,437	2,138	263,903	41,575
1980	1,938	1,652	2,277	282,268	39,431
1981	2,149	1,813	2,457	307,453	38,061
1982					
1982	2,390	1,901	2,596	354,432	36,171
1983	2,562	1,933	2,979	428,695	35,017
1984	2,840	1,977	3,327	n.a.	n.y.a.
1985	3,430	2,903	3,113	n.a.	n.y.a.
1986	4,161	3,750	2,971	n.a.	n.a.
1987					
1987	4,625	3,784	3,390	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) Membership at 30 June from 1932; previously 31 December. (c) Until 1961, average of balances at close of business on Wednesdays during the June quarter of the year stated. From 1962, average of weekly figures for the month of June of the year stated. (d) From 1974-75 premium income only; details of interest, dividends and rent no longer available. (e) Details of brokers are excluded from 1977-78.

Appendix B

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA SINCE 1836

- 1836 — First migrants landed at Kangaroo Island on 27 July. First South Australian newspaper published in London. Colony's first school opened on Kangaroo Island. The Surveyor-General, Col Light arrived in November and commenced survey of Adelaide. Governor Hindmarsh arrived in HMS *Buffalo* and proclaimed South Australia a Province on 28 December.
- 1837 — Col Light completed survey of Adelaide and designed the city's present layout. First Adelaide land allotments made. First newspaper published in South Australia. South Australian Supreme Court established. First hospital opened in North Terrace, Adelaide.
- 1838 — First overland cattle and sheep drives from New South Wales. First export from South Australia, a small clip of wool, dispatched. First German settlers under the leadership of Pastor Kavel arrived in South Australia. Formation of first police force.
- 1839 — Col Light died at Thebarton and buried in Light Square. First road in South Australia built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Adelaide Chamber of Commerce founded.
- 1840 — Eyre started overland journey to Western Australia. The Municipality of Adelaide incorporated, the first in Australia. McLaren Wharf, Port Adelaide, opened by Governor Gawler.
- 1841 — First South Australian mine (silver-lead) opened near Glen Osmond. Assisted migration suspended because of depression. Following financial crisis Governor Gawler recalled and succeeded by Governor Grey. Eyre arrived at Albany in Western Australia.
- 1842 — Registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced. Portions of South Australia divided for first time into counties. Copper discovered at Kapunda. Legislative Council constituted. The South Australian Board of Colonisation Commissioners abolished by the British Government.
- 1843 — Agricultural stripper invented by Ridley. A flour mill built at Hindmarsh.
- 1844 — First Colonial Census held, and showed a population of 17,366.
- 1845 — Copper discovered at Burra. Sturt explored the north-eastern part of the State. Gold found in South Australia, near Montacute. Assisted migration resumed.
- 1846 — First pastoral leases granted.
- 1847 — First winery in the Barossa Valley commenced operation. St Peters College established.

- 1848 — Opening of The Savings Bank of South Australia. First ferry across the River Murray commenced operations at Wellington.
- 1849 — The Central Board of Main Roads established.
- 1850 — An Act granting representative government to South Australia passed by the British Parliament.
- 1851 — The Central Board of Education established.
- 1852 — First overland gold escort arrived in Adelaide.
- 1853 — W.R. Randell's *Mary Ann* and Francis Cadell's *Lady Augusta* initiated the navigation of the River Murray.
- 1854 — State's first railway (horse-drawn) built from Goolwa to Port Elliot.
- 1855 — First South Australian postage stamps issued.
- 1856 — First telegraph line opened from Adelaide to Port Adelaide. The new Constitution Act embodying the principle of responsible government proclaimed; it provided for Parliament to consist of two Houses; a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. First steam railway from Adelaide to Port Adelaide constructed. Population of the State passed 100,000.
- 1857 — Railway to Smithfield and Gawler opened.
- 1858 — The Real Property Act, which embodied the principles of conveyancing formulated by Torrens, came into operation. First telegraph line to Melbourne opened.
- 1859 — A jetty over 350 metres in length constructed at Glenelg. Copper discovered at Wallaroo.
- 1860 — Water supplied to the City of Adelaide by means of a main connected with the reservoir at Thorndon Park.
- 1861 — Copper discovered at Moonta. Water laid on to houses in Adelaide. John McDouall Stuart set out to cross the continent from south to north. The South Australian boundary shifted west to coincide with the boundary of Western Australia.
- 1862 — Stuart reached Chambers Bay on the coast of the Northern Territory.
- 1863 — Administration of the Northern Territory taken over by South Australia. Shops of Adelaide lit for the first time with gas.
- 1865 — Annual leases of pastoral lands sold by auction for first time. The Bank of Adelaide founded.
- 1866 — Camels introduced by Sir Thomas Elder for the purpose of exploration. The Adelaide Town Hall opened.

- 1867 — Visit of H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation stone of the General Post Office.
- 1869 — Foundation stone of St Peters Cathedral laid. Prince Alfred College opened. Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers founded.
- 1870 — Construction of the transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin commenced. John Forrest and party made first of two journeys of exploration from Perth.
- 1872 — Transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin completed and first direct telegram from London received.
- 1873 — Eight-hour working day adopted. First Health Act, establishing a Central Board of Health, passed.
- 1874 — The University of Adelaide founded.
- 1875 — The State Education Act passed. First Forestry Board established.
- 1876 — Telegraph communication with New Zealand established. The Smith brothers invented the 'stump jump' plough. South Australia became first State to give legal recognition to trade unions.
- 1877 — Overland telegraph line from Port Augusta to Eucla completed and first telegram from Perth transmitted. The Adelaide Bridge completed.
- 1878 — Provisions of the Education Act relating to compulsory school attendance brought into force in the Adelaide school district. First tramway (horse-drawn) in any Australian city commenced carrying passengers to Kensington and North Adelaide. The State's population passed 250,000.
- 1879 — Foundation stone of the University of Adelaide laid. First bridge across River Murray in South Australia opened at Murray Bridge.
- 1881 — First reclamation of swamp areas of River Murray. Art Gallery opened by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. Construction of the weir which created the Torrens Lake completed.
- 1882 — Fire Brigades Board established.
- 1883 — The Telephone Exchange commenced operations. Roseworthy Agricultural College opened to students.
- 1884 — Largs Bay Fort opened. Adelaide Trades and Labor Council, the first delegates society, inaugurated.
- 1885 — Broken Hill silver mines opened. Column erected on Mount Lofty summit as a prominent landmark for mariners.
- 1887 — Act authorising payment to members of Parliament passed. Renmark Irrigation Colony established. First express trains ran between Adelaide and Melbourne. The Jubilee Exhibition opened. Stock Exchange of Adelaide formed by amalgamation of Adelaide Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange of South Australia.

- 1888 — Totalisator legally authorised by an Act of Parliament.
- 1889 — The School of Mines and Industries opened. Smelting of silver-lead ore from Broken Hill commenced at Port Pirie.
- 1890 — First South Australian built locomotive completed.
- 1892 — Education made free to the compulsory age.
- 1894 — Act granting the franchise to women passed. Inauguration of industrial arbitration by the establishment of Boards of Conciliation.
- 1896 — State Bank of South Australia opened. Women voted for the first time at the general election. Happy Valley Reservoir opened. One of Adelaide's most severe droughts commenced, and continued for several years.
- 1899 — Second referendum concerning the establishment of Federation held. In South Australia, 65,990 electors voted for Federation and 17,053 against. First military contingent left South Australia for the Boer War.
- 1900 — Adelaide lit for the first time with electric light. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act received Royal Assent and a Proclamation was issued uniting the States as the Commonwealth of Australia as from 1 January 1901. Conservatorium of Music opened. First Workmens Compensation Act passed.
- 1901 — Early closing of shops introduced. First Commonwealth Parliament elected. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in the *Ophir*. The Customs Act came into force. The Electric Light Works was opened. Iron Knob connected to Whyalla by railway.
- 1902 — Flinders column, at Mount Lofty, dedicated to the public by the Governor, Lord Tennyson.
- 1905 — First kindergarten in South Australia opened.
- 1906 — Military cadet system inaugurated.
- 1907 — High schools were established in a number of country centres. Municipal Tramways Trust incorporated. First Federal basic wage judgment — the 'Harvester' award — made.
- 1908 — Penny savings bank accounts for children established. The Outer Harbor opened. Adelaide High School established.
- 1909 — Adelaide electric tramways commenced operations. Payment of age pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced.
- 1910 — Payment of invalid pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced. First recorded monoplane flight in Australia made by F.C. Custance at Bolivar.
- 1911 — 'Penny Postage' to all parts of the British Empire introduced. The Federal Defence Act came into operation. Administration of the Northern Territory transferred to the Commonwealth Government.

- 1913 — Medical inspection of school children introduced. Commonwealth Bank formally opened. Metropolitan Abattoirs established.
- 1914 — First South Australian military expeditionary force embarked at Outer Harbor. South Australia experienced its most severe drought.
- 1915 — Prices of commodities fixed by a commission. A referendum approved the closing of liquor bars at 6 p.m. Women appointed as justices of the peace for the first time. First shipment of iron ore made from Whyalla to steelworks in Newcastle. First women police appointed. Opal discovered at Coober Pedy.
- 1916 — Referendum proposing compulsory military service abroad defeated. First Public Service Commissioner appointed. First State living wage with general application declared.
- 1917 — German private schools in South Australia were closed. East-West transcontinental railway completed and the first train ran to Perth. Mr R.G. Carey, in a Bleriot 60, made the State's first airmail flight from Enfield to Gawler.
- 1919 — Captain Butler flew from Adelaide across Gulf St Vincent carrying air mail to Minlaton. Soldier Settlement Bill passed by the South Australian Parliament. First Lord Mayor of Adelaide elected.
- 1920 — Sir Ross Smith and party arrived at Adelaide by non-stop flight from Melbourne. Peace Exhibition held at the Jubilee Exhibition buildings. H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales visited South Australia.
- 1921 — The State's population passed 500,000.
- 1922 — First lock on the River Murray completed and opened at Blanchetown.
- 1923 — The Government approved an extensive re-organisation of the railway system.
- 1924 — Public Debt Commissioners were appointed. Air mail between Adelaide and Sydney inaugurated. Waite Agricultural Research Institute established. First radio stations commenced broadcasting.
- 1925 — Showgrounds at Wayville opened. The first Federal election at which voting was compulsory took place. Foundation stone of Adelaide Teachers Training College laid.
- 1926 — The South Australian barley exhibit won all prizes at the Brewers Exhibition in London. The State Bank opened for general banking business. Construction of a narrow gauge railway from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs approved. State petrol tax declared invalid following a Commonwealth Government writ against the State.
- 1927 — Extension of the North-South railway commenced. The first train arrived at Renmark following the opening of the Paringa Bridge. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in South Australia.
- 1929 — The first air mail left Adelaide for Perth. The first train to Alice Springs left Adelaide. Compulsory military training abolished and replaced by a voluntary system. Electric tram service to Glenelg commenced.

- 1930 — All officers of the South Australian public service over the age of sixty-five years were compulsorily retired. The South Australian basic wage was reduced by 18c to \$1.25 a day. Transport Control Board, State Finance Committee and Unemployed Relief Council established.
- 1931 — City Bridge opened. Financial Plan formulated at the Premiers' Conference adopted and Financial Emergency Act passed. Federal basic wage reduced by 10 per cent for twelve months but was to be adjusted in accordance with a retail price index. State basic wage reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.05 a day. Basic wage for females reduced, first from \$3.95 to \$3.50 and later to \$3.15 a week.
- 1932 — Boundaries and names of a number of local government areas changed and others abolished following the report of a commission.
- 1933 — The Farmers Assistance Board, the Betting Control Board and the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board established.
- 1934 — Water restrictions in force from May until the following January.
- 1935 — The Nomenclature Act of 1935 restored the former German names to a number of towns, the names of which had been changed in 1917.
- 1936 — Centenary year of the State's foundation celebrated. Contract signed for the completion of Parliament House and the foundation stone laid by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan.
- 1937 — South Australian Housing Trust established. New Federal basic wage of \$7.40 per week, which incorporated a 'prosperity' loading, declared. First trolley bus service inaugurated. Mount Bold Reservoir with a capacity of 30,000 megalitres filled, almost doubling Adelaide's water storage. Schools closed and other precautions taken as a result of an epidemic of poliomyelitis.
- 1938 — First South Australian Housing Trust dwelling completed.
- 1939 — State's worst heat wave and disastrous bush fires experienced during the first two months of the year. Record high temperature of 47.6° recorded in Adelaide. New Parliament House opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie.
- 1940 — Goolwa Barrage completed at a cost of \$1,400,000. Birkenhead Bridge opened. A rapid development of secondary industry took place as munition annexes were added to existing factories and new factories were opened.
- 1941 — Scriptural instruction in State schools commenced. First naval vessel built in South Australia launched. First blast furnace to be built at Whyalla went into operation. Child endowment payments inaugurated. Payroll tax commenced.
- 1942 — Daylight saving of one hour introduced for almost three months. Wages and prices pegged and profits and interest rates restricted. Racing and bookmaking prohibited. Rationing of tea and clothing commenced. Widows pension instituted. The uniform Income Tax Act came into force. First coal obtained from Leigh Creek.

- 1943 — Price stabilisation legislation came into force. Butter rationing commenced. Wage and price subsidies were introduced and the prices of tea, potatoes and other commodities were reduced in order to bring price indexes and wages to a lower level. Racing resumed but betting shops remained closed.
- 1944 — Rationing of meat began. Morgan-Whyalla pipeline officially opened. The first State election with compulsory voting took place. Severe water restrictions imposed. First output of Leigh Creek coal for electricity generation.
- 1945 — Unemployment and sickness benefits came into operation. Restrictions imposed on the use of gas and electricity for domestic and industrial purposes.
- 1946 — Commonwealth Government munition factories leased to various private firms. Payment of government subsidies to hospitals commenced. Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity again imposed. The Electricity Trust of South Australia took over the property and functions of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company.
- 1947 — Fruit fly detected in metropolitan orchards and efforts made to eliminate it by stripping gardens and orchards. Sugar rationing abolished. Conciliation commissioners appointed following an amendment to the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Severe restrictions imposed on imports from North America.
- 1948 — Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity imposed on a number of occasions during the year because of the shortage of coal. Preparation of the Woomera rocket range commenced. Forty-hour working week introduced by Arbitration Court award. Serious bush fires occurred in January. Severe storms during April resulted in widespread damage including the destruction of the Glenelg jetty. The free medicine scheme came into operation. Clothing and meat rationing abolished. Full scale production of the 'Holden' car commenced.
- 1949 — Petrol rationing by the Commonwealth Government declared illegal but resumed later in the year under a State Act. An extended national coal strike occurred. Water pipeline to the Woomera rocket range completed. The Commonwealth and South Australian Governments ratified an agreement for the standardisation of railway gauges.
- 1950 — Petrol, butter and tea rationing discontinued. Federal free drugs scheme came into operation. Water restrictions imposed in December and remained in force until June 1951.
- 1951 — Serious bush fires occurred in January. Wool prices reached a record high level. Distribution of free milk to school children introduced.
- 1952 — The hospital benefits scheme came into operation. Price control on clothing removed in South Australia. Severe import restrictions gazetted. Installations for the bulk handling of grain opened at Ardrossan. Compulsory chest X-rays introduced.
- 1953 — Remaining controls on building removed. Port Pirie became the first country town to be proclaimed a city. The medical benefits scheme came into operation. Automatic quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to the basic wage discontinued. Size of the State Cabinet increased from six to eight Ministers.

- 1954 — A severe earthquake occurred in Adelaide on 1 March. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited South Australia. First unit of Port Augusta power station opened. Construction of dwellings in Elizabeth commenced. Water from the River Murray pumped into metropolitan reservoirs through the Mannum pipeline.
- 1955 — Adelaide Airport at West Beach opened. The new satellite town at Elizabeth officially opened.
- 1956 — River Murray flooded for several months and caused considerable damage in irrigation and reclaimed areas. Town Planning Committee established. Atomic device exploded at Maralinga. Salk Poliomyelitis vaccination program commenced.
- 1957 — Centenary of responsible government in South Australia celebrated. Long service leave legislation passed by the South Australian Parliament.
- 1958 — Visit of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, to South Australia. Introduction of parking meters to Adelaide. South Para Reservoir opened and connected to Adelaide water supply. Final run by a street tram in Adelaide, following conversion to diesel bus transport.
- 1959 — South Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants from Grants Commission. Full-scale television transmission commenced. Sir Thomas Playford created record term as Premier in a British country (26 years 125 days). Aborigines became eligible for age, invalid and widows pensions.
- 1960 — First Adelaide Festival of Arts held (March 12-26). Completion of second unit and formal opening of Thomas Playford power station at Port Augusta.
- 1961 — First United Kingdom Trade Commissioner appointed to South Australia. Compulsory driving tests introduced. The trailer ship *Troubridge* made its first run from Port Adelaide to Kingscote and Port Lincoln. Sturt's Desert Pea declared State's official floral emblem.
- 1962 — Myponga Reservoir completed and linked to Happy Valley Reservoir. Duplication of Morgan-Whyalla pipeline commenced.
- 1963 — Population of the State passed 1,000,000 mark. Port Stanvac oil refinery 'on stream'. School leaving age increased to fifteen years. Three weeks annual leave for employees governed by State awards and determinations introduced. First direct dialling for an overseas telephone call from South Australia. Major gas flow from Gidgealpa No. 2 well. Royal visit by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.
- 1964 — Work commenced on conversion of Port Pirie-Broken Hill railway to standard gauge. First gas from Port Stanvac refinery piped for use in Adelaide's gas supply. Record wind gust (148 km/h) registered at Adelaide on 12 July. New world land speed record set by Donald Campbell on Lake Eyre.
- 1965 — Election of first Labor State Government since 1933. First country television station opened at Port Pirie. Steel works including a basic oxygen steel making plant opened at Whyalla. First woman judge in Australia appointed to Supreme Court of South Australia. Size of the State Cabinet increased from eight to nine Ministers.

- 1966 — Women sworn in for jury service for the first time. The Flinders University of South Australia at Bedford Park officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. New outlet tunnel 2,700 metres long from Happy Valley Reservoir completed. ELDO rocket *Europa-1* launched at Woomera.
- 1967 — Totalisator Agency Board operated off-course in South Australia for the first time. First South Australian lottery drawn. Federal Basic Wage superseded by Total Wage concept. Liquor trading hours extended to 10 pm. WRESAT-1, first Australian orbital satellite launched from Woomera. New record low annual rainfall for Adelaide (257 mm). Torrens Island power station commenced operations. First off-shore drilling rig — *Ocean Digger* — constructed and launched at Whyalla.
- 1968 — State Elections held. Labor Government returned but subsequently defeated on the floor of the House at the first meeting of the new Parliament. New Liberal Premier, R.S. Hall sworn in. Four weeks leave for State Government employees introduced. Sealed highway from Broken Hill to Adelaide opened. Sir James Harrison first Australian-born Governor of South Australia sworn in.
- 1969 — Work begun on second major pipeline to bring River Murray water to Adelaide. Electricity Trust signed \$120 million contract for supply of natural gas. Natural gas flowed through completed 832 kilometre pipeline from Moomba-Gidgealpa to Adelaide.
- 1970 — Abortion law reformed in South Australia. First direct telecast from England to Australia via satellite. Hairy-nosed wombat adopted as State's faunal emblem.
- 1971 — Fluoridation of Adelaide water supply commenced. Age of majority reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. Commonwealth Government transferred power to levy payroll tax to the States. Daylight saving introduced in South Australia for the first time since the 1939-45 War. Death of SA Governor Sir James Harrison in office. Sir Mark Oliphant, the first SA born Governor, sworn in. Wearing of seat belts in motor vehicles made compulsory.
- 1972 — New Stirling to Verdun freeway opened. New laws regulating door-to-door selling and used car dealing introduced. University of Adelaide's educational radio station VLSUV commenced broadcasting. Weather temperature reports changed to degrees Celsius. Daylight saving re-introduced for 1972-73 and subsequent summers. South Australian Film Corporation commenced operation. South Australia's first ombudsman appointed.
- 1973 — New long service leave provision for three months leave after ten years service came into force. New \$11 million hospital opened at Modbury. Dunstan ALP Government returned at State election to become the first ALP Government to retain office after a general election in South Australia since 1910. Cross Lotto game introduced by State Lotteries Commission. Adelaide Festival Theatre opened by the Prime Minister. Legislation enacted for adult franchise and proportional representation for the Legislative Council. Compulsory blood tests for road accident victims introduced. \$50 note issued for the first time.
- 1974 — World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie. H.R.H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited South Australia. First match held at the new South Australian National Football League headquarters at West Lakes. Conversion of road signs to metric measurements undertaken. Judgment handed down making four weeks annual leave standard for workers under State awards. Legislation allowing hotel trading to 12 midnight on Fridays and Saturdays came into force.

- 1975** — Transmission of television in colour commenced. International Equestrian Exposition 1975 held in Adelaide and attended by H.R.H. Princess Anne. State Election held on 12 July, after the Legislation Council failed to pass the Railways (Transfer Agreement) Bill; the Dunstan ALP Government was returned with a reduced majority and the Bill was subsequently passed. Medibank commenced operations in South Australia. Legislation for the redistribution of House of Assembly electoral boundaries passed by the Legislative Council.
- 1976** — A new commercial radio station (SAA) went to air, Adelaide's first for forty-six years. A new political party, the New Liberal Movement formed. Sir Douglas Nicholls appointed as Governor of South Australia from 1 December 1976. A total eclipse of the sun occurred in parts of South Australia on 23 October. Large deposits of copper ore discovered at Roxby Downs near Andamooka. Legislation passed making rape within marriage a criminal offence. Capital punishment abolished in South Australia.
- 1977** — Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh visited South Australia. \$5.8 million Southern Plaza at the Adelaide Festival Centre officially opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. South Australia's first million dollar lottery, the Celebration Lottery, drawn by the Lotteries Commission. A major deposit of sub-bituminous coal discovered near Lock. The South Australian Health Commission came into operation. Keith Seaman sworn in as the new Governor of South Australia. Adelaide first water filtration plant at Hope Valley commenced operations. Late night shopping in city and suburbs commenced.
- 1978** — A Royal Commission held into the dismissal of Police Commissioner Salisbury. The last ship to be built at Whyalla shipyards, the *Denis O'Malley*, was launched. Adelaide tramways held centenary celebrations. Lotteries Commission introduced Instant Money Game with prizes of up to \$10,000. South Australian Heritage Committee was formed.
- 1979** — A new public transport zone-fare system introduced. D.A. Dunstan, the State's second longest serving Premier resigned for health reasons. Adelaide's unemployment levels highest in Australia in March — 8.9 per cent of the workforce. Santos legislation passed, limiting maximum permissible single shareholdings to 15 per cent. State elections held; D.O. Tonkin, new Liberal Premier, sworn in. Merger of Bank of Adelaide with ANZ Banking Group approved. Charles Moore retail group ceased operating in South Australia.
- 1980** — Norwood by-election, ordered by Court of Disputed Returns, won by ALP candidate G. Crafter. Bushfire destroyed thirty-five houses in Adelaide Hills, causing \$6 million damage. First of State Transport Authority's new series 2,000 railcars began service. Mitsubishi Motor Corporation purchased control of Chrysler Australia Ltd. New slogan 'The Festival State' for South Australian motor vehicle number-plates. Constitutional Museum opened. H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, visited South Australia. The Tarcoola-Alice Springs rail link opened.
- 1981** — By-election for Federal seat of Boothby, made vacant by the appointment of Mr J. McLeay as Consul-General in Los Angeles, won by Mr R. Steele Hall (Liberal). On February 15, Adelaide had its hottest day since 1948. Temperature reached 43.4°C. H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales visited South Australia. On June 1, Adelaide recorded its lowest barometric pressure ever (979 millibars).

- 1982** — Commencement of Moomba-Stony Point liquids pipeline. An Australian register of ships established. Lt-Gen Sir Donald Dunstan, KBE, CB, sworn in as the State's new Governor, in April. Mr Mario Feleppa, AM, endorsed to fill a casual vacancy in the Legislative Council, became the first Italian-born migrant to enter the South Australian Parliament. On June 8, Adelaide experienced its coldest minimum temperature since the Bureau of Meteorology began taking records in 1857; -0.4°C. Following amendments to the Licensing Act, some hotels 'in tourist areas' began trading on Sundays, for one or two two-hour periods. State elections held; J.C. Bannon, new Labor Premier sworn in. International air services commenced through Adelaide.
- 1983** — First twins born in South Australia under Queen Elizabeth Hospital's in vitro fertilisation program. Large bushfires in February claimed 28 lives in South Australia. Damage estimated at over \$200 million. Fires at nine separate locations, including Clare, Adelaide Hills, and South-East. Adelaide recorded its lowest maximum March daytime temperature, 14.9°C (on March 22) for 104 years. The State was visited by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Mrs Wendy Chapman was elected Adelaide's first woman Lord Mayor. Liquids pipeline from Moomba to Port Bonython completed.
- 1984** — Maralinga Land Rights Bill was passed by State Parliament, returning 76,000 square kilometres of South Australia's Far North to the traditional Aboriginal owners. Australian National's new Adelaide Rail Passenger Terminal at Keswick began operating. Australia's new \$100 note and \$1 coin released for the first time. State Bank and Savings Bank of South Australia amalgamated. Snow fell in the Mount Lofty Ranges, in the Mid North, and at Peterborough.
- 1985** — The Adelaide Station and Environs Redevelopment (ASER) Property Trust continued construction on the site of the old railway station yards. The Trust is building a 400-room international hotel, a convention centre, a new office block and two parking stations. ASER is also a partner in the company which operates the casino established in the station building. Australian Formula One Grand Prix motor race (in Adelaide's East Parklands) won by Keke Rosberg of Finland, driving a 'Williams'. Bannon Government re-elected in December.
- 1986** — Jubilee Celebrations, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of European settlement, began on New Year's Eve. Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh. Adelaide Festival of Arts held in March. Sixth World Three Day Equestrian Event Championships held at Gawler in May. Pope John Paul II visited the State. South Australian Maritime Museum in Port Adelaide opened in December.
- 1987** — The River Murray Commission replaced by the Murray Darling Commission. State Reference Library renamed the Bray Reference Library. Entry fees to Belair and Para Vista National Parks introduced. Work commenced on the Botanical Gardens tropical conservatory. Daylight saving started one week later and finished in line with eastern States. Grand Prix held in November. Tall ships visited Port Adelaide in December en-route to Hobart. A substantial part of the submarine construction contract for RAN was awarded to South Australia.

1988 — Large bushfire in January burnt out 70 per cent of Wilpena Pound. World Fireball Championship held at Glenelg. By-election for Federal seat of Adelaide, made vacant by resignation of Mr C. Hurford, was won by Mr M. Pratt (Liberal). The State was visited by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Festival of Arts held in March. State Government announced relocation of Department of Agriculture Northfield Research Centre to Roseworthy. State ex-Governor, Pastor Sir Douglas Nicholls, died in Melbourne. Red-light cameras installed at selected traffic light sites. Mitsubishi Motors Australia Ltd commenced exports of Magna motor car to Japan. \$2 coin issued for the first time.

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